

L/MIL/17/19/34

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REPORT
ON A
TOUR THROUGH THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES
BY
LIEUT. G. C. RIGBY, WILTSHIRE REGIMENT,
ATTACHE, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.
SEASON 1894-95.

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NOMENCLATURE.

NAMES of places in the Northern Shan States are a perpetual source of trouble and perplexity. Not only do Shans, Kachins and Chinese mostly have their own peculiar names for the same villages, but these again differ amongst themselves in a most bewildering manner.

Chinese are worst in this respect, for they will sometimes call a village by the name of the headman, sometimes by the name of the neighbouring hill or stream. In the course of nature headmen die, so the names of their fathers or grandfathers are also apt to be given to an enquirer.

I have endeavoured as far as possible to keep the names the same as on the map in compilation by the Survey Department, but in some cases I fear there may be discrepancies.

In names of places east of the Salween and of all Chinese villages words like *Cheng kang* are spelt as pronounced. In names of places west of the Salween the Burmese method is followed, as *Kyeng hong* (pronounced Cheng hong). The spelling of as many names as possible in Kokang were given to Captain Longe by the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, which will account for the difference to the spelling given by Captain Walker in his report.

Theinni I have spelt all through in the old way, as written. On the new maps it will probably be spelt "*Hsenwi*."

The following is a glossary of some of the words which often occur in names :—

Loi	... Hill	... (Shan).
Man	... Village	... (Shan).
Nam	... Stream, water	... (Shan).
Pang	... Camp	... (Shan).
Ta	... Ferry	... ..
Chai	... Village	... (Chinese).
Hsiao	... Small	... (Chinese).
Kai	... Bazaar	... (Chinese).
Hor	... Stream	... (Chinese).
Shui	... Water	... (Chinese).
Shan	... Hill	... (Chinese).
Möng or Meung	... District or chief town of a district.	

DIARY.

PART I.

MANDALAY UNTIL LEAVING NAMKHAM.

On the 30th October 1894 I received orders to leave Mandalay on the 4th November and proceed with all speed to Lashio to join Captain Elliott, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, as Intelligence Officer. Owing to delay in obtaining mules, I was unable to make a start till the morning of the 7th November.

My party consisted of one trained Surveyor, Havildar Gunga Dyal Singh, Bengal Infantry; one Burmese Interpreter and one Shan Interpreter. The transport consisted of 15 Chinese mules hired through the Commissariat Department in Bhamo at the rate of Rs. 30 a month. I took with me complete rations for two months:—

November 7th.—March to Tounghbo, 13 miles.

8th.—March to Pyintha, 15 miles.

9th.—March to Maymyo, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

10th.—March to Wetwin, 12 miles.

11th.—March to Omathi, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

12th.—March to Thabyè, 13 miles.

13th.—March to Nyaungpein, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

14th.—March to Loikaw, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

15th.—March to Thibaw, 18 miles.

Owing to the recent heavy rain the road was in a terribly bad condition all the way, the mules having constantly to struggle through the tenacious, clayey mud reaching above their knees. Between Wetwin and Omathi, where the road crosses some marshy ground, the bridges were in a very shaky condition and one had been completely swept away, necessitating unloading all the mules and carrying the things over by an extemporized foot-bridge. The rain, which continued in showers up to the 13th, made the march a very unpleasant one. I passed numbers of Shan bullock caravans *en route* to Mandalay, mostly laden with tea, and some returning with oil, sugar, and European produce from Burma. They are said to prefer travelling in the rains as there is plenty of grass and water at that time; the bullocks were all in excellent condition, and do not appear to suffer from struggling through the mud. The road is practically closed for carts all through the rainy season. The few I passed on their way to Lashio with stores, &c., were travelling at the rate of about 3 or 4 miles a day, and that only with great difficulty.

16th.—Halted at Thibaw to give the mules a rest, which they badly needed. I here received telegrams from the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rangoon, instructing me to proceed to Namkham and await the arrival of Captain Longe, R.E. (in charge of No. 21 Party, Survey of India), and to join him instead of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States.

17th.—March to Sèin, 20 miles.

18th.—March to Naungmôn, 10 miles.

19th.—March to Lashio, 14 miles.

The broad cart road ends at Thibaw, but the road on to Lashio is practicable for carts and was in much better condition than the former portion.

On arrival I found that Mr. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent, whom I had expected to meet here, was absent in camp. I was informed that I might catch Captain Elliott at Namkham, but that he would probably have left by the time I reached there. I had no authority for an escort, so determined to push on to Namkham without one, as I should otherwise have been obliged to wait for the return of Mr. Dawson.

20th.—March to Hu-pok, 9 miles. The Nam Yau stream, crossed at 4 miles, was too deep to be forded by the mules loaded. There was only one small dug-out, which transported two mule-loads at a journey. It consequently took a little over 2 hours to get my small party across. The path was in fairly good condition all the way. Left at 9 A.M.; got in at 2 P.M.

21st.—March to Manlè, 11½ miles. Path bad, being rough and stony on the hills and marshy in the valleys. Left at 8-30 A.M.; got in at 2 P.M.

22nd.—March to Theinni (or Hsenwi), 12½ miles. Path rather better than yesterday, but some had swampy crossings. About half a mile before reaching the town the Nam Tu or Myitnge river is crossed. At this season of the year it was unfordable by loaded mules; there was a ferry consisting of a bamboo platform on two dug-outs capable of transporting four mule-loads at a time. Time on march 5½ hours.

In the evening the Sawbwa paid me a visit and remained for some time, drinking tea and smoking cheroots. He was very bitter against the Kachins, who, two years ago, burnt Theinni town and his palace and destroyed a number of other Shan villages in the valley. He promised to send two men with me as guides to Namkham.

23rd.—March to Pingnoi, 16 miles. Time on march 7¼ hours. I had intended halting at Kotkai, a Kachin bazaar about 3 miles short of Pingnoi, but unfortunately it was bazaar day and the place was full of Kachins, armed with guns, spears and das. There seemed to be plenty of liquor about, and as there was no available camping-ground except close to the bazaar, the country being covered with long grass at this season, I thought it advisable to push on.

There is an old Chinese fort at Kotkai, a square earthwork with a solid parapet 10 to 15 feet high.

24th.—March to Hoko, about a quarter mile east of Môngyu (12½ miles) and on the left bank of the Nammaw stream. As the road to Namkham continues on the left bank of this stream, there is no object in crossing it (by a rather difficult ford) to Môngyu. Path from Pingnoi very bad for first 3 miles, winding up and down among the hills with steep gradients, and much cut up by bullock traffic. At about 8 miles cross the Namkyi river, which Captain Walker mentions as a difficult ford. There is now a bamboo raft here worked by a cane rope across the river. This takes four mule-loads at a time, but works very slowly. In the present state of the stream I think it would be impossible to cross by the ford (about 100 yards lower down) with loaded mules. Left at 7-30 A.M. and got in about 4-30 P.M. This was a very trying march for the mules.

25th.—March to Mousou, 10½ miles. Path very good for first 6 miles then some rather bad, swampy crossings, and last 2 miles steep ascent. Left at 8 A.M.; got in at 2 P.M.

26th.—March to Namkham, 13¾ miles. The road ascends for the first 4 or 5 miles and is badly cut up by bullock traffic. The last part of the road, where it descends to Namkham, is in much better condition. Left at 8 A.M. Mules got in about 1-30 P.M.

On arrival I learnt from the Subadar in charge at the fort that the Superintendent and his party, and Lieutenant Maxwell, Commandant at Namkham, were at Selan, where they would probably remain until the 1st December. It was not expected that the Superintendent would return to Namkham.

The route from Namkham to Lashio was reported on by Captain Walker, who travelled along it in April 1892. The above remarks may be of some use in indicating the condition of the paths at this season of the year.

Escorts marching from Namkham to Lashio usually take nine days, the halting-places and distances (as they consider them) being as follows:—

Namkham.	Miles.
Lwoimok	6
Mouson	12
Namphaka	8
Pangnim	14
Kotkai	14
Theinni	12
Meungli	11
Hu-pok	14
Lashio	10

27th.—Rode to Selan, 12½ miles, to see the Superintendent. He had been negotiating with the Chinese authorities for a right of way through the strip of Chinese territory lying between Bhamo and Namkham. He was returning to Namkham the following day, having arranged for another meeting with the Chinese in eight days' time. The latter left soon after my arrival; they formed a picturesque procession, the chief personages being carried in palankeens, followed by their pipe-bearers and preceded by red-coated soldiers carrying flags.

Captain Elliott expected that Captain Longe would arrive at Namkham about the 8th, and considered it advisable that I should await his arrival there. I returned to Namkham in the evening.

28th.—Sent three of the mules off to Lashio to bring on some stores which I had been obliged to leave behind there.

Received a telegram from Captain Longe, asking me to clear some hill-tops for him.

30th.—Started at 8 A.M. by the Lashio road, up the hills south of Namkham, and pitched camp near the top of the range at an elevation of about 6,500 feet. Then went on to identify the peaks to be cleared. I found one to be already free from jungle. The other was covered with big tree forest and dense undergrowth, to clear which would necessitate considerable expense. Under the circumstances I judged it better to leave it alone until Captain Longe's arrival.

December 1st.—Returned to Namkham.

2nd to 7th.—Down with a sharp attack of fever. Mr. George, Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, with Mr. Walling, Executive Engineer, arrived here on the 4th, and were to leave for Bhamo on the 8th. As I could not throw off the fever, Dr. Campbell (Medical Officer with Captain Elliott) advised that I should be taken with them to Bhamo.

Captain Elliott left on the 7th to continue his tour.

8th.—Carried out to Manwing, a village prettily situated on undulating ground at the foot of the hills and in the strip of Chinese territory between Bhamo and Namkham.

Mr. George was here to confer with the Sawbwas of the Yunnan Provinces of Santa and Möng-na about the road to Bhamo.

9th.—Feeling much better, I determined to remain here a few days to pick up and then return to Namkham.

Mr. George and party left in the morning, the two Sawbwas remaining here.

10th.—The Sawbwas sent presents of pork, fowls, eggs, &c., and came over to see me several times during the day. The Santa Sawbwa is a very wide-awake, intelligent-looking man, about 25 years of age. He is said to have "removed" several relatives who stood between himself and the sawbwaship. The Möng-na Sawbwa is a pleasant, portly old gentleman, bald, and with a long black beard of which he is very proud. They amused themselves by inspecting all my kit and examining the arms and saddlery of the three mounted infantry sowars with me; they were much pleased with the present of some cheroots and empty tins.

11th.—Returned to Namkham.

13th.—Sent one of the Interpreters to Selan, as he was of opinion that he might be able to gather more information from traders passing through there.

The Chinese here are very averse to giving any information about routes, &c., across the border. It is possible that more might be done with a Chinese Interpreter, but I was unable to secure one in Namkham.

15th.—Heard today that Captain Longe had arrived at Mansawn, about 4 miles distant across the Shweli river, where he was encamped with Mr. George, and that he intended halting there one day.

16th.—Rode over to Mansawn to see Captain Longe. He had received orders not to go into Kokang or to cross the Convention Line, which rather upset his arrangements.

I learnt from Mr. George that satisfactory arrangements had been concluded with the Chinese authorities concerning the Bhamo-Namkham road, which is to be commenced during the present season.

17th.—Captain Longe arrived at Namkham today. We heard that we should probably have to wait some 15 days for the escort, which was marching from Mandalay *via* Thibaw and Lashio. Captain Longe arranged to work in the meantime in the neighbourhood of Namkham, taking a few men from the post as escort.

18th.—Having discovered that I could hire mules in Namkham at the rate of Rs. 21-8-0 a month each, I obtained permission to discharge those brought from Namkham. I ultimately made an arrangement direct with the owner of the mules, by which I secured 16 mules at the rate of Rs. 19-8-0 a month.

19th to 23rd.—I accompanied Captain Longe on a short trip into the hills south of Namkham. These are fairly well populated by Shans, Palaungs, Kachins and Chinese. Tracks and paths, some of them in very good condition, are numerous between the villages. We had no difficulty in obtaining supplies and found the people everywhere very friendly.

The hills rise to a height of some 8,000 feet. They are covered with low jungle intercepted with patches of taungya cultivation; the upper slopes to the west of the Lashio road are covered with big tree jungle and dense undergrowth.

With the assistance of my Interpreter I was able to gazette a number of villages, but could not move about much owing to another attack of fever.

24th to 26th.—Halt at Namkham. Concluded gazette of villages under Namkham. This information was obtained for me by the Myoza; I was able to check many of the villages by personal observation, and think that they are on the whole fairly correct. The numbers of cattle and guns are, however, probably considerably understated.

27th.—March to Selan. Lieutenant Maxwell accompanied us with an escort of 10 men.

28th.—Halt. Selan is the residence of a Myoza and the head village of the circle, which contains 34 Shan and Palaung villages. It is well situated on open, rising ground, and fortified with a parapet and deep ditch in good repair. It has been already described in more than one report.

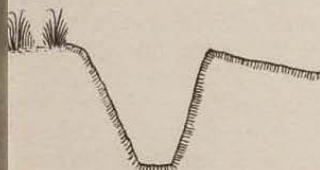
29th.—Finished gazetting villages under Selan. Surveyor made a plan of the place.

We found it very cold here, with a strong breeze up the valley every evening about sunset.

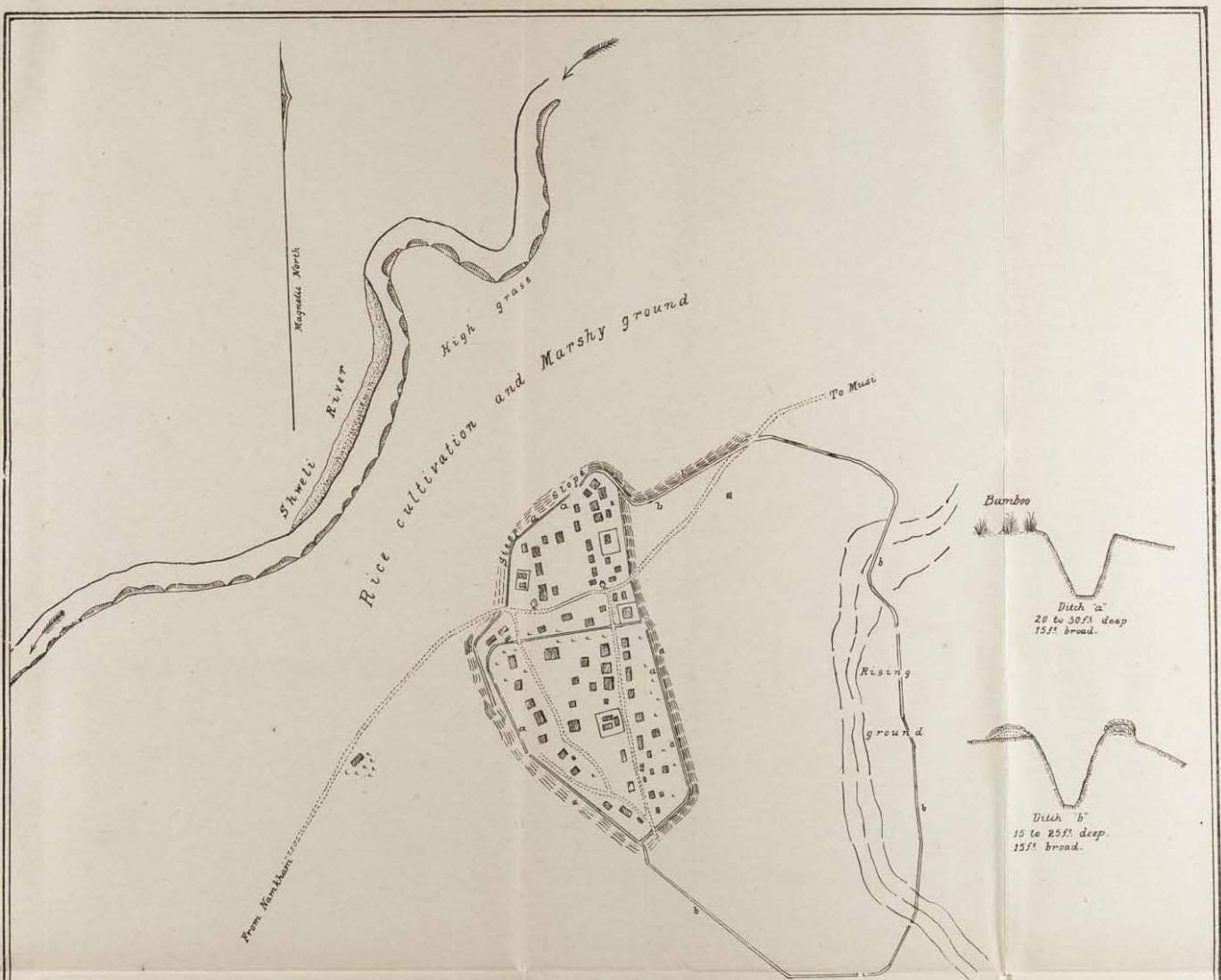
30th.—Marched up the valley to Hosai, about 5 miles, a village close to Musè on the edge of an open, grassy plateau. There are now no goats or sheep about here, and Lieutenant Maxwell, Commandant at Namkham, who has visited this part several times, tells me he has never seen any. Probably those mentioned by Captain Walker in his report had been brought over from the China side. Fairly good and level path all the way. Cross Nampau chaung at about 4 miles, now about 3 feet deep. One ferry boat, which took over 10 loads at a time. Gazetted villages under Musè.

31st.—Marched back to Selan. A man representing himself to be the brother of the late Myoza of Namkham, arrived here today from Mogòk with a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Mogòk. He had come to Namkham to obtain assistance in trying to catch some of the outlaws who have taken refuge in Chinese territory. His plans seemed somewhat vague. I obtained from him a route from Mogòk to Namkham.

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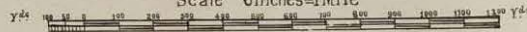


Ditch "a"
20 to 30 ft. deep
15 ft. broad.



PLAN OF SELAN

Scale 6 inches=1 Mile



By

Surveyor Gunga Dyal Singh

No 452-I-95.

I subsequently heard that after asking for rifles, which could not be supplied to him, and food for himself and followers, he left Namkham without effecting anything.

January 1st, 1895.—Left at 10 A.M. Moved camp to Panghók, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (see Route No. 1). We did not go straight to camp, but turned off to the left at about 3 miles and went along another ridge to a point from which Captain Longe took some observations. I visited the two villages of Namkat (Palaung and Kachin) and the Kachin villages of Kaunkha and Pankham. A fine view from the point near Kaunkha over the country to the south and south-east. The peak Loi Aipong, on the range of hills forming the boundary, visible in the distance. The country appears to be fairly open. The Kaunkha ridge is covered with grass and rice cultivation; water scanty.

We got out of the mist today after rising about 800 feet from the valley. It seems to lie longer in the lower part of the valley, towards Namkham, than it does higher up towards Musè.

2nd.—Moved camp to Nammé village, about 6 miles (see Route No. 1). We were much troubled today by the mist, which prevented us from seeing anything distant more than a few hundred yards from the path. Road fairly good, mostly through thick jungle. Gazetted several villages on and near the path. Very little room to camp at Nammé. Tents pitched along the road. Water plentiful from streams near.

3rd.—Sent the mules by direct route to Namkham, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. I went with Captain Longe to the Loi Sung peak (6,350 feet); very rough narrow track, up and down hill, through thick jungle. Passed through the Kachin villages Mukaung (15 houses), Kowli (5 houses), and near Loi Sung (5 houses). Good view over the Namkham valley and country to east and south. Not much cultivation about here, the hills being very steep. Came down by narrow jungle track to Kachin village Loilaw, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Thence fairly good but steep road, passing through Palaung Loilaw, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to bottom of hill, where join Selan-Namkham road at Shan village Sahi, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the top of Loi Sung. Reached Namkham about 6-30 P.M.

4th.—Heard today by telegram from Lashio that our escort was to leave there on the 4th or 5th of the month.

5th.—Rode out to village of Man-awi, about 3 miles down the valley, where are a large pôngyi kyaung and some pagodas. Here a seven days' festival or pôngyi-béan was being held on the occasion of making new pôngyis. People here from all parts of Burma and the Shan States; some from Rangoon and Mandalay, others from Sehfan and the province of Mông Khwan. The crowd seemed very orderly and good-tempered and we saw no liquor for sale and no gambling going on.

6th.—Had a visit today from a Chinaman who has just come from Lôngling and wishes to establish himself here. He is anxious to obtain contract work and says he can raise any number of coolies that might be required for road-making or other purposes. He has 200 mules and 35 bullocks, the former for hire at the rate of Rs. 21 a month. His name is Chaukoto.

7th.—Heard today that fighting was going on in Chinese territory between the Sawbwa of Sehfan and the Kachins. It seems that formerly the Kachins had the upper hand of the Sehfan people and used to raid with impunity, but during the last few years an energetic Sawbwa has raised a force for their protection. A short time since the Kachins raided some Sehfan villages and carried off some cattle. The Sawbwa ordered them to return these, and, on their refusal, he attacked them at a village called NÔNG-pyet (Chinese Choyepa) between Sehfan and Mansu (?) and said to be a day's march from Sehfan. The Kachins of 80 villages, to the number of 2,000 men, have now risen, and the Sehfan Sawbwa, who can only put about 500 men in the field, has sent to China for assistance.

9th.—Obtained today a list of the villages where fighting is said to be going on in Sehfan. They are—Kôngya, Kôngsôn, Kôngwai, Changla (burnt and inhabitants killed or dispersed), Changyawan, Chiergi. All under NÔNG-pyet.

11th.—Heard today by wire from Lashio that our escort left there on the 4th instant.

13th.—Our escort arrived today from Lashio.

Lieutenant Maxwell heard by wire from Assistant Commissioner, Bhamo, that Mr. Hertz had been attacked by Kachins at Hkaitik, about one march from here, on Chinese border, and that he had burnt a village. Kachins said to have risen in country north of Namkai. Lieutenant Maxwell to proceed there and assist if necessary.

Two days since a man came here and complained that the headman of Musè had stolen his property when he was passing through that place. Lieutenant Maxwell requested the Myoza of Namkham to write to the headman and demand that the property should be restored, or that he should come in here about the case. Heard today that the headman of Musè had flatly refused to do either. He is said to be disaffected and to harbour a lot of bad characters in Musè. He might give trouble if he got a chance.

14th.—Lieutenant Maxwell left here this morning with 40 rifles for Namkai.

We leave tomorrow and shall not be sorry to do so after the vexatious but unavoidable delay here.

The climate of Namkham is unpleasant in November and December owing to the thick mist, which seldom rises much before midday and makes the mornings cold, damp and feverish.

The post which was established for the protection of the Sinkan valley has been built since Captain Walker was here in 1892.

The fort itself, which is situated about a quarter mile to the south of the town, on a small knoll some 20 feet above the paddy-fields, is badly placed and badly constructed. It consists of a collection of tumble-down huts surrounded by a bamboo fence, so constructed that, unless some of the stakes are pulled out, it would be impossible to fire through it. The fence is not 5 yards clear from the huts, which could be easily set on fire by anything thrown from the outside. It is commanded by slightly higher ground within 300 yards. The officers' bungalow is distant about 20 yards from the fort palisade and on the very edge of the paddy-fields. Lieutenant Maxwell very kindly placed a room at my disposal, but I found it necessary to pitch my tent in it to keep out the wind and rain. Sanitary arrangements for the men of the post are conspicuous by their absence.

The garrison consists of 100 men of the Lashio Battalion under a British officer. Throughout the rainy season he is practically cut off from communication with Bhamo and Lashio except by telegraph.

Lieutenant Maxwell has set up a grinding-machine here, which grinds corn at the rate of from 350 to 400 pounds a day and effects a great saving on the old system.

PART II.

NAMKHAM TO LASHIO.

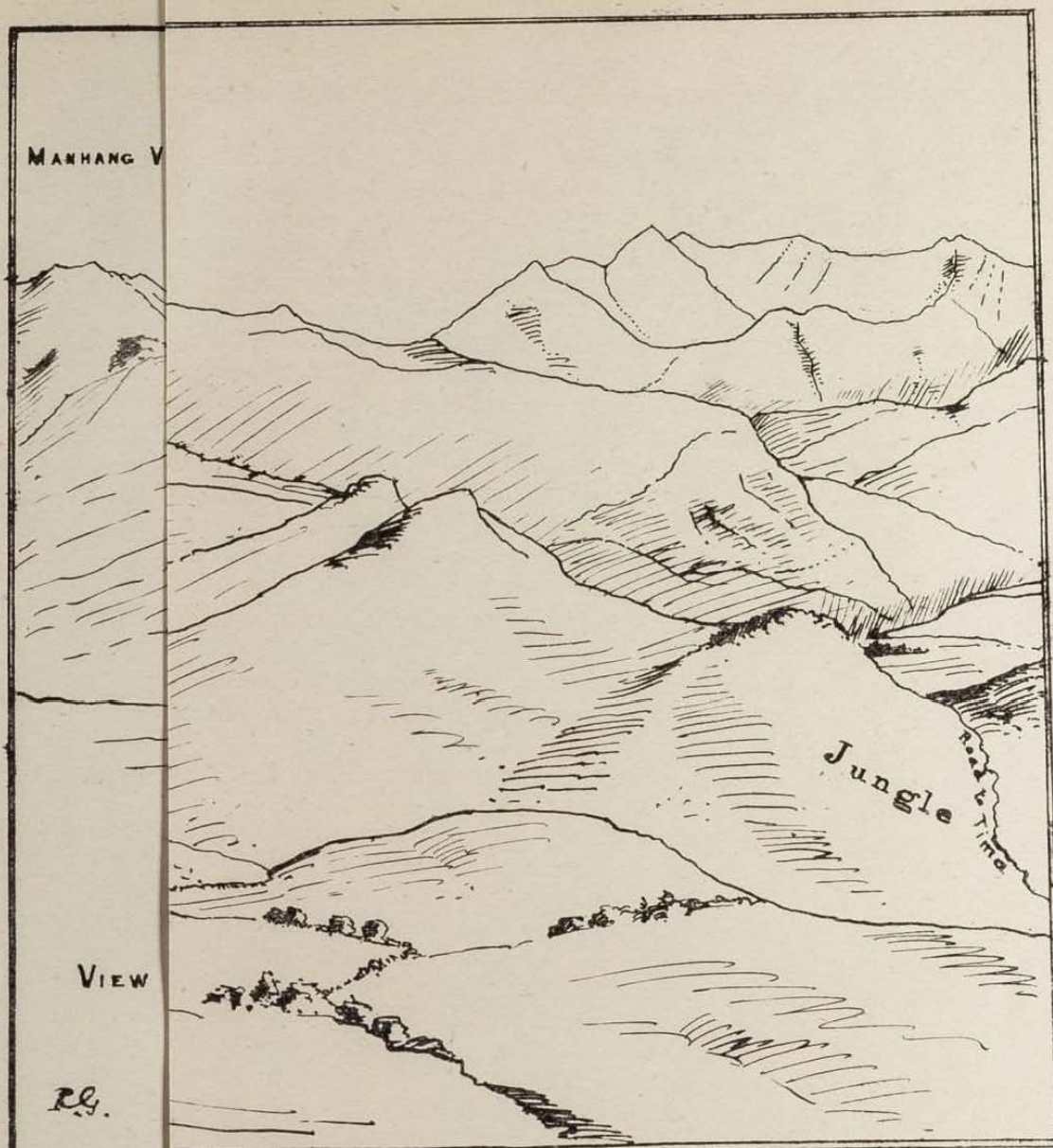
15th.—Left Namkham this morning, marched up hills by Lashio road and camped near the top. Captain Longe and I ascended a peak, from which he did some survey work.

16th.—Left at 8-15 A.M. Marched through Mousou and encamped in paddy-fields about 2 miles further on. My surveyor commenced the Route sketch from Namkham.

17th.—Marched to Natôn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The road leaves the Meungyu route at Namphaka. An easy march, passing through a large Kachin village Saopum, and descending into the valley of the Namwi. We had to send to neighbouring villages for supplies, paddy and rice, as none available here.

18th.—Camp halted at Natôn. Captain Longe and I rode up valley along left bank of Namwi; then crossed and ascended a hill rising up in the middle of the valley. From this point a fine view down the valley and over the hills be-

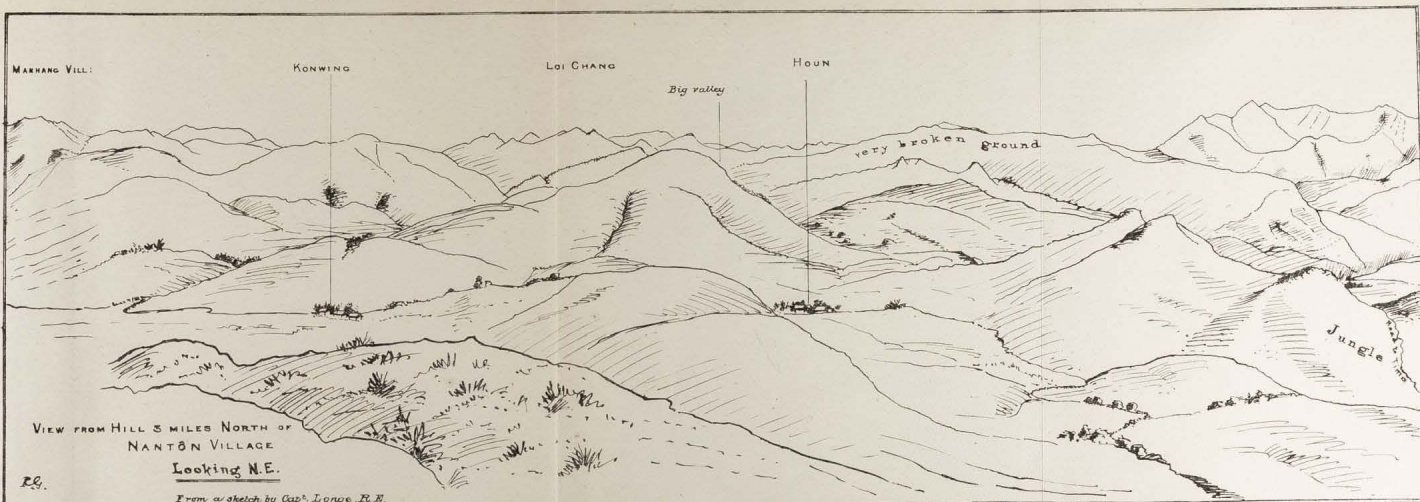
MANHANG V



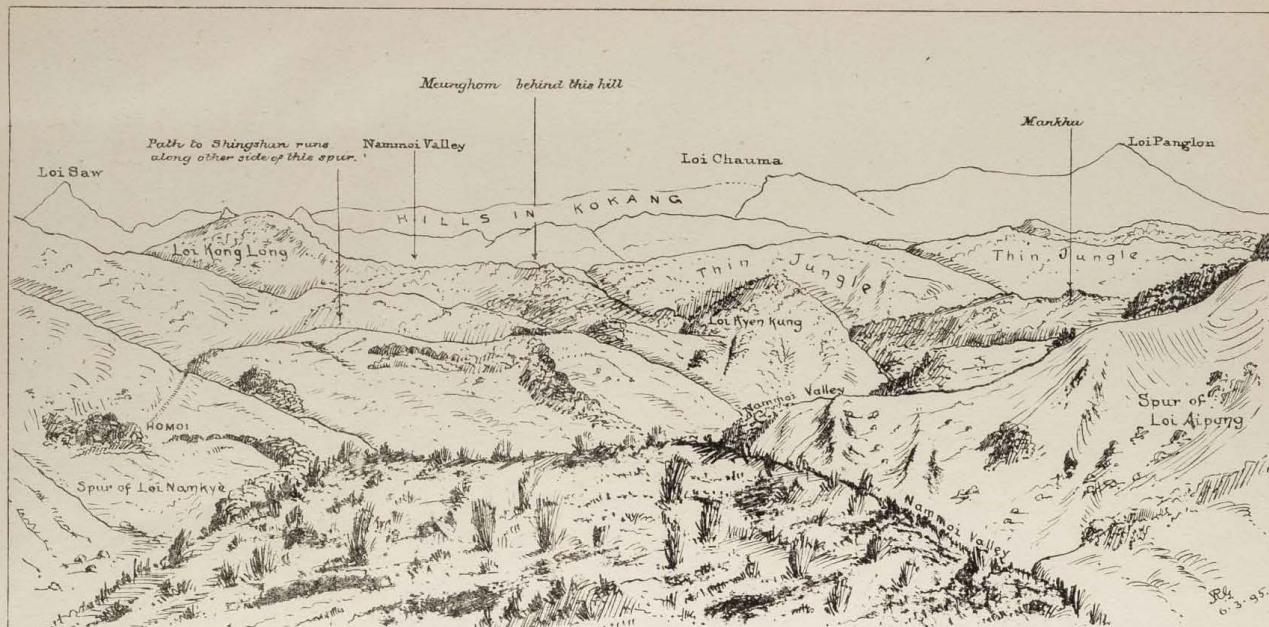
VIEW

R.G.

I.B. OFFICE



I.B. Office Rangoon 17.4.95.



I.B. Office Rangoon 6.3.95.

VIEW FROM LOI KANG (NEAR UMKYÉ) LOOKING EAST.
 From a sketch by Lieut G.C. Rigby.

tween the Salween river and the Loi Aipong range, across which the new frontier line is to run. The valley is here between 4 and 5 miles across and consists of undulating grass-covered country watered by the Namwi stream, with wooded hills on either side. The country being thinly populated, there is not much cultivation. The country to the north-east is undulating with some low grass-covered hills. The hills to the east are thickly jungle-covered. In the valley, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east, are the villages of Konwing and Houn lying on the Namoom stream, which flows into the Namwi; the latter, passing through a gap in the hills to the north, flows into the Nampaw, which empties into the Salween. The soil appears to be rich, a light clay, but the population is small and the people seem only to grow sufficient grain for their own consumption.

19th.—March to Nalông, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. General direction east-north-east, the first 4 miles being over undulating, open country on the south side of the Namwi valley, then crossing the hills through a pass, rising to a height of about 3,000 feet, and descending on the other side into another broad open valley across which the path ran for the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Nalông, a large Shan village situated on the right bank of the Nam Ti, a clear stream with some deep pools. A fifth day bazaar here; today being bazaar day, we visited it after getting into camp. Some cloth, rice, cotton, salt, a little goor (5 annas a viss) and vegetables seemed to be the principal things for sale. We found the Kachins would not take money in payment for vegetables, so had to first buy some salt and effect our purchases by barter.

We were unable to obtain much information about routes to the Aipong range today, so determined to halt here tomorrow and sent for the Kachin Sawbwa of Meungli, who is the headman of the country about here.

20th.—Halt at Nalông. The valley here contains a group of Shan and Palaung villages, consisting of Nalông, Tima, Konhsa, Manhai and Panchong, all under the Kachin Sawbwa of Meungli, which is situated in the hills to the north-east. There is a good deal of paddy cultivation along the stream and a fair number of cattle. The son of the Sawbwa arrived in the evening with some men from Meungli. He arranged to give us guides, but was unable to come himself.

21st.—March to Palyin, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; rather a stiff march for the mules, being up and down all the way, the path in places very steep, the hill-sides thickly jungle-covered. Passed through Tamtsè, a Lana Kachin village of 23 houses, scattered along a ridge about 1,000 feet rise from Nalông, then through Man-kang, Lakoom Kachin, and Umia, Lana Kachin; from this village a drop of 600 feet to the Namkye stream and then a rise of 1,400 feet to Palyin, a Lana Kachin village of 8 houses. We had some difficulty to find room to camp for even our small party. Inhabitants very friendly and surrounded our tents all the evening, examining our tents, guns, &c.

22nd.—March to Umkyè, 4 miles $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. We crossed the watershed a few miles to the north of the peak Loi Aipong, and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles passed over the Nammoi, here a small stream about 3 yards broad and 8 inches deep. After arriving in camp we ascended a peak about an hour's climb above the village, where Captain Longe commenced plane-table work. From this point a good view over the surrounding country. The country to the west consists of irregular ranges of hills running roughly north and south, lying between the more lofty range above Namkham and the range on which is the peak Loi Aipong (known locally as the Loi Wing Kang range). The ranges slope away to the north, where the country becomes more open and undulating. The hill-tops to the north are free from jungle and grass-covered. To the south is a lofty peak of Loi Aipong, covered with dense big tree jungle. To the north-east the view is shut out by the continuation of this range, situated on which are several Chinese villages. To the east a succession of low, irregular hills stretches away to the higher range to the west of the Salween river. Conspicuous on this are the peaks Loi Panglom, Loi Chauma and Loi Saw. I made an outline sketch of the hills in this direction. The country about here is thinly populated by Chinese and Kachins of the Lana, Lakoom and Laika tribes.

23rd.—March to Shing-shan, 8 miles 5 furlongs, a stiff march up and down steep hills all the way. Passed through Homoi, a Laika Kachin village of 20 houses. From here a path leads to the Laika Kachin village Howa (Chinese Wafan), 30 houses, the head village of the circle. From here a descent of 1,300 feet to the Nammoi stream and an ascent of 1,100 feet on the other side to Loimaw, a small Chinese village, from which place a rough, hilly path to Shing Shan, a Chinese village of 16 houses. Here again very little room to camp.

24th.—Rain in night and early morning, so made a late start. March by a fairly easy path, passing through Nongsi, a Kachin village of 10 houses, to Siao Ho, a large Chinese village of 33 houses, in a sheltered valley to the south-east of Loi Aipong.

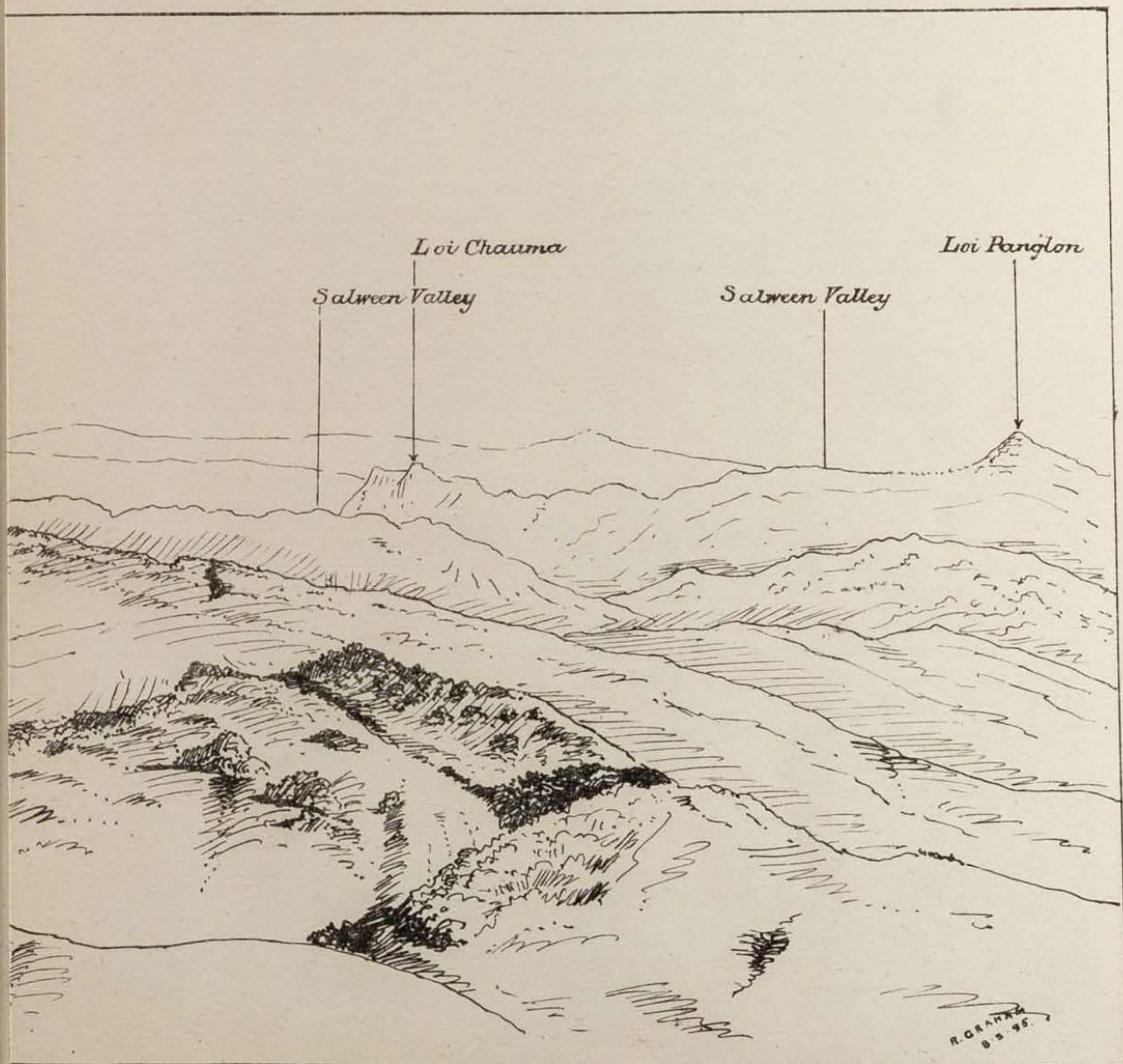
The natives seemed very pleased to see us. They are taller and bigger men than the Kachins. They wear the ordinary Chinese blouse of indigo blue colour and most of them wear the pig-tail. The women wear a low black turban ornamented with silver buttons in front. These people moved to this part of the country about 80 years ago for the purpose of working silver in the hills between here and Shing Shan. In consequence of repeated attacks by the Kachins, who seem to have looted the silver as fast as they dug it out, they gave up this and moved to their present situation. They cultivate a great deal of opium, which they take for sale to Taknai bazaar. They also grow maize, rice and vegetables. Besides the usual pigs and fowls, we noticed here some capons and ducks, also a number of ponies. The village pays tribute to the Kachin Sawbwa of Howa (Wafan).

The headman reported to us that they were constantly persecuted by the Kachins from Khopyen village, who are connected with the Howa Kachins. These men are constantly visiting their village and extorting money, opium, &c., and do not hesitate to use violence if their demands are not complied with. He stated that other Chinese villages in this part suffer in the same way, and that more Chinese would settle in this part but for fear of the Kachins. They have been afraid to lodge a formal complaint at Theinni for fear of incurring further persecutions. They begged that they might be allowed to pay their tribute direct to Lashio. Captain Longe promised to report the matter to Lashio.

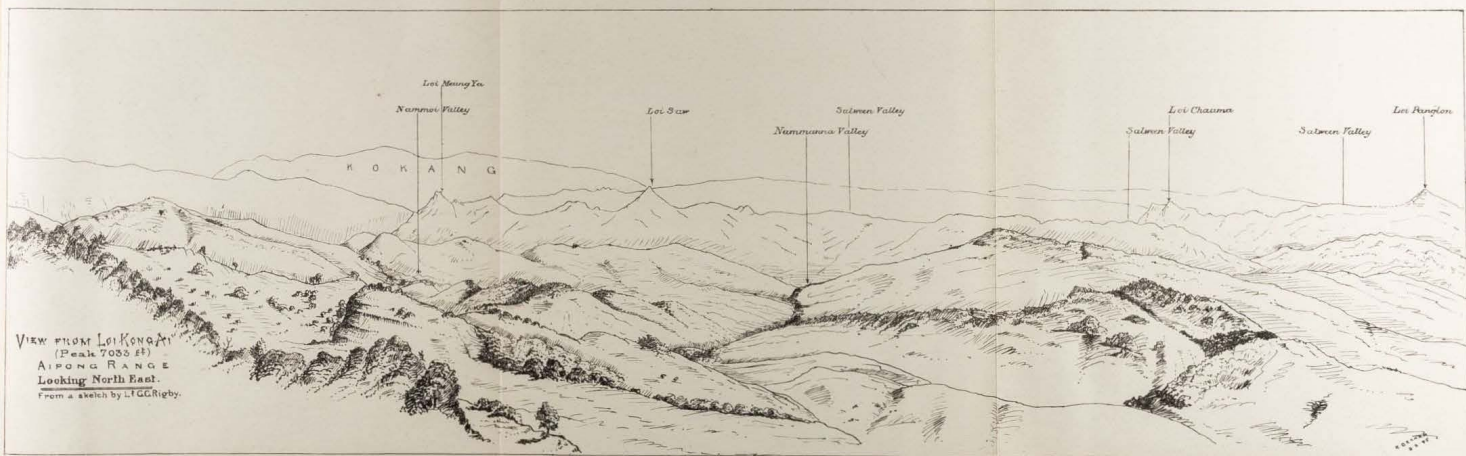
25th.—Camp halted at Siao-ho. Captain Longe and I ascended the peak Kong Ai (marked 7,133 feet) near the Aipong peak. Rather a steep pull up of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the hill-side covered to the top with scattered patches of opium cultivation, also some fields of maize and a little dry rice. A good view from the summit. The hill-side is fairly well wooded, the trees being mostly a sort of alder; where not under cultivation it is covered with long grass. To the west the slopes are much steeper, the descent being precipitous for about 1,500 feet, where there is a flat plateau; below this it appears to again slope steeply down to the valley, across which, distant some 4 miles, is the village of Taknai surrounded by cultivation. To the north rises the wooded peak Loi Aipong; to the north-east and east the country consists of a succession of low hills, which are mostly jungle-covered at the top, but fairly clear on the lower slopes; beyond these again, to the east, is the more lofty range with the peaks Loi Panglom, Loi Chauma and Loi Saw. The narrow valley of the Nammoi runs north-east towards a conspicuous peak called Loi Meungya. The hills on the further side of the valley to the north-east appear to be free from jungle. I made an outline sketch of the hills to the north-east.

We returned to camp by a better path through two Chinese villages, Aifang close to the summit, and Ta-su-zin lower down. This path leads to Taknai and would be practicable for mules. There is another and better path to Taknai across the hills to the right of the Kong Ai peak.

26th.—March to Chao-hun-chai, an easy march of 5 miles 6 furlongs. Pass through Mankhu, a large Palaung village from which a path leads direct to Mõngsi through Loikang. Path led for some distance down the valley of the Lawsui. This stream suddenly disappears into the side of the hill near the path, and is said to flow underground as far as Manping, a distance of about 2 miles. Chao-hun Chai, a small Chinese village of 7 houses.



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27th.—March to Man-kang-lông, 7 miles 2 furlongs. Pass through a Chinese village Pankwoipeuk. The path then leads through a valley consisting of a succession of cups, the drainage escaping underground. From here onward to Môngsi this curious formation was constantly noticeable, making it very difficult in some places to decide which way the drainage actually ran. The last part of the route today ran along a low ridge at an elevation of about 3,700 feet. This eventually turned out to be the main watershed between the Aipong range and Loi Chauma.

Man-kang-lông, a Chinese and Kachin village of 19 houses. The Chinese houses are here and elsewhere built on the ground and are smaller than the Kachin houses, which are long, barrack-like sheds raised on piles about 4 feet above the ground.

28th.—March to Pang-song-ya, 7 miles; an easy march amongst low hills along the right (east) side of the main Nammoi valley. Pass through Loikang, a Palaung village of 18 houses and a large pôngyi kyaung, situated on a knoll. An old pôngyi here was very anxious to go to Ava to worship and made many enquiries about the road from Lashio to Mandalay, which he evidently considered to be the most dangerous section of the journey. Pang-song-ya, a Lana Kachin village of 20 houses. Natives, as usual, very friendly and crowded round our tents all the evening.

29th.—March to Pa-kôn, about 8 miles, through Meunghom. A pretty march to Meunghom of 4 miles 7 furlongs down a narrow wooded valley. We followed different routes, I going by the mule-road and Captain Longe by another path through Manying. I made a long halt here, obtaining the route from Mantôn to Meungya through Meunghom, thus connecting our route with that followed by Captain Walker and Lieutenant Prowse in 1892. Meungya is said to be distant about 7 miles, an easy march. Mantôn, distant about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles: one march of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the river, another of 5 miles on to Mantôn.

The circle is named after Meunghom, but the tribute seems to be actually paid to the Kachin Sawbwa of Pa-kôn. The headmen of Pa-kôn and Meunghom go together once a year to pay the tribute in to Kokang.

Meunghom town is prettily situated on the edge of a flat valley surrounded by wooded hills. There is a good deal of paddy cultivation, but they say all the villages round cultivate in this valley and the supply of rice is only sufficient for local requirements and to feed caravans passing through. Caravans come here mostly from Namkham *en route* to Mông Ting. They take salt and salt-fish and bring back chewing material, much used by the Shans; this resembles betel-nut in taste. The Pa-kôn Sawbwa takes a toll of 8 annas a mule on all caravans coming from China, but not from Kokang or British territory. (This information from a Kachin at Pa-kôn. Unfortunately we met no caravans, so I was unable to verify it.)

The inhabitants are Chinese Shans. A number of Chinese work as coolies for the Shans about here. They come over about November, returning to their own country before the rains. They receive as payment one-tenth of the produce of their labour; they also do all the iron work, bringing the iron with them from China.

Captain Longe passed today a temple on the south side of the valley where there was a regular defence work neatly constructed of bamboos and rivetted earthwork. They say that not long since some Kachins from Mông Ko robbed a Chinese caravan near here. The inhabitants turned out and succeeded in catching three of them, who were summarily beheaded in the bazaar. The Kachins have sworn vengeance, and the earthwork has been built in case of an attack on the town. Fifth day bazaar here, said to be well attended.

An easy ascent through thick jungle to Pa-kôn, Lana Kachin village of 40 houses.

30th.—March to Man-kang (or Chao-ma-chai), an easy march of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pass on the way through a good deal of the cup formation above mentioned. This is a Chinese village situated on the ridge at the side of a broad nullah running down to the Salween and about 2 miles west of Loi Chauma, a bold mass of rock rising some 4,500 feet above the river. This is not visible as it flows between high, precipitous banks.

31st.—Halt at Mankang. Captain Longe and I ascended Loi Chauma, about 2 hours from camp, the last 1,200 feet a hard climb up steep grassy slopes, rocky at the top. From here the Salween river is visible in three places and its course to the north could be traced for some 20 miles. The hills slope steeply down to the river, especially on the west or right bank. At about 16 miles the course seems to bend somewhat sharply to the east. The hills to the east of the river appear to be much clearer than the hills on this bank, the hillside opposite to the east being well cultivated. On the top of a ridge to the north-east we could distinguish the villages Mantap and Mantôn, the ferry of that name, known on this side as the Meunghom ferry, being just out of sight, hidden by a spur. A lofty range was visible to the north-east, the name of which I was not able to ascertain. The course of the river to the south was hidden by spurs of Loi Panglom. The country to the west consists of irregular, low ranges of hills as previously described from Loi Aipong. Owing to the peculiar cup formation it is difficult to distinguish the ranges or to trace the course of the streams. It seems certain, however, that the main watershed from Loi Aipong joins this range here and *not* at Loi Panglom as shown on the existing maps.

February 1st.—March to Kyenghong, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A descent of 1,300 feet, passing through Mankeut, a Palaung village of 10 houses, to the Namnim chaung, which flows east past Pinkhan (a village shown on existing map); then an ascent of about 1,900 feet, passing through Hona, a Palaung village, to Kyenghong, a Kachin (Laika) village of 50 houses situated on some knolls at the end of a long spur of the Aipong range, surrounded by thick jungle. A good camping-ground under some large banyan trees at south end of village. This village is an excellent point for seeing the country between Loi Aipong and Loi Chauma, across which we could trace the course of the watershed for nearly the whole way. The existing map requires a good deal of correction.

2nd.—March to Môngsi, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a descent of about 2,000 feet, at first rather steep, down a rough path. The last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles easy, down a grassy valley, passing through the Palaung village Konghsa.

From here roads lead direct to Theinni Town and to the Tapa ferry.

3rd.—Halt at Môngsi. This town, consisting of about 40 houses and a population of about 200, is situated on the edge of a flat valley about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across at its widest part and about 2 miles in length, the whole being under paddy cultivation. Smaller valleys run into it from all sides, also flat and well cultivated. The hills to the north and west slope gradually to the valley and are fairly clear on the lower slopes. On the flat-topped spurs and undulating ground to the north-west a camping-ground sufficient for any number of men could easily be cleared.

The town itself is scattered, the houses being small and each surrounded by its own small patch of garden, in which they grow mustard, tobacco, and vegetables.

A fifth day bazaar is held here, well attended by Shans, Palaungs, Kachins and Chinese from neighbouring villages. The following is a list of other villages situated in the valley in the immediate neighbourhood: Kongkhan, Mansan, Manpông, Pangma, Hokang-mansan, Hokang-manhong, Nalyè, Kongyong, Namwan, Sonwan and Kongsan.

The Môngsi circle comprises 19 head villages, having under them about 130 dependent villages. The circle is under the rule of a Kachin Myoza, who lives at Môngsi and is said to have to a great extent adopted Shan manners. We did not see him as he was away when we passed through.

4th.—Marched to Panchiki, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles, *en route* for the Tapa ferry. For the first $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles, as far as Upper Panglom village, the path is an excellent one, about 5 feet in width and in good condition. It then becomes narrow and rough, ascending through big tree jungle, and shows little signs of being used as a caravan route. Panchiki is a small and very dirty halting-place in the middle of the jungle, with no village near. We had some difficulty in finding room for our small party of about 60 men. There is no good water between here and Namtong village, about 7 miles further on.

Loi Kung Hong

Loi Kung Kang

Loi Hang Hui

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Mantap (Vill.)

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5th.—March to Taheu, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. For the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the path continues through dense forest, rising to a height of about 6,900 feet, passing close to the south of the peak Loi Panglom. It then issues from the forest on the east side of the Panglom range.

From this point a very extensive view across the Salween to the north and east is obtained. Below, on this side of the river, a spur of Loi Panglom ends in a ridge, running roughly north and south, wooded at the top, clear on the lower slopes. On this are situated the villages Nongmo and Namtong, Kachin and Chinese, Wingtang, Kachin, and lower down to the right Nongheu, Palaung, the small Chinese villages Wa-zi-chai and Panpyek lying immediately beneath on the spur.

To the south-east another long spur of Panglom, on which are situated the Kachin and La villages of Mantak, slopes away to the Nampau stream, flowing north-east to the Salween. On the other side of this stream, and lying between it and the Salween, is a range of hills, thinly jungle-covered, rising to a height of 6,000 feet. On this are visible the Chinese village Myinsan and the La village Khomeung. Beyond this again, on this side of the Salween, rises a more lofty range, just visible beyond which is the fixed peak B.I. 8,600 feet.

The hill-sides beyond the Salween to the north-east slope gradually. They appear to be thickly populated, especially to the north, and are well covered with cultivation and free from jungle. Beyond these hills range after range of clear hills stretch away to a distant, lofty range, running about north and south, which is not indicated on existing maps.

After leaving the forest the path descends to the Chinese village Panpyek (or Ta-shu Shan), a possible halting-place, but the water is not good. It then crosses the ridge, passing through the Kachin village Namtong and descends down an open spur to Taheu, a Yampan La village of 20 houses (A.B. 3,380 feet), a comfortable camping-ground for a small party in and around the pôngyi kyaung enclosure. In the evening the headman of the Chinese village of Namtong, one of the head villages under Môngsi, visited us.

6th.—Camp halted at Taheu. Captain Longe and I walked down to the ferry, a rather steep descent of 2 miles (1,750 feet) down a grass-covered spur, about the last 200 feet being through the jungle which fringes the river on both banks. We were rather disappointed with the size of the river, which here averages about 130 yards in breadth. I measured the breadth at the ferry and the pace of the current, but had no line of sufficient length to measure the depth. There is one good dug-out, capable of transporting seven mule-loads at a time. The ferry is but little used by caravans, which use the routes by the Kumlôn or Mantôn ferries. (*See Ferries.*)

7th.—Marched to Mantak. Ascended by the road followed on the 5th to about 2 miles. We then turned off to the right and went round the ridge, passing through Chinese Namtong, to which place a fairly level road leads round the hill. Then a steep ascent to Kachin Namtong, meeting the path to Tapa ferry again at about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the road we followed. From this point I have recommenced the road report. There is a small level space at the south end of this village, where room for about 60 men to encamp. This ridge, marked on Captain Walker's map as Loi Uin Tan, commands the approach from the Tapa ferry to Môngsi, all the spurs from here to the river being clear of jungle. From here a steady descent of 2,700 feet to the Namlang chaung, passing through Wingtang, Lashi Kachin, 16 houses; Kuichung, Palaung, 20 houses; Nongheu, Palaung, 15 houses. Then an ascent of 1,300 feet to Mantak, a La village of 36 houses situated in a depression of a long spur of Loi Panglom, the Kachin village of Mantak being about a mile to the north, higher up the spur. The country to the south-west from here towards the Nampau is low compared with the surrounding country. It is fairly free from jungle, but does not appear to be much cultivated.

8th.—Made a short march to the Nampau stream, a descent of 2,000 feet from Mantak and distant about 3 miles. Crossed the stream at a ford about 3 feet deep, easy at this time of year, but which would be impassable after much rain.

A good camping-ground close to the stream on partially cleared ground on the right bank.

9th.—Marched to Ko-kai-tang, a hilly march of 9 miles. The first 5 miles a long ascent of 3,200 feet, passing through Wataw, La village, 18 houses, and Myinsan, Chinese village, 18 houses. The path then passed over a ridge. From this point we ascended a hill, Loi Wing Ching (A.B. 6,200 feet), to left of path. A stiff climb of 1,000 feet through long grass. View much obscured by haze, but could see a good deal of the country across the Salween. The hills to the east from here are more wooded and not so thickly cultivated as the rich bit of country opposite Tapa. Further to the south the hills appear to be still more thickly wooded, with but little cultivation. The hills on this side slope steeply to the river.

The path then descended gently through open country, passing the villages Laolai, Chinese, 12 houses, and Laokaw, Chinese, 7 houses, to Ko-kai-tang, a Chinese village of 7 houses. We passed through a good deal of maize cultivation today, also opium, which seems to be the chief crop grown by all the Chinese villages.

The Las on this side of the Salween that we have met with belong to the Yampan tribe and are Buddhists, following Shan customs to a great extent.

10th.—An easy march of 7 miles to Pyinpang, the path leading along a valley or depression in the top of the range, with rocky knolls standing up on either side. Passed within about a mile of Namsawn, crossing the route from Namsawn to Meungpaw traversed by Captain Burrows in 1890. The ferry has been out of use for some years. There is now no boat, and the approaches on both banks are said to be very rough and out of repair. Pyinpang (Chinese Wuchon), a Kachin village of 16 houses; natives, as usual, very friendly.

The headman reported to us that some men from Cha-tzu-shu across the river had stolen three buffaloes from his village, which he was unable to recover. There appears to be an old-standing feud between the Kachins of this place and the Chinese of Cha-tzu-shu, the father of the headman having been killed 8 years ago by the Chinese,—according to his account, for sheltering men from Cha-tzu-shu who wished to settle on this side of the Salween.

11th.—March to Panglao, 9 miles, the first 5 miles rather hilly; then an easy descent nearly all the way, the last mile being very badly cut up and "gridironed." A good view all the way over the low country to the north of the Nampaw stream. Our route today ran a little north of east, Nati, our destination, lying more south-east from Pyinpang. There is said to be no road through the piece of country to the west of the Namtang chaung. It is thickly jungle covered and consists of high steep peaks and deep ravines and is nearly destitute of population.

12th.—Panglao, a Lana Kachin village of 20 houses.

A hard march of $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Loi-ma-len, the path running down a spur about 3 miles east of the peak Loi Wong. Passed through the Palaung village Wahpang, 10 houses, and along the Loi Wong ridge to Panpyek, a Palaung village of 10 houses (A.B. 6,450 feet). From this point a descent of 2,600 feet in $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Namhilem chaung, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Loi-ma-Len, a Palaung village of 11 houses and a small pôngyi kyaung, in the enclosure of which we found a comfortable camping-ground. The mules were 8 hours on the road today, not getting in till 5 P.M., some of the animals belonging to the escort from Lashio—a collection of weak, undersized mules and ponies—not arriving till some hours later.

13th.—March to Nati, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passing through Namleng, Kachin village, 3 houses, and Pangsak, Kachin village, 14 houses, the path for the last 2 miles to the Namnim stream steep and difficult. The Namnim crossed by a difficult ford, at which the mules had to be unloaded and everything carried over by hand. Very little standing room on the banks, which are thickly jungle-covered. It took about an hour to get our 97 mules across.

Captain Walker and Lieutenant Prowse passed through Nati in 1892 *en route* from Namsalap to the Kunlôn ferry. It apparently then consisted of an upper and lower village about a mile apart. It now consists of a single village

of 5 houses and the people are leaving the present site. There is plenty of room for cultivation in the valley, but they say it yields a poor crop.

14th.—March to Namsalap, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the path through jungle nearly all the way, crossing the watershed between the Salween and Nam Tu (or Myitnge) rivers, very rough, evidently but little used, and frequently crossed by old tracks of wild elephants. They say that this route is very seldom used by traders from the Kunlôn ferry owing to fear of the Kachins inhabiting the hills on the south side of the valley.

The village marked on the map as Manpap, about 1 mile north-east of Namsalap, no longer exists, having been burnt about a year ago by the Kachins of Naungkham, with whom the inhabitants quarrelled. The Kachins of Manpap left the old site and moved to Konglong.

15th.—March to Seung, 14 miles. An easy march, nearly level all the way. The valley opens out to a width of 2 to 3 miles. It is flat and well watered by the Nam Tu and lesser streams, but is little cultivated, many villages remaining deserted since the Kachin rising.

There is a good camping-ground for a small party in the valley near some large banyan trees at 8 miles. This would make a better division of the march, as Theinni is distant only 5 miles from Seung.

16th.—March to Theinni a Town, short march of 5 miles. We passed today a number of Shan villages, the valley between Seung and Theinni being thickly populated. We halt here a few days as Captain Longe has to communicate with another of his parties and to send in to Lashio for money and stores.

17th—19th.—Halt at Theinni.

20th.—Money and stores arrived today, also wire to Captain Longe to instruct me to proceed to Kokang with Superintendent, Northern Shan States. We leave for Lashio tomorrow.

21st.—March to Manlè, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Captain Longe received copy of a telegram from Secretariat authorizing survey of Kokang.

22nd.—March to Lashio, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Received telegram from Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rangoon, with orders to confer with Superintendent, Northern Shan States. Captain Longe wired to Superintendent to ascertain his movements. He was to reach Thibaw on the 23rd and did not intend to pass through Lashio. We hope to be able to join him on his way to the Salween, as it is now too late to catch him at Thibaw.

23rd.—Halt at Lashio. Obtained fresh supply of rations. No answer to telegrams.

24th.—Captain Longe received telegram from Superintendent to meet him at Kunlôn ferry on the 20th March. I wired to Superintendent asking what tract of country he would pass through and where I could best meet him.

Captain Longe has again wired to Superintendent, asking if he could possibly arrange to go into Kokang earlier than the date mentioned.

25th.—Captain Longe received a telegram from the Superintendent informing him that he would proceed direct to Lashio *en route* to Kunlôn ferry.

28th.—The Superintendent arrived here this evening.

We leave Lashio tomorrow *en route* for Kokang *via* Theinni and the Kunlôn ferry.

Captain Longe has received instructions authorizing the survey of Kokang, and as much as possible of the country known as the "ceded tracts" except Mông Ko and Mông Ka circles, which are not to be entered.

PART III.

LASHIO TO KUNLÔN FERRY.

Kokang.

March 1st to 3rd.—Returned to Theinni. Our party now consisted of Captain Elliott, Superintendent, Northern Shan States; Captain Longe, R.E.;

Lieutenant Wallis, in command of escort; Dr. Campbell, I.M.S., and myself. We retained our escort of 30 men, and Captain Elliott had with him 100 men of the Lashio Battalion. Our transport consisted of some 300 mules and 3 elephants.

4th.—Halt at Theinni. Captain Elliott was obliged to halt here today to interview the Theinni Sawbwa.

5th.—March to Pang Mankau, 11 miles, an old village-site with a large banyan tree.

6th.—March to Namsarap, 8 miles.

7th.—March to Nati, 11 miles. From this point we had intended following the valley route to Kunlön traversed by Captain Yate in 1888. On enquiry we were told that the route was not passable for mules, being constantly crossed by fallen trees and much broken down by wild elephants.

8th.—March to Namlök, 8 miles 3 furlongs. Passed through the villages Lower Pangwa, Maru Kachin, 5 houses, at 2 miles 5 furlongs, and Upper Pangwa, Maru Kachin, 5 houses, at 6 miles 6 furlongs. The path for the first 4 miles leads up a spur of Loi Pangwa through thick jungle, then up and down hill through thin jungle and long grass. We found a roomy camping-ground to south of village.

9th.—March to Kangmōng, 7 miles 1 furlong. Passed through village Konhsa, Maru Kachin, 5 houses, at 1 mile 7 furlongs. An easy march, descending through jungle for first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then nearly level, first across a grassy valley, then through big tree jungle. We camped in the paddy-fields on the left bank of Nam Kangmōng stream. Kangmōng is at the junction of the two routes to Kunlön from Lashio and Theinni respectively. It is the residence of a Kachin Sawbwa who has under him 37 dependent villages.

10th.—March to Pangwo, 7 miles 3 furlongs. Pass through villages Loipyè, Maru Kachin, 5 houses, at 5 miles 1 furlong, and Upper Pangwo, Maru Kachin, at 7 miles, the whole village consisting of 17 houses. The path leads through jungle nearly the whole way. A very cramped camping-ground in Lower Pangwo.

11th.—March to Kunlön, 9 miles 1 furlong. A steady descent of 2,650 feet, through jungle and high grass, in many places meeting over head, for first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passing through Pama, Maru Kachin village, 3 houses, at 2 miles 3 furlongs; path then level, along the right bank of the Salween river, alternately through jungle and over sand and stones at the water's edge. The path shows little signs of being used by caravans, and the advance-guard had hard work to make it passable for the mules.

The ferry consists at present of three dug-outs, two of them being of small size. They were at work the whole day getting the baggage across, and the last of the rear-guard did not get in till about 7 P.M. (*See Ferries.*) We met here Captain Davies, who had been waiting for several days for his dāk. He left again today for Namhu *en route* for Puerh in China.

The above route from Lashio to Kunlön was followed by Captain Walker in January 1892.

12th.—Halt at Kunlön. Obtained gazette of villages under Kunlön from the headman. Heavy thunderstorm with rain in afternoon.

The Htamōng (headman) of Kunlön accompanied the Superintendent from Theinni here. He ran away from Kunlön two years ago on the occasion of the Kachin rising. The Kachins were soon afterwards driven across the Salween by the Heng of Kokang with a force of Kokangese, and he declared that he would summarily execute any Kachin found east of the river in future. The Heng then appointed a Pumeung to administer Kunlön, the tribute being paid to Kokang and thence to Theinni. The Pumeung is a nephew of the Heng; he seems an able man. It is at present undecided whether he is to continue in power or the former Htamōng is to be reinstated, but as Kokang is to be handed over to China, the present arrangement of paying tribute cannot hold good.

It was decided in the evening that we should follow a hill route from here to Tawnio instead of that followed by Captain Walker in 1892.

There are three possible routes as follows:—

- (1) *Via* Namhu, Hotauk and Namhung, followed by Captain Burrows and Captain Walker.
- (2) *Via* Taunkaulin, Mankankae, and Nawnglông, followed by us.
- (3) *Via* Mankhachè and Nawnglông, which crosses the hills to the west of the route followed by us, and joins into Route 2 at Nawnglông. The ascent from the Salween valley is said to be steep and rocky, but possible for mules.

13th.—March to Nawnglông, 11 miles 3 furlongs. An easy ascent of 1,700 feet through jungle to Taunkaulin, Chinese village, 8 houses (A.B. 3,350 feet), at 5½ miles; then a steep ascent of 1,100 feet in ¾ mile and descent to 7 miles, passing Mankankae, Chinese village, 8 houses. Path then nearly level all the way through a narrow valley covered with long grass, the hills on either side being steep and jungle-covered. Nawnglông, a Chinese village, is situated on a knoll in the middle of the valley, commanding the approach from both directions. A bad camping-ground for 200 men with animals to east of village, the water being procured from a small tank and spring close at hand. Nawnglông commands the approach to Kunlôn from the north by the routes (2) and (3) above mentioned.

14th.—March to Tawnio, 15½ miles. After a short descent the path rises steeply, crossing a jungle-covered ridge, and joins the route traversed by Captain Burrows from Namhung at 2 miles 7 furlongs. From this point the path is good and nearly level all the way, passing through undulating, cultivated valleys in which the cup formation is again very noticeable. The hills are rocky and jungle-covered, white with the blossoms of a flowering tree, and in places studded with vivid green patches of opium cultivation. With the exception of a muddy pool passed at 8 miles 7 furlongs, there is no water on the road till a small stream is crossed 1 mile before reaching Tawnio.

We camped in some paddy-fields a quarter mile to east of village on the left bank of a small stream.

The last two days have been cloudy and this evening we had a sharp shower of rain.

15th.—Halt at Tawnio. Today being bazaar day we visited it in the morning. Much the same collection of things for sale as usually seen in Shan bazaars. Several Chinese traders, with some few articles of European manufacture. I noticed German cloth and needles and English percussion caps. We also visited the temple or joss-house, consisting of three substantial mud-brick buildings with tile roofs of Chinese architecture, placed one behind the other, and surrounded by a mud wall. They contained life-sized plaster figures of nats, Chinese paintings, &c.

The Heng arrived in the afternoon from Cha-tzu-shu and visited the Superintendent. The interview was chiefly confined to enquiring about roads, &c., for our further movements. He was accompanied by his son, a one-eyed youth mentioned in Captain Walker's report, and his nephew, who has been administering Kunlôn.

Tawnio is said to be able to raise a force of 250 men and 180 guns.

16th.—We had intended moving today, but the Heng begged us to stop one day longer as he wished to use Captain Longe's Panthè interpreter to communicate with the Superintendent. He promised to send his son with us tomorrow. We rode out in the morning to a small bare hill to the east of the valley on the road to Hin Hseng, from which Captain Longe wished to do some survey work. From this point a good view of the country is obtained.

Tawnio (or Kokang) lies in the middle of an undulating plain, bounded on the west by a high range of thinly jungle-covered hills, among which is a fair sprinkling of Chinese villages, distinguishable by bright patches of opium cultivation; on the east by a confused mass of low rocky hills, on the further side of which is the Chinese province of Môngting. Môngting town is said to have no proper garrison, but to be capable of raising a force of about 1,500 men and about 750 guns. The plain itself rises gradually to the north, the frontier running across irregularly from east to west about 3 miles north of Tawnio. It is well cultivated, the chief crop being dry rice. Irrigation is only possible

in a few places, the country chiefly consisting of a series of mounds and hollows the latter being mostly surrounded by groups of green trees. The soil is of a reddish brown colour, the country, where not under cultivation, being at this season thinly covered with green grass, which would afford grazing for a fair number of transport animals. The lowest part of the plain appears to be to the north-west of Nam-ho-tang village, in which direction the streams disappear under ground.

17th.—Captain Longe and I left Tawnio today, our destination being Hon-shito-hor. The Superintendent remains at Tawnio until we return. We took with us five days' rations and an escort of 20 men. I left the Burmese Interpreter with the Chinese Interpreter behind at Tawnio to pick up as much information as possible during my absence. We were accompanied by the Heng's son and by the headman of Shu-keung-shui village, named Lau Ou. The latter proved to be well acquainted with the country we passed over.

Our route led for the first 3 miles in a north-east direction across the plain, passing through the Shan village of Phakan, then dipping into the jungle at the foot of the hills, and rising in a northerly direction up a steeply sloping valley to the east of the route followed by Captain Walker. We passed through the villages of Shu-keung-shui at 5 miles (A. B. 5,000 feet) and Pa-tsiao-tsing at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (A. B. 6,150 feet). Hon-shito Hor (Hkon Si Tau Kaw) is a Chinese village of 30 houses lying to the north of a col separating the Kang-kho-wor valley to the south from the Nam Ching Li Ta Hor valley to the north.

From this point a very extensive view over the hills to the north is obtained. To the east lies the conspicuous peak Nam-ting-mōng Shan. The frontier runs in an easterly direction down the Hon-shito-hor nullah from a point a little to the north of the village Khai-tou-ling, situated on a high ridge to the north of the peak Nam Ting Mōng Shan. It passes within a mile of the village Hon-shito-hor, and crossing the main valley, runs in a north-easterly direction up the Mé-i-ti Hor nullah, to the south of the village of that name, on to the crest of the main range to the west.

A small green nullah running into the Hon-shito-hor nullah forms the boundary between the States of Cheng Kang (on the west) and Kéng Ma (on the east). It then appears to follow the watershed of what Captain Walker calls the Nam-chou-pha range.

On arriving at Hon-shito-hor we were informed that fighting was going on in Cheng Kang in the neighbourhood of Meung Phon. It appears that in 1890 the Sawbwa of Cheng Kang, named Taw Shwin Ywing, was murdered by his elder nephew Taw Shwin Su, a youth 17 years of age, who then usurped the sawbwaship. On hearing of this, the son of the late Sawbwa, Taw Shwin Shing, took refuge in Sheaw Mōng Tong town and collected a force to expel his cousin. In this he was successful, and the usurper met with a well-merited death. His brother, however, a boy of 15 years named Taw Shwin, succeeded in escaping to Mōng Ti, and claimed assistance of the Sawbwa, to whom his mother was related. The Mōng Ti Sawbwa, after some delay, gave him 500 men and a leader by name Show Show Chin. Taw Shwin himself discreetly stopped in Mōng Ti and sent this force into Cheng Kang "to plunder and to ravish." Reinforced by local bands of dacoits, they seem to have carried out their instructions very thoroughly, burning a number of villages in the neighbourhood of Meung Phon and making things generally lively in Cheng Kang State. The people at last seem to have come to the conclusion that this has been going on long enough and have collected a force said to be 1,500 strong, which is driving the dacoit party in this direction.

Late in the evening the villagers brought word that the dacoits had arrived at a village Ta-pang-ton, distant about 6 miles down the valley, where they were hard pressed by the legitimate party. They were said to intend retiring on this village and expected to reach here tomorrow morning.

On hearing this Captain Longe sent a note to Captain Elliott at Tawnio, detailing the circumstances and suggesting that a few more men should be sent up to reinforce our party of 20 men.

18th.—This morning picquets from the village, who had been out all night, reported that neither of the opposing parties had moved. Captain Longe decided

CHATZU SHU
Looking N.E.
FROM
CHU CHAI VILLAGE



Intelligence Branch Office 7th June 1885

On Transfer by A.J.C. Shaw 19th P.W.O. Hussars.

to ascend the peak Nam-ting-möng Shan. I remained in camp intending to follow him as soon as a communication should arrive from Tawnio. Captain Elliott and Lieutenant Wallis with 30 Gurkhas arrived at 12-30, not having received our letter till this morning. Received news in the evening that the dacoit party had stockaded themselves at Ta-pang-ton, where they were said to be surrounded by the opposite faction and cut off from water. An attack on this position at midday is said to have been repulsed with the loss of 5 men.

19th.—Halt at Hon-shito-or. Sent in to Tawnio to order the remainder of the party to proceed to Cha-tzu-shu, whither we march tomorrow.

Spent the afternoon in making careful enquiries about the frontier, which runs as above described (under March 17th).

Affairs across the frontier remain as before, but the legitimate party are said to have lost heart and to be thinking of dispersing to protect their own villages. The dacoits are said to be under the leadership of three men named respectively Huvu Tè, Tong Sin Sang, and Ai Ling.

20th.—A very pleasant march of 9 miles to Cha-tzu-shu. The path, which was nearly level, led among clear grassy hills across the country which Captain Walker describes as the Cha-tzu-shu plateau. The watershed of the range was crossed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, after which the path led for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles up a gently sloping valley covered with green turf, passing the large scattered village of Ta-shui-tan at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. The country about here is well-watered and would form an ideal situation for a hill-station were it only some 100 miles further to the west. Cha-tzu-shu is reached after joining the road from Tawnio and passing through a narrow gorge, the Chakor stream being crossed by a well constructed single-arch stone bridge.

Cha-tzu-shu is situated on a knoll in the middle of an oval valley and is well described by Captain Walker in his report. It is surrounded by a bank and a belt of prickly jungle about 20 yards broad, through and under which the approaches to the town pass. All the water has to be carried up from the stream some 300 feet below. The Heng's house is a well-constructed mud-brick building, with a tile roof, raised on a platform of hewn stone.

21st.—Camp halted at Cha-tzu-shu. Captain Longe ascended a peak to the north for survey work. I, accompanied by the Surveyor, followed a path which was said to lead to Yang-taw-sang and would therefore have made a good connection between Cha-tzu-shu and the Namsawn ferry.

The path, which descended steeply nearly all the way, passed through the villages Tzu-chai and Ta-mi-seu to Mar-mu-su, a village of about 15 houses (A.B. 3,700 feet), situated on a small plateau which fell abruptly to the Salween. On reaching this village I found that there was no path leading in a southerly direction, the steep sides of the Chin-shui Hor (or Chakor) nullah forming an impassable obstacle. A rough, steep path leads from Mar-mu-su village to the bank of the Salween river. The hills on the opposite side slope very steeply, and I do not think it would be possible to effect a crossing at this point. The hills on both sides of the Chin-shui Hor are free from jungle and well cultivated, mostly with opium.

I returned by a somewhat easier road, passing through the village of Sian-kon-tang and reached camp about 4 P.M., just in time to escape a heavy thunder-storm. The weather has been stormy for some days past.

The nearest route from Cha-tzu-shu to the Namsawn ferry follows the Tawnio road for about 3 miles as far as Tin-sing-chou village, whence it is said to be about 7 miles along an easy road to Yang-taw-sang, distant about 5 miles from Namsawn along the Tawnio-Namsawn road (*see* Route 11A). The ferry is now out of use and the boat lost, but it is worth remembering as one of the places where the Salween could be crossed if necessary.

22nd.—Spent the morning taking down routes Tawnio to Yeung Chang Fu (No. 9A) and Tawnio to Lôngling (No. 9B) from native information. The former was obtained from a man who knew the route well and had recently followed it, and should be reliable.

The Heng Lukhwon came down to pay a farewell visit in the evening. He has been altogether most civil and obliging. In fact all the people hitherto

met with in Kokang have been most eager to give assistance, bring in supplies, or to do anything to prove their friendship with us.

The Heng still suffers a good deal from sore-eyes, probably brought on from opium-smoking, a habit which he carries to excess.

His son San Shau Yè and nephew Lao Lai are well acquainted with the country, at all events in the south of the State. I could not discover the man Ahgno mentioned by Captain Walker, although I made enquiries for a man of that name. The people are unwilling or unable to give any information about routes or places over the border, pleading ignorance on being questioned.

23rd.—March to Manlor, a hilly 11 miles 3 furlongs by the direct route.

I marched by the road to Yang Fang, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on to Manlor. The path was up and down hill the whole way, over spurs sloping down to the Salween, some of the gradients being very steep, and crossing a number of small streams.

With the exception of about three-quarter mile of jungle passed through before reaching the village of Teh-chin Chai at 3 miles 6 furlongs, the country was open and well cultivated.

Yang-fang is a Palaung, La and Chinese village of about 20 houses in two parts, the upper part being situated on a knoll, the lower part on a small plateau below. It commands the road from the Tapa ferry, which is distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a steep descent of about 2,500 feet. From Yang-fang to Chatsu-shu there is an alternative route passing through the village of Huan-ten Chai. This is slightly longer than the route I followed, which is said to be the one mostly used.

From Yang-fang to Manlor the path rose 1,200 feet, passing through the Palaung and Chinese village of Chi-san-chai, 10 houses, at 2 miles (A. B. 5050 feet). We camped on some uneven ground between the two upper portions of Manlor village. The nephew of the Heng of Kokang, who had thus far accompanied the Superintendent, returned from here after handing us over to the care of the Pawmaing of Manlor, a man named Kho-kwan-szu, who is the chief authority under the Heng in Northern Kokang.

24th.—March to Pa-fang, 8 miles $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.

A long and steep descent of 4 miles 3 furlongs down a spur, passing through the Palaung village of Manlor (also known as Mankang), at 1 mile 5 furlongs. The path was then rough and hilly along the left bank of the Si-pa Hor stream, passing the Palaung and Shan village of Nampa (or Hsiao-kai), where there is a small bazaar, at 5 miles 7 furlongs. From this village the route to the Mantôn ferry strikes off to the north-west, distant 15 miles, *via* Kon-chang.

We found a roomy camping-ground on a plateau about half a mile south of Pa Fang, a Palaung village of 3 houses.

The Superintendent's three elephants returned from here, two of them having fallen sick, the narrow stony paths being quite unsuited for this kind of transport.

25th.—Halt at Pa-fang.

I accompanied Captain Longe up a hill to the west, on the further side of the Si-pa Hor. From this point a good view up the valley and over the bare hills of Northern Kokang was obtained. The range of hills forming the boundary on the east is fringed with jungle along the summit and the country to the east is well wooded.

26th.—March to Sin-chai, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Rather a bad road for the mules, the path being up and down hill all the way, across spurs running down to the Si-pa Hor, some of the gradients being very steep. The country is well watered, but is too steep for irrigation. The path passed through a good deal of dry paddy cultivation.

27th.—March to Hpyin Hor, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles. After leaving the valley in which our camp was situated, the path led over bare, grassy hills, the whole country being devoid of jungle with the exception of a few stunted bamboos and small trees in some of the nullahs. A hilly march, the path dropping about 800 feet from the

hill above camp to the Hsiao-kai Hor and then rising 1,700 feet to camping-ground at Hpyin Hor, distant about half a mile from the village, in the valley of the Hpyin Hor, at an elevation of 4,900 feet.

28th.—Camp halted at Hpyin Hor. Captain Longe and I, accompanied by Captain Elliott, went up a peak to the east, above Ta-hsie-chan village, distant about 3 miles from camp and situated on the frontier between Kokang and Cheng Kang. The aneroid showed an elevation of 6,600 feet. A very extensive view on all sides, the peaks Loi Panglom, Loi Chauma and Loi Saw being clearly visible to the south-west; also a good view to the east over Cheng Kang. The country in this direction consists of a confused mass of hills, which are mostly bare on this side of the Nam-chien-li stream, but seem to be fairly well wooded on the further side. It does not appear to be very thickly populated, only three small villages being visible, namely, Hueilong on hill-side close below, and Porsu-chai and Perfeng on hill-side opposite. The hill Nam Ting Mōng Shan (or L'han-gai) above Hon-shito Hor was conspicuous to the south-east. The drainage to the east is said to flow into the Nam Hpong, a stream which, rising in Mōng Hpong, flows through Mōng-sang, Mōngtui and Chsi-chien-hu-hpong and empties into the Nam Ting about 7 miles south of Mōngting town.

The boundary between Kokang and Cheng Kang runs along the watershed as indicated in Captain Walker's map.

From Ta-hsie-chan a path runs across the frontier by which Cheng Kang town can be reached, said to be distant 8 days' journey.

29th.—Captain Elliott and his party left for Si-ton-hpyin this morning, having to push on as he had written to the Chinese official of Longling, inviting him to meet him at the Tengyang ferry on the 1st April. We remained at Hpyin Hor, the surveying necessitating another day's work in this neighbourhood. I accompanied Captain Longe along a ridge in a westerly direction, following a path leading to the small Palaung village of Lao-pa-chai. We were able to follow the course of the Hpyin Hor stream, which bends to the north, flowing into the Mothai Hor, not south into the Si-pa Hor as shown on existing map. Hpyin Hor village was originally situated on the stream of that name, but has moved within the last few years to a new site about 2 miles west-south-west of the old one and situated on the head-waters of the Si-pa Hor stream.

The Chinese word Hpyin means "Friendship," and the people here say that many years ago the Chinese and Burmese, who had been fighting for a long time, made peace at this spot. They were unable to give me any further information. However, this corroborates the information given to Captain Walker about the Burmese having built a fort at Kyasayeo (Cha-sa-shu) many years ago.

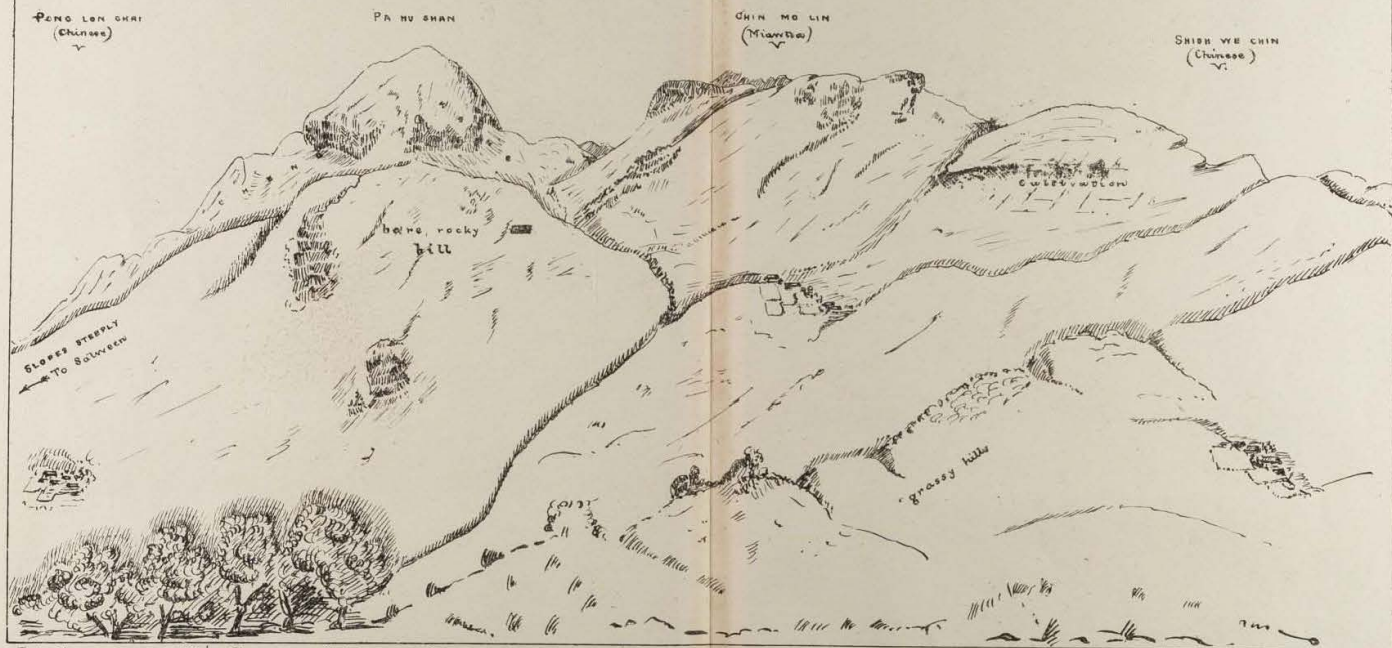
30th.—March to Si-ton-hpyin, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles. After a stiff climb of nearly 1,000 feet out of the Hpyin Hor valley, the path led up and down across grassy hills, passing at 3 miles the small Chinese village of Chong Hor on the edge of a wooded ravine. From this point the country to the east and north-east is well wooded; to the west the hill-sides continue bare. The country should not, however, be described as "sterile" as it is covered everywhere with grass, which affords excellent grazing for a number of cattle. Water is plentiful, almost to the hill tops. Villages are numerous, and frequent large patches of cultivation are met with, in which the soil is of apparently good quality and of considerable depth.

31st.—March to Paw-paw-chai, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in a north-westerly direction, on the road to Manpan ferry. The path very bad, through jungle for the first $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, as far as Panglom-chai village; then good and level along the side of a ridge which divides the jungle-covered country to the north from the bare country to the south. The Palaung village of Fun-shui-paw, 16 houses and a pōngyi kyaung, was passed at 6 miles, Paw-paw-chai being a small Chinese village of 10 houses.

From this point the Manpan ferry is distant about 5 miles, a steady descent down the spur all the way.

April 1st.—There being no direct route from Paw-paw-chai to Cha-sa-shu, we were obliged to retrace our steps to within half a mile of Si-ton-hpyin, where we joined the path from that village to Cha-tzu-shu, distant $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The path is narrow, rough, and stony, leading through alternate patches of jungle and culti-

PA HU SHAN LOOKING N.E.
FROM CHU SHUI SHAN
APPROXIMATE FRONTIER LINE
SHOWN RED



Intelligence Branch Office Rangoon 10th June 1895

On Transfer by A.J.C. Shaw 19th P.W.O. Messrs.

it and Chu-shui Shan. It then follows the slope of the hill, which falls abruptly to the Salween. A reference to the accompanying outline sketch will make this description clearer.

Chinmolín, a small village visible in the distance, lying on the Kokang side of the frontier, is of interest as being one of the few remaining villages of Miaotzus, said to have been the original inhabitants of Kokang, who were ousted by the Chinese.

From Nancha a path leads to Mông Hpong, distant an easy day's march (see Route 12-B). It is described as a large town and said to be garrisoned by 500 Chinese troops.

7th.—Marched back to Kwan-chai. A number of goats brought into camp for sale at prices varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.

8th.—Marched to Manmaw along the same route followed on the 3rd April, this being the only practicable path through this part of the country.

9th.—Marched to Ta-chu-chai, 9 miles. The path followed the Manmaw-Cha-sa-shu route for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles as far as Chon-kan-chai village, then struck off to the west along the ridge, an easy descent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A good camping-ground on the crest of the spur between the three villages of Sen-shan to the north, Ta-chu-chai to the south, and Man-ping to the east, all belonging to the Taleng circle.

On arrival here news was brought that a band of dacoits, said to number about 500, were hovering about the Kokang frontier in Cheng Kang territory in the neighbourhood of Ta-hsie Chan, a village visited by us on the 28th March. The people of Ta-shie Chan were said to have fled from their village, fearing an attack.

We arranged to have word brought to us should they cross the border, in which case we promised to march at once to their assistance.

As far as we could learn, these dacoits were not connected with the party we had previously heard of in the vicinity of Hon-shito Hor, but a separate party who had lately been driven out of Mông Hpong. It seemed possible that they might attempt to cross Kokang in order to escape into Longling territory west of the Salween.

I may here state that we subsequently learnt that they had left the neighbourhood of Ta-hsie Chan and we heard no more of them.

10th.—Marched to Chin-pwe, 5 miles, a descent of 2,000 feet to the Chin-pwe Hor, a rocky, rapid stream, flowing through a deep jungle-covered nullah. The bridge mentioned in Captain Walker's report no longer exists and the crossing would be troublesome after rain. A steep ascent of 2,400 feet in 2 miles to Wayoun, a Chinese village of 9 houses, passed at 4 miles, from which point the path ascends easily to Chin-pwe, a La village of 20 houses (A.B. 5,300 feet).

From this village the Manpang ferry is distant 3 miles, an easy descent all the way. The ferry consists of one large dug-out capable of transporting 10 mule-loads at a time.

The mist has been very bad for the last three days. This afternoon we had a heavy thunderstorm, and about 9 P.M. a slight but unmistakable shock of earthquake.

11th.—Marched to Chinpang *en route* to Mantón ferry, an easy march of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the path being fairly level along steep hill-sides covered with thin jungle and patches of cultivation.

It commenced raining soon after we started and continued steadily all the morning.

12th.—The survey work necessitated a halt here. I accompanied the Surveyor up the spur to Faw-paw-chai, which place we had visited from Si-ton-hpyin on the 31st March. It proved to be distant about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Chinpang and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Aifang on the Chinpwe-Chinpang route, the total distance from Aifang to Si-ton-hpyin being $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (see Route 13). This forms a useful lateral communication between the two routes to Northern Kokang *via* the Kunlón and Mantón ferries.

13th.—Captain Longe marched today for Kongsā, intending to follow a more easterly and less direct route to Mantōn. I marched to Fong-ma-shan on the direct route, distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A fairly easy descent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the Chin-pang Hor stream, and a long ascent on the other side, the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles being along a grassy valley or depression in the top of the hills of the formation so often met with in this country. Fong-ma-shan, a Chinese village of 30 houses, is situated at the head of a stream which, a mile lower down, flows through a narrow gorge towards the Salween. In the evening I walked up a hill behind the village. The hills about here are rocky and for the most part bare, but in places covered with low scrub jungle, mostly wild raspberry bushes, and freely dotted with patches of opium cultivation. To the west stretches the bare grassy tract of hilly country through which we had passed on our march northwards.

I determined to halt here a day in order to sketch in some of the country towards the Salween which Captain Longe would be unable to visit.

14th.—Made a plane-table sketch of the country to the west of Fong-ma-shan towards the Salween, and was also able to fix several villages across the river in Mōng Ko. The conical peak Loi Seng prominent to the north-west. The slopes of this hill and much of the country to the west of the Salween are thickly jungle-covered. To the north of Fong-ma-shan is the rocky ridge Twan-sing-shan, to the north-west of which is situated the small Chinese village Hong-sha-kiu. The slopes of this hill are for the most part open, in places covered with patches of scrub jungle; the final slopes to the Salween are precipitous.

To the south-west of Fong-ma-shan rises the double peak Tang-kui Shan, from which long ridges run to the north-west and south-west, enclosing a low-lying amphitheatre, a great portion of which is under paddy cultivation. On the south-west ridge is the large village Ho-neu-tang-shan, and lower down to the north another village Cha-ti-mor, situated on a knoll on broken ground. From the ridge to the west of Fong-ma-shan the three peaks Loi Saw, Loi Meungya and Loi Seng are all visible across the Salween.

Work today was much interrupted by frequent heavy showers; the weather has been stormy and unsettled for some days past.

15th.—March to Mantōn, 11 miles. At $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles the route passes through the Chinese and Kachin village of Nankong Hor; these are the only Kachins we have met with in Kokang on this side of the Salween. The path is good and fairly easy as far as the Nangnyè Hor, crossed at $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At this stream there were several men washing for gold. The outfit consisted of a shallow wooden dish and a sort of crowbar for moving the stones. They placed a handful of gravel, scooped up from the bottom of the stream, into the dish, and then proceeded to slowly wash it out again, the gold, if any, remaining at the bottom.

From this stream a long ascent of 2,400 feet in $1\frac{3}{4}$ to Mantōn, a Chinese and Palaung village, the largest portion of which is situated on the crest of the ridge. We camped on some level ground about half a mile lower down a spur to the south-west.

I here rejoined Captain Longe, who had made three marches from Chin-pang, namely, to Kongsā, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; Panghai Hor, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Mantōn, 6 miles.

16th.—Crossed the Salween river and marched to Meunghom, 10 miles. A fairly easy descent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the ferry. After crossing the river a steep ascent through jungle for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the top of the ridge, crossed about a mile to the south of the peak Loisaw, then an easy descent through broken country and patches of irrigated paddy cultivation to Meunghom.

There is a good camping-ground for a small force at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles before reaching the top of the ridge, which would be useful in case of difficulty at the ferry.

The Mantōn ferry is now, since the Kachin troubles, more frequented by traders than the Kurlōn ferry. It consists of one large dug-out worked by five men, capable of transporting 10 or 12 mule-loads at a time. The crossing takes from 2 to 3 minutes.

We had some trouble with the mules, and several were very near being lost as the Chinese mule-drivers expected them to swim straight across the current

instead of calling to them from lower down the stream on the opposite bank (*see Ferries.*)

We found Mr. Grahame, Kachin Commissioner, waiting for us at Meunghom. He had received instructions to accompany us through the country known as the "ceded tracts."

17th and 18th.—We were obliged to halt here to wait for rations, which were to have been here to meet us, but had not yet arrived.

The Meunghom people were still fearing an attack from Mōng Ko to revenge the execution of the three men referred to under January 29th, and several small stockades were erected.

The Mōng Ko people sent a message not long since announcing their intention of attacking, but the answer sent by Mr. Grahame, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, will probably have the effect of dissuading them from active measures till a more favourable opportunity.

PART IV.

MEUNGHOM TO BHAMO.

19th.—Marched through Meungya ($6\frac{3}{4}$ miles) to Nahet, 13 miles.

As far as Meungya the path is good and level, skirting a considerable amount of paddy cultivation, worked by villages in the surrounding hills.

Meungya or Manchè is a Shan village of 20 houses and gives its name to the circle, which consists of 20 villages. The Sawbwa of the circle is a Kachin and lives at Wamu village. The Nammoi stream is crossed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, here about 30 yards broad and 1 foot to 18 inches deep, with an even pebbly bottom. In dry weather camping accommodation for a large force in the level paddy-fields to the east and north-east of the village. From this point there is a direct route to Meungpaw, distant 17 miles (traversed by Captain Walker in 1892).

The path on to Nahet is fairly good and level, through jungle nearly all the way, along the left bank of the Nammoi stream. From Nahet the Manpang ferry is distant about 30 miles.

20th.—Captain Longe remained at Nahet, intending to ascend a hill in order to fix the junction of the Nammoi with the Salween.

I marched back to Meunghom as I wished to take the opportunity of obtaining the direct route from that place to Meungpaw.

21st.—Marched to the Namkha stream, 5 miles. The path led among low hills, through jungle nearly all the way, passing through the village of Manving at $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. I halted here, as the guides assured me there was no water further on, and they seemed doubtful about the route.

The headman of Kaunglong, the nearest village, turned up in the afternoon. He informed us that the direct road to Meungpaw was impassable for mules, being broken down in three places, and that I should have to follow a route through Homoi. He also corroborated what I had previously been told about the Nammoi stream, that it flows underground somewhere near Kaunglong village, coming out again lower down in the Meungya circle.

22nd.—A pouring wet morning. I had arranged to rejoin Captain Longe at Meungpaw on the 23rd, so was obliged to push on. Marched to Homoi, 14 miles. A good and easy path for the first 8 miles as far as Kyong-kam, then a steep descent to the Nammoi stream and ascent on the other side, the last 2 miles being again easy. The main route from Mōngsi is joined near the village of Pangton, about 6 miles.

Homoi, a Kachin village of 20 houses, which we had previously passed through on the 23rd January. The paths being slippery from the rain, today's march was a hard one for the mules.

23rd.—March to Mankyè, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The path rose to a height of a little over 6,000 feet, crossing the range of hills which forms the watershed between the Salween and Shweli river systems. These hills are covered with grass and scattered trees, with occasional patches of jungle, which become more frequent as the northern slopes are approached.

The Shan village of Manping in the Nampaw valley is reached at $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The path then leads across open level ground, affording excellent camping accommodation, passing the Shan village Manpang Hor, between which village and Manchè I pitched my camp. The bazaar village, Manmagh, is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the valley to the north on level ground.

This village (Manmagh) is incorrectly marked on the map as Meungpaw. There is no single village of this name, but the Meungpaw circle lies further up the valley to the north-east. It consists of 8 villages, the head village and residence of the Myoza being Loilom, situated in the hills on the south side of the valley.

The villages of Manmagh and Mankyè are in the Namchet sub-circle, Manping and Manpang Hor in the Howa sub-circle, both these sub-circles being under Mõngsi.

From this point Namkham is distant three marches, namely, (1) Khutchè, (2) Pangkham, (3) Namkham. Meunghom can be reached by the most direct route in two marches, namely, (1) Mukwon, (2) Meunghom.

24th.—Halted at Mankyè to await the arrival of Captain Longe and Mr. Grahame, who were to have rejoined me here. Received a letter from Captain Longe, encamped at Loilom village, to say he would march to Tungaw tomorrow, where I could rejoin him.

25th.—March to Tungaw, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an easy march. Captain Longe and Mr. Grahame arrived shortly after I did. They had not returned to Meungya, but found a direct route from Nahet to the Nampaw valley, the stages from Nahet being (1) Pangkon, easy march; (2) Loilom, in Meungpaw circle, a long march; (3) Tungaw.

26th.—We parted from Mr. Grahame today and marched to Kinyang in the Wanteng valley, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. My Surveyor followed a hill route by which we had also intended marching, but our guide took us by another route, which descended direct into the valley, along which it ran all the way to Kinyang. The valley is here about a mile in width, under paddy cultivation, the fields being flooded at this time of year.

27th.—Marched to Musè, an easy $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the valley. The Shweli river is first met at $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles close to the village of Namswan, at which point it bends in close to the path.

28th and 29th.—Halted at Musè.

30th.—March to Namkham, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. An easy march along the lower slopes of the hills on the south side of the Shweli valley, passing through Selan town at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Thanks to the rain the weather is still cool and pleasant here. Captain Longe's other Survey parties being close at hand, we arranged to leave here on the 5th in order to catch the mail of the 13th from Bhamo.

The weather all through this month has been stormy with rain almost daily. During the latter half of the month this has interfered somewhat with the work of the Survey parties.

May 1st.—Mr. Walling, Executive Engineer, Bhamo, arrived here today. He has been employed in laying out a graded road between Bhamo and Namkham. This is to be a 12 feet mule track, the total distance being $73\frac{1}{4}$ miles; the average gradient is 1 in 25, the steepest gradient 1 in 6 (this only occurs in two places). Work on the road is to be commenced after the rainy season.

2nd.—The remaining two Survey parties arrived here today.

5th.—Left Namkham, taking with us an escort of 10 men; marched to Namkai, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Shweli river is crossed at $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles at the Mansawn ferry, close below the junction of the Namwan with the Shweli. The path then leads through a strip of Chinese territory, level to 8 miles, then across some low hills to the Namhkai, a small stream which here forms the Chinese boundary on the north-west. On this stream we encamped in some paddy-fields, the village of Namhkai (or Paungnwè) lying in the hills above, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west.

6th.—March to Warapum, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles. A hilly march, ascending for the first 5 miles to a height of about 5,200 feet. Passed through the Lana Kachin villages of Namhkai, Hkalum, Sima and Kwina.

7th.—March to Chaungdaung, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Down hill for the first 9 miles, then level along the right side of the Namyu valley.

8th.—We had intended halting at Manyeut today, but it turned out to be an easy 8 miles, and as our tents and kit were wet through by a deluge of rain shortly after leaving camp, we determined to push on the remaining $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Bhamo, which we reached about midday.

By the above route Bhamo can be reached easily from Namkham in four marches. The best division of the march would be—

- (1) Namhkai paddy-fields, 11 miles 3 furlongs.
- (2) Warapum, 11 miles 6 furlongs.
- (3) Mansè, 13 miles 4 furlongs.
- (4) Bhamo, 13 miles 3 furlongs. Total 52 miles.

The path is rough and badly cut up in places between Namhkai and the Namyu valley, but presents no great difficulty for mules at this season.

The new road will roughly follow the above route, but keeps at a lower elevation. By arrangement with China, escorts not exceeding 20 men are allowed a right of way through the strip of Chinese territory crossed between the Shweli river and Namhkai.

We found the heat at Bhamo very trying after the cool pleasant climate we had been travelling through. Captain Longe left on the 10th for Mandalay. I was obliged to wait until three days later, being unable to discharge my mulemen until the arrival of authority for their payment from Mandalay.

I reached Mandalay on the evening of the 14th, and reported my return to the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, Rangoon, on the 17th.

APPENDIX.

PART I.
GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL.

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TRANSPORT.

OUR transport consisted of Yünnanese and Panthè mules, amongst which were a few ponies.

I can only bear out what has been said by Captain Davies, Captain Walker and others in praise of the Panthè mules.

The rate of hire varies considerably according to the supply and demand. Those hired for me through the Commissariat Department, Bhamo, were at the rate of Rs. 30 a month per mule. A month later Captain Longe was able to secure about 40 at the rate of Rs. 18 a month, and those subsequently hired by me in Namkham were at the rate of Rs. 19-8-0 a month. The rate paid by Government to the contractor at Lashio is, I believe, Rs. 23 a month.

The mules hired by us were the property of the drivers with them, and were consequently much better looked after than the Lashio mules. They received a small ration of paddy every morning and evening. They were always tied up for the night, the drivers cutting grass or bamboo leaves for them.

The Lashio transport was decidedly inferior, some of the mules being miserable little animals. Amongst them were a good number of ponies, which do not do so well as mules and soon fall off in condition. Some of the animals were the property of the contractor and looked after by hired drivers, who took little care of them. They received an occasional feed of paddy, but not a daily one.

The Panthè saddle system has great advantages. When once the loads are tied up, they can be put on or off the mules in no time. I found the advantage of this in the early part of the journey, when the mules had frequently to be unloaded during the march to cross streams or marshy places; the drivers would carry the upper part of the saddle with loads attached, across on their shoulders.

At night the loads not required remain on the saddles, clear of the ground, and safe from the damp or the ravages of white-ants.

Some of the saddles had a tendency to gall the mules on the ribs; this could no doubt be prevented by more careful fitting.

The Chinese and Panthè drivers are very independent and do not yet readily submit to discipline of any sort.

Elephants.—Captain Elliott took with him 3 elephants from Lashio. They began to suffer from sore-feet and sore-backs soon after entering Kokang and had to be sent back. The country is unsuited for this kind of transport.

Transport procurable in the country.—The gazette shows a total of 1,500 mules and ponies in the country passed over, including 600 in Kokang east of Salween. This is purely approximate, but probably below the mark.

Mules are scarce. The best places for ponies seem to be the neighbourhoods of Möngsi and Meunghom. The average price is about Rs. 150. A few ponies are usually brought in for sale at Namkham bazaar.

The number of ponies in the Northern Shan States is said to have decreased of late years.

Bullocks are much used as transport by the natives in the Northern Shan States, and great numbers of them come annually to Mandalay with tea, &c.

They are fine, well-bred looking animals, very different to those usually met with in India.

The tea is usually packed in deep baskets covered with Shan waterproof and slung on poles supported on pads across the animal's back.

The gazette shows a total of 10,980 bullocks and cows and 5,510 buffaloes in the country passed over, including Kokang (2,450 bullocks and cows, 1,390 buffaloes).

Coolies.—The natives are not accustomed to carrying loads and are unwilling to do so. Among the Kachins, wood, water, &c., is always brought in by the women. They carry their loads on the back, the weight being kept in its place by a strap across the forehead.

NOTES ON NORTH THEINNI.

THE North Theinni (or Hsenwi) State has been visited by several Intelligence Officer and is annually toured through by the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. It is consequently too well known to need any special description.

Though the largest of the Northern Shan States, it is a poor one, and pays only a small subsidy to the Indian Government. This will probably be improved in time by a better system of administration.

The Kachin rising of 1892, when North Theinni town was burnt, did much to throw back and unsettle the country. It also did more far-reaching harm in affecting the caravan trade from the east, and since that time the main caravan route by the Kunlön ferry has been almost unused.

The State is divided into a number of circles under semi-independent Myozas and Sawbwaws. Some of these have under them again sub-circles.

The following are some of the circles visited by us, or of which I was able to obtain information:—

Theinni.—Thirty-six Shan villages round Theinni, in the Namtu valley, are directly under the Sawbwa and pay their tax to the town.

Seung.—A circle of 11 Shan and 3 Kachin villages lying higher up the Namtu valley to the east. It has under it the sub-circle of Nongkham (4 Kachin and 4 Shan villages) situated on the south side of the Namtu valley.

Nati.—Head village, Shan, situated on the Namnim stream. Remaining 8 villages Kachin, situated in hills south of the Namnim.

Kangmông.—Kachin circle, mostly of Maru tribe, 37 villages, situated in the hills between Nati and the Kunlôn ferry.

Môngsi.—This is the largest circle in North Theinni State. It is ruled by a Kachin Myoza, who has a house at Môngsi, and has to a great extent adopted Shan customs. There has been some difficulty with this man as he has hitherto paid a most inadequate amount to the Theinni Sawbwa as revenue.

The following is a list of the sub-circles under Môngsi, with the approximate number of villages in each:—

	Villages.	
Môngsi	19	} See Gazette of villages.
Khopyen	13	
Kyenghong	11	
Pingka	5	
Namtong	4	
Panglom	6	
Mantak	10	
Namsawn	8	
Chulinchai	6	
Meungpaw	5	
Howa	19	
Namchet	12	
Panglom	6	
Hotu	2	
Manlow	3	} Not visited or gazetted. Names and numbers given by Myoza's clerk.
Waishon (or Pyinpang)	2	
Namkanglông	4	
Panchong	3	
Soanmyan	3	
Woet	2	
Panwè	10	
Naunglom	8	
Loiseng	3	
Nongchai	2	
Tintow	10	

Namkham.—This circle consists of 39 Shan villages in the Shweli valley and a number of Palaung, Kachin, and Chinese villages in the neighbouring hills.

It is governed by a Myoza, who is supposed to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 2,000 to the Theinni Sawbwa.

This is the richest circle in the State, the valley containing a wide expanse of rich paddy-land. The bazaar held every fifth day at Namkham is the largest in the Shan States and is always well attended by Shans, Palaungs and Kachins from the neighbouring villages and Chinese from across the Shweli river.

Selan.—A Shan circle lying higher up the valley of the Shweli, which here also contains a large amount of good paddy-land. The annual tribute to the Theinni Sawbwa is said to be Rs. 1,000.

Musè.—A Shan and Palaung circle adjoining Selan, higher up the Shweli valley to the north-east.

Meungli.—A Kachin circle of 23 villages under a Sawbwa, situated in the hills east of the Namti stream and north of Nalong.

Meunghtam.—A mixed circle of 13 villages under a Shan Myoza, situated to the north of the Nampaw stream.

Meungya.—Eight Kachin (Lataw) and 11 Shan villages, situated to the north-west of the Nammoi stream and north of Meunghom. (Lies beyond the Convention line.)

Meungpaw.—Head village Loilom, Kachin. Eight villages (not gazetted), situated in the hills east of the Nampaw stream. (Lies beyond the Convention line.)

Mông Ka and Mông Ko.—Circles north of the Nammoi stream and beyond the Convention line. Not visited.

Kunlôn.—Six Shan and 13 Chinese villages, situated to the east of the Salween river and south of Kokang.

In addition to the above, the province of Kokang has for some years been under the rule of the Theinni Sawbwa, to whom it paid an annual tribute of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200 (see Kokang).

Inhabitants.—The country is fairly thickly populated and there are few hill-sides without one or more villages on them. Four hundred and eighty-one villages were gazetted in the country passed through (exclusive of Kokang); of these the inhabitants are distributed as follows:—

						Villages.
Shan	...	...	...	...	...	176
Palaung	...	...	...	...	...	73
Kachin	...	...	...	...	...	168
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	50
Leesaw	...	...	...	...	...	7
La	...	...	...	...	...	7

The *Shans* occupy the valleys and are engaged in paddy cultivation and trading. They are Buddhists, following the Burmese system, *pôngyi kyaungs* being conspicuous in all the villages. They are peaceable and industrious, and good subjects. Families occupy separate houses, which are always raised on piles above the ground and frequently have a small patch of garden attached.

The *Palaungs* occupy the valleys and the lower slopes of the hills, cultivating paddy and tobacco. They greatly resemble the *Shans* in habits and customs, but sometimes dress like the *Kachins*. They are Buddhists and most villages have their *pôngyi kyaungs*. Their *pôngyis* are said to be lax in the observance of their rules, often carrying weapons and frequently indulging in tobacco. In many places they are also said to exercise the right of "*Droit de seigneur*."

In the North Theinni State the *Palaungs* are a subjective race and are never found in authority. They are a quiet, harmless people.

The *Kachins* are always to be found in the hills, in jungle-covered country, never in the valleys. They usually build their villages on knolls surrounded by jungle, or on the crests of ridges, and if possible off the main path. We noticed that guides would never pass through a village if they could help it, always trying to take us round even though the path might be longer.

They live in long barrack-like houses, sometimes 60 to 80 yards in length, raised about 4 feet from the ground on piles. These houses hold several families.

Their principal crops are paddy, usually grown in *taungya* clearings, but they often own ground in the valleys; opium, which they smoke and eat; vegetables.

They worship *nâts* or spirits and sacrifice to them on all important occasions. At the entrance to every village there are logs planted upright in the ground and flimsy erections made of bamboos to propitiate the *nâts*. For the same reason, at births, deaths, marriages, burials, &c., guns are fired off and drums beaten to drive away evil spirits.

Their weapons are guns, spears, *das* and cross-bows. Some of the guns are made with short stocks, reaching back about 6 inches behind the triggers; a sight is taken by pressing this against the cheek-bone instead of into the shoulder, the result of a discharge being sometimes not altogether pleasant to the firer. Their cross-bows are made of bamboo and are very powerful, shooting with great force and accuracy up to 50 or 60 yards.

In some parts they use poisoned arrows; they obtain the poison from the Chinese, buying it at the rate of a rupee's weight for one rupee. They do not know what it is composed of, and cannot make it themselves. On important occasions, which seem to be frequent, they get drunk on a liquor made from distilled rice.

They have no writing, the legend being that when, at the beginning of the world, the *nâts* gave all nations writing, that given to the *Kachins* was written on hide, which they promptly ate. They would probably do the same to this day if the *nâts* gave them another.

The customs, dress, &c., of the *Kachins* are fully entered into in the *Kachin Gazetteer*.

The following tribes were met with:—

Lana.—In the Meunghtam circle south of Môngsi. A few in the Aipong and Panglom ranges between Namkham and Bhamo.

Lataw.—In hills north of Meungya, in the Meungli, Saopum, Khopyen and Namchet circles in the Aipong range.

Lepai.—In the hills bordering on the Namyang valley south of the Shweli.

Lashi.—In hills east of Theinni in Kangmông circle. A few in Panglom range.

Laika.—In the hills bordering on the Nampaw valley. A few near Môngsi.

Lakum.—A few in the hills bordering on the Nampaw valley south of the Shweli.

Maru.—In hills east of Theinni in the Nati and Kangmông circles.

To the inexperienced eye there is little or no difference between them, and to find out the distinguishing traits would require more leisure than I had at my disposal when passing rapidly through the country.

The *Kachins* are very clannish, owing implicit obedience to their headmen, and it is partly this which makes them formidable amongst their neighbours.

They are bad subjects and constantly giving trouble by plundering the more peaceable *Shans*, *Palaungs* and *Chinese*, or by starting feuds amongst themselves.

The Kachins of North Theinni detest the present Sawbwa and not without some reason, as he gained the throne by their help and then threw them over in favour of the Shans. They are at present quiet and, towards us, seemed everywhere friendly and well-disposed.

A Civil Officer (Mr. Grahame) was appointed some two years since especially to look after them, collect the revenue, settle their differences, &c. His headquarters will in future be at Kotkai, about 12 miles north of Theinni, where a post for 100 men is now under construction.

The Chinese.—There are Chinese villages scattered all over the higher part of North Theinni. I believe they do not occur to the south of a line drawn east from Theinni town. They are to be found in the range south of Namkham and in the Aipong and Panglom ranges. They are numerous in the hills south of the Nampaw lying parallel with the Salween.

As in Kokang, their principal crop is opium, but they usually grow about enough paddy and maize for their own consumption. (*See Notes on Kokang.*)

They are industrious, peaceable, and good subjects.

The Las.—There are a few La villages along the Salween valley between the Mantôn ferry and the Namnim. (*See Notes on Kokang.*)

NOTES ON KOKANG.

KOKANG has been already ably described by Captain Walker and Lieutenant Prowse, who travelled through the province in February and March 1892. I will therefore confine myself to making a few remarks on the gazette of villages compiled during the present tour.

Population.—A total of 223 villages was gazetted in Trans-Salween Kokang, to which must be added 13 villages in the Cis-Salween Kokang circle of Meunghom. These villages are peopled as follows:—

<i>Trans-Salween Kokang.</i>					
			Villages.		
Hanchar Chinese	...	...	153	Mixed Chinese and Palaung	9
Leesaw do.	...	...	15	Mixed Chinese and La	2
Palaung	...	...	33	Mixed Chinese and Kachin	1
Shan	...	...	4	La	4
Mixed Shan and Palaung	...	...	1	Miaotzu	1
Total population 15,700.					

<i>Meunghom Circle.</i>					
			Villages.		
Shan	...	...	1	Kachin	2
Palaung	...	...	6	La	1
Chinese	...	...	3		
Total population 780.					

The gazette was compiled from personal observation and native information, and is probably a fairly complete one. It makes the total population of Kokang, including Meunghom, 17,480.

The people are very averse to giving any information of this nature, not unnaturally believing that it is connected with taxation. In many cases I found on reaching a village that it contained many more houses than I had been informed of. I am therefore inclined to think that the population is somewhat larger than the number shown in the gazette. I should estimate it as not far short of 20,000. This is more than twice the number estimated by Captain Walker (8,000). It is probable, however, that the population has increased largely during the last few years of peace, and not unlikely that there has been immigration from the neighbouring Chinese provinces, which are constantly disturbed and do not offer the same security for life and property.

The people are peaceable and industrious, contented and well disposed to British suzerainty, and in many cases evinced anything but pleasure at the idea of coming under the sway of China. In fact they seemed everywhere most anxious to give expression to their friendship to us.

The neighbouring State of Cheng Kang was in a disturbed state and infested by bands of dacoits, and no doubt the presence of a friendly armed force in the country gave the people a feeling of security which made them all the more ready to welcome our presence.

Captain Walker has described the people, their dress, customs, &c. The following notes on the different races, however, may not be out of place.

Hanchar Chinese.—These make up about two-thirds of the population of Kokang. They inhabit the hills and cannot stand the climate of the lower valleys. Their principal crop is opium, with enough maize and paddy for their own consumption, and a few vegetables. In every village pigs and fowls are to be found in plenty. They are somewhat nomadic in their customs, some of them returning to Tawnio or Cha-tzu-shu at the end of the harvest, remaining there during the rains and perhaps shifting the site of the village for the following year. They usually, however, occupy one site till the accumulated filth,

causing an outbreak of disease, warns them to pack up and move off elsewhere. The flimsy character of the houses, which are built on the ground and almost entirely of bamboos with a thin grass thatch, renders this an easy matter.

They seem to have a dislike to dwelling near trees or jungle-covered land and prefer bare, open ground; the few remaining trees to be seen near the villages are in most cases girdled.

They are inveterate opium-smokers, but, as Captain Walker remarks, "would not furnish an argument in favour of the anti-opium agitation."

The women follow the horrible practice of compressing the feet and legs, which gives them something of the appearance of walking on stilts.

The Hanchars are part of the natural wave of Chinese, tending to move ever further to the west.

Leesaw Chinese.—There is no appreciable difference between these and the Hanchar Chinese. They are said to be the remains of an army which was sent from China against the Burmese. A part of the army mutinied and refused to return to China and settled down along the Salween valley.

Palaungs.—There are 33 Palaung villages and 9 mixed Chinese and Palaung villages in Trans-Salween Kokang. They are scattered all over the country, but principally in the south and centre. They occupy the valleys or the lower slopes of the hills, cultivating paddy, tobacco, and sometimes maize. They do not differ from the Palaungs found in other parts of the Shan States.

Shans.—There are a few Shan villages in the neighbourhood of Tawnio in the plain. They are occupied in paddy cultivation and in trading. They are said to have at one time inhabited the whole of Kokang, but have been gradually ousted by the Chinese and moved west across the Salween.

Las.—There are 4 La villages in Trans-Salween Kokang, all of which belong to the Yanphan tribe of Las. In language, religion and general customs they resemble the Shans, but dress more like the Chinese. They are said to have come originally from the Mekong river. They are divided into 10 tribes as follows:—

La Yanphan	...	...	Buddhists.	La Sawhin	...	...	Worship nâts.
La Chinpwe	...	...	Do.	La Sawpha	...	...	Do.
La Pantong	...	...	Do.	La Sinlyang	...	...	Do.
La Meunghom	...	...	Do.	La Ei (come from Môngslak?)	...	...	Do.
La Awti	...	...	Do.	La Musè	...	...	Do.

Miaotzus.—There is one village of Miaotzus in the extreme north-east corner of Kokang and also a small colony of them inhabiting a portion of Tashuitan village near Cha-tzu-shu. They are of interest as being the last remnant of the original inhabitants of Kokang. They have adopted Chinese customs and the men wear the ordinary Chinese blue blouse. The women do not compress the feet, and on bazaar days at Tashuitan are to be seen wearing a distinctive dress consisting of a short white petticoat with an embroidered border.

The Miaotzus are mentioned by Colquhoun in his book "Across Chryse" as being one of the original tribes occupying Yunnan. He divides them into red, black, and white, the names originating from the colour of their clothes. I regret I did not actually come across any of them myself; the particulars as to dress above given were obtained from Lieutenant Wallis, who saw some of them at Tashuitan bazaar.

Kachins.—The only Kachins in Kokang are a few inhabiting a portion of the Chinese village of Namkong Hor in West Kokang, north of Mantôn.

During the Kachin troubles the Heng of Kokang drove all the Kachins out of the neighbouring circle of Kunlôn and set up his nephew as headman there.

Since then he has prohibited any Kachins crossing to the east side of the Salween into Kokang or Kunlôn on pain of death.

This was a wise measure, the Kachins being bad subjects and worse neighbours, who have an unfortunate aptitude for propagating the species and have gained the upper hand in most other parts of North Theinni.

Rulership.—The villages in the south part of Kokang are directly under Tawnio. The northern part is divided into circles under Pawmaings (or headmen). The most influential of these is the Pawmaing of Manlor, a circle of three villages of the same name lying about 8 miles to the north of Cha-tzu-shu. He trades largely in cotton, buying it in Môngsi, Namkham and Lashio at 4 viss for Re. 1, and selling in Mông Hpong and Cheng Kang at 1½ viss for Re. 1. He was told off to accompany us through the northern part of Kokang from Manlor onwards.

The other circles are Chinsan, Fong-ma-shan, Mantôn, Manmaw, Chinpwe, Mawthai, Hongai, Chinpang, and Chun-nye.

The headmen of these circles pay their tribute direct to the Heng at Tawnio or Cha-tzu-shu and are responsible to the Heng for the order and well-being of the circles under their rule.

Revenue.—The tax delivered to the Heng is supposed to be at the rate of an average of Rs. 3 a house, some houses paying 8 annas, some as much as Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 according to their means.

The gazette shows a total of 2,820 houses in Kokang (including 206 houses in the Meunghom circle). At the rate of Rs. 3 a house this would give an annual revenue of Rs. 8,460. It is probable that the greater part of this, if it is ever collected, dribbles away on its course through different hands before reaching the Heng himself. The annual tribute paid to the North Theinni Sawbwa is 12 viss of money, which Captain Walker puts down as Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200, or about 10 per cent. of the proper taxes.

Cattle and Transport.—The gazette shows a total of 2,270 bullocks and cows in Trans-Salween Kokang exclusive of the Chun-nye circle (concerning which I was unable to obtain the requisite information).

This must be regarded as purely approximate, but is probably far below the actual number. The villagers usually commenced by denying that they owned any cattle at all, and would never confess to more than a small number, though large herds might be seen grazing on the hill side.

Most of the villages keep a certain number of pack-bullocks for bringing in firewood, carrying grain, &c. I should think that 1,000 pack-bullocks suitable for transport purposes might be collected without much difficulty if the headmen were willing to assist.

On the other hand, I am inclined to think that Captain Walker's estimate of 600 mules and ponies capable of being collected within 10 days is a generous one. It is, I believe, generally recognised that the number of ponies in the Shan States has decreased during the last few years.

Ponies are said to be bred at Sankorsawn village, north of Cha-tzu-shu. There is one stud-donkey in Cha-tzu-shu, the only one I heard of in Kokang. The Panthè saddle is universally used both for mules and bullocks.

CLIMATE.

THE climate of the country travelled over would compare favourably with that of any other part of Burma. The hills are cool and healthy, and as late as April the heat in the valleys was never excessive.

The cold in the winter months is not so great as in the Southern Shan States at the same elevation. In January we had slight frosts at 5,000 feet and over, and at Namkham in December and January there was on several occasions a slight hoar-frost on the ground in the early morning. The bare plateau round Kotkai, where a post is under construction, is said to be very cold, water freezing hard in the basins during the night in the cold months, a high wind generally blowing throughout the day.

The climate in the valleys is unpleasant during the cold weather owing to the heavy mist, which frequently does not rise till nearly midday. This is especially the case in the Namkham valley and along the Salween. On this account the cold is less felt at an elevation of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the valleys than in the valleys themselves.

The haze troubled us less than we had expected. It is caused to a great extent by the smoke from the burning grass and jungle, which is fired annually from about the middle of February to the middle of April. It was not continuous, a little rain being invariably followed by a few clear days. It would be enough to seriously interfere with triangulation work however.

We had showery weather all through April, and in Kokang the natives say that this is of annual occurrence. The rains set in about May and continue with intervals till October.

DISEASES.

WE had very little sickness, and among the party with us not a single case of fever from the time of leaving Namkham until our return there.

The inhabitants seem on the whole healthy. The most noticeable complaint is goitre, which is very common amongst the Kachins. It seems to affect the women more than the men, and in some parts few of them are without it. The Chinese do not appear to be troubled with it to such an extent, and I saw few cases of it in Kokang.

Smallpox must be fairly common, judging from the number of persons marked with it. People are said to sometimes die from a disease, the symptoms of which are fever and giddiness. It generally proves fatal after 5 or 6 days.

In a hospital attached to the pōngyi kyaung at Möngsi there were three cases of leprosy, the only ones I heard of, and one of dropsy.

About three-fourths of the Chinese and about one-eighth of the remainder of the population use opium, but it does not appear to have any ill-effect on the majority.

AGRICULTURE, SUPPLIES, &c.

Rice is the staple food of the population. In the valleys it is irrigated; on the hills it is grown on taungya clearings. One crop is raised during the year and gathered about November. The rice becomes more glutinous as one proceeds further east.

Maise is grown by the Chinese in the hills of Kokang and in some places in the hills along the west side of the Salween valley.

Wheat.—I saw a little bearded wheat near Möngsi, on the western slopes of Loi Pang-lom. It is not commonly grown however.

Opium.—This is the staple crop of the Chinese both in Kokang and west of the Salween. It is also grown in smaller quantities by the Kachins; never by Shans and Palaungs.

The season for gathering the opium seems to vary considerably. I saw it being collected at different places between December and April. It is extracted by making perpendicular cuts on three sides of the poppy-head. When the sap exudes, it is scraped off with a small crescent-shaped knife and rubbed on a leaf, being subsequently rolled into lumps and packed in bamboo tubes.

The price varies. At Namkham bazaar in December it was selling at Rs. 15 to 20 a viss, at Tawnio bazaar in March at Rs. 12 a viss.

Cotton is grown in small quantities in different parts of the country.

Indigo.—The natives usually grow sufficient for their own use in the gardens near their houses.

Vegetables.—Mustard grown long and eaten green, resembling spinach, is procurable nearly everywhere. Sweet-potatoes are obtainable in most bazaars and in all Kachin villages; they are not good after March. Pumpkins are grown everywhere. Green peas, broad beans, turnips, tomatoes (of small size), onions and cucumbers are sometimes procurable in Chinese villages.

Ground-nuts and oil-seed are occasionally met with.

Fruit.—Plantains of inferior quality are obtainable in most bazaars. Pineapples are grown in large quantities on the lower slopes of the hills near Namkham, and a few in the Möngsi and Meunghom valleys. Oranges are sometimes obtainable, but are of poor quality.

A dried fruit of the nature of the Indian Kurmani (dried apricot), but much larger, is brought over to Namkham bazaar from Yünnan; it is rather tasteless, but not unpleasant when stewed. There is also another fruit like a large pippin, but quite different in flavour.

Wild raspberries of a deep yellow colour are plentiful everywhere; they ripen about April. The red raspberry and the blackberry are also sometimes met with.

Bullocks.—Procurable everywhere, Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 a piece.

Pigs.—Procurable in all Kachin and Chinese villages, Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 a piece.

Fowls.—Procurable in Kachin and Chinese villages. (The Shans and Palaungs do not, as a rule, keep either pigs or fowls), 3 to 6 annas.

Capons are frequently procurable in Chinese villages and ducks rarely. A few villages in Kokang kept pigeons. As fowls must form the daily diet of the travellers in these parts, I may remark that they are, as a rule, excellent; very different from the dāk bungalow variety usually met with in more civilized parts.

Goats are plentiful in Kokang, in the neighbourhood of Cha-tzu-shu in the south, and in the Hongai circle in the north-east corner; average price Rs. 3 a piece. They are not procurable anywhere west of the Salween.

Sheep are occasionally brought over from Chinese territory to Namkham. A few came over whilst we were there and were sold at Rs. 5 a piece. They were fine large animals considerably larger than the Indian sheep.

Fish.—Fresh fish procurable at Namkham, Möngsi, and other places on bazaar days. Dried fish, much eaten by the Shans, procurable at all bazaars. It mostly comes from Mandalay. A single trial would be sufficient for most European palates.

Salt can be purchased in any bazaar in fairly large quantities. Price at Namkham 4 annas a viss.

Gur (unrefined sugar) can be purchased at most bazaars. It is made in slabs about half inch thick and is of good quality. Price at Namkham 4 annas a viss.

In Tawnio a whiter sugar, which comes from Longling, is obtainable. It is made in small cakes raised in the centre, packed two together, sold at the rate of 60 cakes the rupee.

Tea.—There was a quantity of Taungbein tea for sale in Namkham in May. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian tea, but is larger.

Yünnan tea is often procurable in Tawnio bazaar. It is made in circular cakes about 1 lb. in weight, price 8 annas a cake.

Tobacco.—The coarse Shan tobacco can be obtained anywhere west of the Salween, but not always in Kokang. Price at Namkham 6 to 8 annas a viss.

A fine cut tobacco is generally smoked by the Chinese in their water-pipes. It is procurable at Namkham and most of the larger bazaars.

Honey is procurable in most Kachin and many Chinese villages.

Milk, ghee and butter are nowhere obtainable.

General Remarks.—A force of 300 to 400 men, rice-eating troops, marching through the country, would find little difficulty in obtaining supplies of paddy, rice, meat and vegetables. Ghee and curry-stuffs, turmeric, pepper, &c., would have to be carried.

Supplies for a larger force than the above could be obtained by sending notice a few days ahead. Atta is not procurable and would have to be carried.

In the itineraries I have noted against most of the halting-places the amount of paddy, rice, bullocks, &c. procurable.

(N.B.—A basket holds 42 to 45 lbs. of paddy, average price 8 annas; about 60 lbs. of rice, average price Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2).

TRADE.

THE Shans are keen traders and nearly every valley has its bazaar: they are always on the 5th day system. Bazaar day is kept as a general holiday and no field work is supposed to be done on that day.

The bazaars are also always well attended by Palaungs and Kachins from the neighbouring hills.

There is not much exterior trade as the people make or grow all they need.

A certain amount of cotton is imported, from which the people make their own cloth, which is very strong and durable. If any large exterior trade in European goods is to be established, a demand will have to be created.

At present at Namkham there is some demand for flannel and piece-goods; fine cut tobacco (Bear's birds-eye is the only one in the market and is sometimes to be met with in most out-of-the-way places), condensed milk, coloured silks for hat tassels, needles, thread, &c. Nothing delights the heart of a Kachin more than an empty bottle, especially if it be a transparent one. Percussion caps are to be seen for sale at Namkham and most bazaars.

Tin pails, &c., would find a ready sale; also probably enamelled ironware.

The commonest articles of import trade are salt-fish from Mandalay and the seed of a tree which they use for chewing mixed with lime, &c. It somewhat resembles the ends of larch branches with the very young cones attached; it is said to resemble betel-nut in taste. It is bought by traders in Mōngting at the rate of 2½ viss for the rupee and sells at Namkham at 1 viss for the rupee.

During the winter months a good number of Chinese traders visit the Namkham bazaar. They bring silks, dried fruits, buttons, opium pipes, straw hats, percussion caps (Kynoch's), &c.

All the iron work is done by travelling Chinese blacksmiths. A party of these were at Namkham in December and busily engaged in turning out agricultural implements, spear-heads, das, &c.

A coarse kind of paper is manufactured in Namkham. The American Missionary there carries on a trade in hides.

Kokang.—The Kokangese are not a trading people. The only bazaars met with in Kokang east of Salween were Tawnio, Hsiaokai, Ta-hsie-tan, Kapu-chai, and Fong-ma-shan.

Gunpowder is manufactured near Chinpwe in Central Kokang and elsewhere. In appearance it is a very fine blue-black powder. It is composed of nitre (1 viss), sulphur (7½ tickels), and charcoal (15 tickels), and sells at the rate of 8 annas a viss.

The Pawmaing of Manlor, in Central Kokang, trades largely in cotton, buying it in Namkham, Mōngsi and Lashio, at 4 viss for Re. 1 and selling in Mōng Hpong and Cheng Kang at 1½ viss for Re. 1.

The Kachins are a good deal responsible for stifling the exterior trade. On enquiring from caravan drivers and others why certain routes are not used, or why more do not come, the answer is invariably the same,—they are afraid of the Kachins. Another reason for the collapse of the trade from the east is said to be that European goods are now brought from Upper Burma quicker and cheaper, driving the Chinese traders out of the market.

Caravans from the east, travelling to Namkham and Theinni, mostly use the Meunghom route *via* the Mantōn ferry. This is considered safer than the Kunlōn ferry route, which is now little used, not more than 40 or 50 pack-animals crossing by it during the year.

Price of articles in Namkham bazaar, January 1895.

Paddy, per basket	...	...	...	...	As. 10.
Rice, per basket	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2.
Oil-seed, per basket	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1-4.
Peas, per basket	...	...	...	...	Re. 1.
Opium, per viss	...	...	...	...	Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.
Chillies, per viss	...	...	...	...	As. 8.
Cotton wool, per 5 viss	...	...	...	...	Re. 1.
Oil, per viss	...	...	...	...	As. 8.
Salt, per viss	...	...	...	...	As. 4.
Gur (unrefined sugar), per viss	...	...	...	...	As. 4.
Sugar, per viss	...	...	...	...	As. 14.
Garlic, per viss	...	...	...	...	As. 8.
Beef, per viss	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 10.
Pork, per viss	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 10.
Fish, per viss	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to 12.
Fowls, each	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 10.
Eggs, 10	...	...	...	...	As. 4.

Cocoanuts, each	...	...	...	As. 8.
Tobacco, Shan, per viss	...	...	...	As. 6 to 8.
Charcoal, per basket	...	...	...	As. 4.
Cloth, common Shan white, per piece (10 cubits long, about 1 yard broad)	...	...	...	As. 10.
Copper-pots, per viss weight	...	...	...	Rs. 4-8.
Earthen pots, large	...	...	...	As. 1-6.
Earthen pots, small	...	...	...	Pies 3.
Common baskets, each	...	...	...	As. 4.
Bullock baskets, each	...	...	...	As. 5.
Bamboo mats, each	...	...	...	As. 3.
Thatch, 100 pieces	...	...	...	Rs. 1-4.
Firewood, per bundle	...	...	...	As. 2.
Matches, per packet	...	...	...	As. 2.
Native shoes, per pair	...	...	...	As. 8.
Hides, each	...	...	...	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.
Condensed milk, per tin	...	...	...	As. 10.
Ponies, average price about	...	...	...	Rs. 120.

CURRENCY.

RUPEES are universally accepted, but as a rule small change is preferred. Eight-anna bits are seldom met with. Copper coins are not accepted. The people will not usually take coins which do not bear the Queen's head *crowned*. Four-anna bits are much used by the natives as buttons; for this reason new coins are preferred.

Chinese copper coins and copper pies are also used in this way in Kokang, and new copper pies might be accepted as currency.

In one bazaar (Nalong) the Kachins selling vegetables refused money and demanded salt, which had to be obtained at another stall and purchases effected by barter.

GAZETTE OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Shweli (or Namnaw) River.—Rises in North Yünnan, flows south through Yünnan, then bends to south-east, passing Möngmow and Namkham. Joins the Irrawaddy between Shwegu and Tigyaing. Course over 250 miles. At a point east of Möngmow it divides into two branches, which re-unite a little above Namkham. The valley in this part is broad and fertile. About 5 miles below Namkham it flows between the hills and drops more rapidly. This renders it unnavigable.

Crossed at the Mansawn ferry near Namkham in May. It is here about 100 yards broad and 6 feet deep in the deepest part. Current 1 mile to 1½ miles an hour; left bank 15 to 20 feet high, right bank shelving.

Namyang.—Rises in south-west of Möng Ko and flows west to Shweli. Course about 15 miles.

Near Kinyang it is a stream about 6 or 8 yards wide and 2 feet deep, flowing down a fertile valley at the rate of about 2½ miles an hour.

The Nampwe, a small tributary, flows into it close to Kinyang.

Nampaw.—Rises in Möng Ko and flows south-west, passing through the Meungpaw circle of North Theinni. When about 3 miles west of Meungli it bends to north-west, flowing into the Shweli near Pangkham between Selan and Musè. Course about 30 miles.

Crossed at Pangkham, about 20 yards wide. Fordable in dry weather; ferry boat in the rains.

Namti.—Rises in the Aipong range, flows north-west past Nalong into the Nampaw, joining it at the point where it bends to the north-west. Course 12 or 15 miles.

Crossed at Nalong, 8 yards by 2 feet; pebbly bottom; some deep pools.

Namkyè, a small tributary flowing from the north, joins it about 2 miles south of Nalong.

Namwi.—Rises near Pangsarop in hills south-west of Namkham, flows north past Naton into the Nampaw. Course about 14 miles.

Namwai, a small stream from the south, joins it near Naton. Course about 8 miles. Crossed at Naton, 6 yards by 18 inches; pebbly bottom; some deep pools.

Namha.—Rises near Loi Sung hills east of Namkham, flows north-east to Nampaw. Course about 12 miles. Namyè is a small tributary flowing into it from the west.

Namwan.—Rises in Yünnan, flows south-west through Möngwan, and enters Shweli at Mansawn village about 4 miles west of Namkham.

At Mansawn it is about 40 yards broad and 4 to 6 feet deep.

Namtu or Myitnge.—Rises in the Nati circle of North Theinni, flows west past Theinni town, keeping a fairly direct course for about 50 miles; then bends south and describes a winding course, passing Möngyin and Thibaw, and entering the Irrawaddy at Amarapura near Mandalay. Course about 130 miles.

Namkhai.—Rises in the Aipong range, flows south-west into the Namtu, which it joins about 22 miles west of Theinni town. Course about 50 miles.

Nammo.—Rises in hills south of Namkham, flows south past Mōngyu, flowing into the Namkhai about 4 miles lower down. Course about 18 miles.

Crossed in December between Mousou and Naton, 8 yards by 9 inches; pebbly bottom.

Salween or Namkong River.—Rises somewhere in north of Yünnan. Source unknown. Flows south and empties into the Gulf of Martaban. Course estimated from 800 to 1,000 miles.

It forms the western boundary of Kokang, and in this part of its course flows through a deep, narrow valley between precipitous banks, in a succession of rapids and deep pools. It varies in width from 100 to 200 yards. Current $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles an hour. Flood rise 35 to 40 feet.

Touched at the Kunlôn, Tapa and Mantôn ferries (*see Ferries*).

Nammoi or Namwè.—Rises in the Aipong range and flows east to near Konglong village; then north-east past Meungya, joining the Salween about 2 miles east of Nahet. Course about 20 miles.

Crossed in December between Palyen and Umkyè, 3 yards by 8 inches; pebbly bottom.

Crossed in December between Umkyè and Shingshan, 5 yards by 18 inches; rocky bottom.

Crossed in April between Pangton and Homoi, 10 yards by 1 foot; stony bottom.

Crossed in April close to Meungya, 30 yards by 1 foot; pebbly bottom.

The Nammoi is said to flow underground from a point near Konglong to a point in the Meungya circle.

Nampeuk.—Rises in the low country east of the Aipong range, flows north past Man-ving into the Nammoi, which it joins near Loitang. Course about 15 miles. Near Man-ving it flows underground for some distance.

Namkha.—Rises to the east of Loi Aipong near Mankyu village, flows north into the Nammoi. Course about 12 miles, partly underground.

Crossed between Meunghom and Pangton, 6 yards by 2 feet; rocky bottom. At this point flows in a succession of cascades and deep pools.

Namya.—Rises in Mōng Ko, flows south-east into Nammoi. Course about 10 miles.

Crossed in April near its junction with the Nammoi, 5 yards by 1 foot; stony bottom.

Nampau.—Rises in hills east of Loi Wong and flows north-east to Salween. Course about 16 miles.

Crossed in February between Namtong and Kokaitang, 10 yards by 3 feet; stony bottom. Bad ford.

Namnim.—Rises to west of Loi Chauma, flows south past Pingkhan and near Mōngsi to Nati, thence flows east to Salween, joining it about 4 miles west of Kunlôn ferry. Course about 50 miles.

Crossed in February between Chaomachai and Kyenghong, 3 yards by 8 inches; pebbly bottom. Between Loimalin and Nati, 30 yards by 3 feet; stony bottom. Difficult crossing.

Namyè.—Rises in hills south of Nati, flows north, joining the Namnim at Nati. Course about 8 miles. Crossed at Nati, 10 yards by 18 inches; stony bottom.

Namtang.—Rises under Loi Wong, flows south into Namnim. Course about 8 miles.

Namtao.—Rises in hills west of Kangmōng and flows north to Namnim. Course about 5 miles.

Crossed in March between Namlôk and Kangmōng, 3 yards by 18 inches; stony bottom.

STREAMS EAST OF SALWEEN.

Mawthai Hor.—Rises in hills in north-east Kokang and flows north between the Mawthai and Hong-ai circles, down a deep wooded nullah to the Salween river. Course 8 or 10 miles. Crossed between Kwanchai and Nanchai, 5 yards by 1 foot; rocky bottom.

Pyèyi Hor or Chinpwe Hor.—Rises in hills in North-east Kokang and flows north-west to Salween. Course about 12 miles.

Crossed in March between Cha-sa-shu and Manmaw, 5 yards by 18 inches; rocky bottom. Between Tachuchai and Chinpwe, 12 yards by 2 feet; rocky.

Nampwe Hor.—Rises in hills to east of Siton-hpyin in East Kokang, flows north-west into Pyèyi Hor. Course 6 or 8 miles. Crossed between Siton-hpyin and Cha-sa-shu, 4 yards by 1 foot; stony, bad crossing.

Mothai Hor or Chinpang Hor.—Rises in hills north of Ta-hsie-shan in East Kokang, flows north-west to Salween. Course about 16 miles.

Crossed in April between Chinpang and Fong-ma-shan, 6 yards by 18 inches; rocky bottom.

Hpyin Hor.—Rises under Ta-hsie-shan, flows north-west into Mothai Hor. Course about 6 miles.

Crossed close to Hpyin Hor camp, 2 yards by 6 inches; pebbly bottom.
Nang-nye Hor.—Rises in Central Kokang and flows west to Salween. Course about 8 miles.

Crossed between Fong-ma-shan and Mantôn, 6 yards by 18 inches; stony bottom.

Gold-washing is carried on in this stream by men from Mantôn village.

Sipa Hor.—Rises under Ta-hsie-shan in east Kokang, flows south-west, joining Salween about 1 mile north of Tapa ferry. Drains the central portion of Kokang. Course about 18 miles.

Crossed near Hsiaokai, 10 yards by 1 foot; pebbly bottom.

Tamong Hor.—Rises in hills west of Ta-shui-tan and flows west down a deep wooded nullah, entering the Salween a little below Tapa ferry. Course about 5 miles.

Crossed between Cha-tzu-shu and Yang-fang, 2 yards by 6 inches; rocky bottom.

Chin-shui Hor or Cha-kor-shui.—Rises near Ta-shui-tan, flows south-west past Tamisu and Ma-mu-su down a deep ravine to the Salween. Course about 10 miles.

Nam-chien-li Hor.—Rises north of Hon-shito Hor, flows north-east through Chengkang into the Nam-hpaung.

Nam-hpaung.—Said to rise in Mông-hpaung and to flow through Mông-sang, Môngtui and Chsi-chien-hu-hpong (circles of Cheng Kang), emptying into the Namting a little south of Môngting town.

Namting.—Flows in a south-west direction through Môngting and Kunlôn, emptying into the Salween a little below the Kunlôn ferry.

FERRIES ACROSS THE SALWEEN RIVER.

Ts'ih-tao Hor ferry.—Probably the same as that described by Captain Walker as the Sanchako ferry. It is situated a day's march beyond the north-east extremity of Kokang and communicates between Cheng Kang (or Meungkyeng) province on the left bank

and Longling on the right bank.

Mostly used by traders crossing from Longling and Syanta to Kokang and Mông-hpong. Ferry consists of one large dug-out, capable of transporting seven or eight mule-loads. Charges—50 cash for a mule-load, 50 cash for a man.

About 3,000 men and 3,800 animals cross during the year.

The ferry-men pay the Cheng Kang Sawbwa Rs. 950 a year for the contract.

Nearest village on west bank Taw-chi-chai, about 60 houses, close to the river.

Nearest village on east bank Chi-shui-chai, about 40 houses.

Tengyang ferry.—The most northern ferry in Kokang. Communicates between Maw-thai in Kokang and Tengyang and other villages on west bank in Longling. Never used by traders; only by the neighbouring villages.

From native information.

Ferry consists of two small dug-outs, capable of transporting about three mule-loads. Charges—2 annas a load, 2 annas a man. No regular ferry service; no men wait at river, but must be called from village.

Approaches steep on both sides of the river.

Sen-shan ferry.—Between Kokang and Mông Ko. This ferry is now out of use. There is no boat and no one ever crosses here. Approaches to the river exist on both sides, but they are steep and out of repair.

Manpan ferry.—Between Central Kokang and Powang, Mông Kho, &c. Crossed by Captain Walker in March 1892, and described in his report.

There is now one large dug-out capable of transporting 10 to 12 mule-loads. Used by traders from Môngmow, Môngka and Longling en route to Tawnio and Cheng Kang.

Naungphyay ferry.—Said to be about 7 miles above the Mantôn ferry. Used by people of Chai-kaung-hong village (?), who come across by it to Meunghom bazaar.

A bamboo raft. No ferry-men and no watch kept. Approaches to the river said to be fairly good.

Mantôn ferry.—Between Central Kokang and Meunghom. Known on the west side as the Meunghom ferry. It is crossed mostly by traders from Namkham en route to Kokang and Môngting. They take salt and salt-fish and return with chewing materials.

The ferry consists of one large dug-out capable of transporting about 12 mule-loads, worked by men from a small La village on the west bank. Bamboos for rafts plentiful on both banks.

Landing-places on small sand-banks. A difficult crossing for transport animals. Fairly easy approach from Mantôn village on east side. Steep pull up to top of hills on west side.

A tax of 8 annas a mule is gathered at Meunghom from Chinese traders.

The river is here about 120 yards broad and flows at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles an hour.

Tapa ferry.—Very few caravans use this route. A few mules and bullocks cross in January and February; said to be not more than about 20 of each yearly. It is used as a communication between villages on the banks and by people from the east side coming to Mõngsi bazaar.

The river flows in a succession of long reaches and rapids, the reach at the ferry being about half a mile in length. It is about 130 yards broad and flows at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles an hour. The banks are high, steep, and jungle-covered, bamboos being plentiful on both banks, but not of great size. Flood rise in rains 35 to 40 feet.

The ferry consists of one dug-out in good condition, capable of transporting seven mule-loads at a time. The passage takes about 3 minutes. It is worked by men from Ta Heu village, five of whom are on duty for five days at a time. Animals swim the river about 200 yards lower down, where there are small sand-banks on either side. The ferry dues vary from 2 to 6 annas a load, according to the state of the river, 2 annas being the nominal rate for a man.

The ferry takes its name from the Chinese village Ta-pa, which was some years ago a large village and used as a halting-place by any traders using this route. It has since decreased in size and Ta-heu (or Pyin-kawn), a La village of 20 houses, with a pōngyi kyaung and some zayats, has taken its place as the camping-ground. This village is distant 2 miles from the ferry and is about 1,750 feet above it. There is room for a small party, not exceeding 100 men, to encamp in and around the pōngyi kyaung enclosure; for about 100 men on sloping ground about a quarter mile below the village. Wood, water, and grass plentiful; supplies of paddy and rice in fair quantities.

About a quarter mile from the ferry on the west side is a small zayat capable of accommodating 30 men with a little flat ground round it. The whole might be used as a camping-ground by about 60 men. Water good from a small stream near at hand. Beneath this rather lower down the river, there is at present a sand-bank, about 200 yards long by 50 yards wide. This is dry and might be used as a camping-ground, but could not be relied upon.

There appears to be no flat ground on the east bank large enough for even a small force to encamp.

There is standing room among the rocks on both banks for from 300 to 400 men awaiting embarkation.

The river itself nowhere forms a serious obstacle, and might be crossed at any of the reaches, but the approaches would be difficult and in many places impassable owing to the steepness of the banks.

The ferry is distant 18 miles by road from Mõngsi. Of this 5 miles through the forest which clothes the upper slopes of Loi Panglom is bad; the remainder fairly easy. There is no good camping-ground along this route, the halting-place at Panchiki being very small and bad. The ridge Loi-uin-tan commands the approach to Mõngsi from the ferry. Slopes to within half a mile of the river from this point are free from jungle. (See Route 6.)

The nearest village on the east bank is Yangfang, distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the road to Cha-tzu-shu distant about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. (See Route II (?) and Captain Walker's Report 1892.)

Namsawn ferry.—Fifteen to 20 miles above the Kunlõn ferry, crossed by Captain Burrows in 1890. The ferry was given up some years ago on account of a quarrel between the Las of Namsawn and the Kachins. The village has moved and there is no boat.

Approaches to the river are said to be rough and out of repair.

Kunlõn ferry.—Between Theinni and Kunlõn and on the direct route from Lashio to Tawnio. The best known ferry on the Salween, and spoken of as the terminus of the projected railway from Mandalay. For the last two years, since the Kachin troubles, it has been little used by traders, not more than 30 or 40 pack-animals crossing during the year. The Meunghom route is used in preference, being considered safer.

The river is a little over 200 yards broad at this point.

The ferry when we crossed consisted of only three dug-outs, two of them being of very small size. They are worked by men from Kunlõn village on the east bank. There are some bamboos on the east bank from which rafts might be constructed.

Table showing circles gazetted in North Theinni with number of villages under each.

Circles.	Sub-circles.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.							Total.
		Shan.	Palang.	Kachin.	Chinese.	Leesaw.	La.	Miaotzu.	
Theinni ...	.....	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Namkham ...	.....	39	20	21	...	3	...	...	83
Selan ...	.....	25	8	...	...	1	...	...	34
Muse ...	.....	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wanteng (Kapna) ...	.....	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	10
Hotow ...	.....	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	15
Meungya ...	.....	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	19
Kangmông ...	.....	1	3	33	...	...	...	...	37
Sèung ...	.....	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	14
Kunlôn ...	.....	6	...	...	13	...	...	...	19
Lashio ...	Saopum ...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	13
Lashio ...	Meungli ...	6	6	11	...	...	...	...	23
Lashio ...	Nati ...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	9
Môngsi ...	.....	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	19
Môngsi ...	Hotu ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Môngsi ...	Nam-chet ...	2	...	6	3	1	...	...	12
Môngsi ...	Meung-paw ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Môngsi ...	Meung-htam ...	1	4	6	2	...	...	...	13
Môngsi ...	Panglom (N.) ...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	6
Môngsi ...	Nam-tow ...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4
Môngsi ...	Nam-kan-lon ...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
Môngsi ...	Man-tak ...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	10
Môngsi ...	Nam-sawn ...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	8
Môngsi ...	Man-law ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Môngsi ...	Kho-pyen ...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	8
Môngsi ...	Kyeng-hong ...	1	6	1	3	...	...	...	11
Môngsi ...	Wai-shon ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Môngsi ...	Chu-ling-chai ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Môngsi ...	Howa ...	2	6	5	6	...	...	...	19
Môngsi ...	Panglom (S.) ...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	6
Môngsi ...	Ping-ka ...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
Under Kachin Commissioner.	.....	2	2	11	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...		176	73	168	50	7	7	...	481
Kokang ...	Tawnio ...	4	32	...	93	13	3	1	146
Kokang ...	Chin-san ...	...	1	...	12	2	...	...	15
Kokang ...	Fong-ma-shan ...	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	6
Kokang ...	Man-tôn ...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5
Kokang ...	Man-maw ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11
Kokang ...	Chin-pwe ...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4
Kokang ...	Maw-thai ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
Kokang ...	Hong-ai ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	10
Kokang ...	Chin-pang ...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	6
Kokang ...	Chun-nye ...	...	5	1	11	...	2	...	19
Kokang ...	Meunghom ...	1	6	2	3	...	1	...	13
Total ...		5	51	3	159	15	8	3	244

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	Houses.	Householders.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
THIENNI CIRCLE.									
1	Thienni	...	...	Kun San Tun Hone son of Sawbwa.	Kun Sanlôn	Shan	100	100	500
2	Hona	...	...	Htam Ywet	Htam Lôn	do	13	13	50
3	Mansouk	...	...	Maung An	Packa An	do	14	14	50
4	Kunkiyine	...	...	Nga Ta Mone	Po E	do	20	20	60
5	Khamting	...	...	Nga San	Kham Su	do	15	15	50
6	Maungka	...	...	I Yee	I Ne	do	17	17	60
7	Kaunlan	...	...	I Te	Poo Hta	do	16	16	55
8	Naungghine	...	...	I Saw	Poo Su	do	10	10	40
9	Kônndôn	...	...	I Ku	Pau Kham	do	11	11	45
10	Weingnam	...	...	Chin Lon	Poo Tang	do	20	20	80
11	Panlaw	...	...	Paw Kha	Paw Kham	do	29	29	90
12	Weingka	...	...	Paw I	Kham Sy	do	6	6	25
13	Makchek	...	...	Kun Lon	Sam Kun	do	27	27	100
14	Kongkelik	...	...	I Kaw	Paw Ku	do	27	27	105
15	Meungyanaun	...	...	Kham Si	Poo Saw	do	9	9	30
16	Mansaloi	...	...	Paw Nok	Paw Kham	do	32	32	125
17	Manmai (Po Pyinnya)	...	...	Pyin Nya	Pandi	do	8	8	30
18	Tineyat	...	...	Bo Swé	Paw Sam	do	16	16	60
19	Domankhan	...	...	Nandi	Poo Oh	do	9	9	36
20	Sémôn	...	...	Sam Kham	Paw Kha	do	11	11	35
21	Lônnow	...	...	Poo Mut	Paw Mu	do	4	4	15
22	Pyinhone	...	...	Tam Sin	Tam Ywat	do	19	19	65
23	Khuweing	...	...	I Wi	Poo Woe	do	11	11	44
24	Maiyan	...	...	San Kwan	Paw Kam	do	24	24	96
25	Naungsang	...	...	I Loo	Paw Lam	do	5	5	25
26	Goungpôn	...	...	Kham Leng	Paw La Kaw	do	10	10	45
27	Hota	...	...	Chin Lon	Kam U	do	25	25	105
28	Namsansok	...	...	Chain Sam	Paw Sein	do	21	21	90
29	Domantie (or Poonkan)	...	...	I Ning	Paw Yaw	do	10	10	40
30	Panyang	...	...	Paw Seng	San Kaw	do	14	14	60
31	Koungloksok	...	...	Man Si	Man Kham	do	14	14	48
32	Domantie	...	...	Paw Look	Paw U	do	9	9	38
33	Kunna	...	...	Chin Loi	Poo Chae	do	9	9	37
34	Pansone	...	...	Kham Hein	Po Mansi	do	12	12	45
35	Tausikyine	...	...	Poo Taw	Kham Sy	do	12	12	46
36	Phaimonk	...	...	Poo Saw Ne	See Li	do	22	22	90
SEUNG CIRCLE.									
1	Seung	...	...	Kham I	Khan Paw	Shan	50	50	180
2	Namlak	...	...	Sow Ma	Sow Sin	Maru Ka- chin.	15	15	50
3	Konglong	...	...	Tum Ma	Lakan	do	15	15	60
4	Nongkham	...	...	Sou Tu	Sou La	do	25	25	110
5	Manpop	...	...	Kha Mu	Sam	Shan	2	2	10
6	Konkaw	...	...	Tam Hein	Tam Kya	do	8	8	28
7	Manhein	...	...	Paw Sy	Paw Yan	do	15	15	50
8	Manhé	...	...	Tse Aye	Paw Tun	do	8	8	30
9	Monkyeing	...	...	Poo Lwe	Lwe Kva	do	3	3	15
10	Pangwat	...	...	Seng U	Seng Ma	do	7	7	25
11	Manlon	...	...	Kun Aye	Kha Sam	do	12	12	38
12	Nakhe	...	...	Khan Aye	Tam Mu	do	7	7	28
13	Molot	...	...	Sengaye	Poo Lai	do	16	16	48
14	Kongpakaw	...	...	Paka Sine	Paw U	do	8	8	30

IN NORTH THIENNI.

Number of guns.	Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs. A. P.								
30	0 4 0	10	25	25	...	Paddy cultivators and traders.	Twelve annas a basket.		
...	0 4 0	...	5	...	...	ditto	ditto		
1	0 4 0	3	5	2	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 4 0	10	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	0 4 0	10	10	2	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 4 0	...	15	...	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 4 0	...	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
1	0 4 0	...	2	...	...	ditto	ditto		
1	0 4 0	...	3	...	...	ditto	ditto		
5	0 4 0	10	10	3	...	ditto	ditto		
6	0 4 0	15	15	4	...	ditto	ditto		
...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	ditto	ditto		
10	0 4 0	20	25	5	...	ditto	ditto		
9	0 4 0	15	25	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	0 4 0	5	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
13	0 4 0	5	25	5	...	ditto	ditto		
8	0 4 0	2	20	3	...	ditto	ditto		
8	0 4 0	5	10	5	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 4 0	2	5	...	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 4 0	2	6	...	...	ditto	ditto		
1	0 4 0	...	2	...	...	ditto	ditto		
5	0 4 0	2	15	...	...	ditto	ditto		
3	0 4 0	2	15	...	...	ditto	ditto		
9	0 4 0	18	28	3	...	ditto	ditto		
...	0 4 0	...	2	...	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 4 0	2	8	...	...	ditto	ditto		
5	0 4 0	25	25	1	...	ditto	ditto		
3	0 4 0	20	25	...	...	ditto	ditto		
1	0 4 0	...	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
1	0 4 0	2	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 4 0	4	10	2	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 4 0	4	10	1	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 4 0	2	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
3	0 4 0	2	12	...	...	ditto	ditto		
3	0 4 0	3	13	...	...	ditto	ditto		
6	0 4 0	5	25	2	...	ditto	ditto		
10	0 4 0	30	15	4	...	Paddy cultivators	Eight annas a basket.	Thienni.	
8	1 0 0	5	10	...	50	Paddy and opium	ditto		
5	1 0 0	10	15	...	50	ditto	ditto		
10	1 0 0	20	25	...	200	ditto	ditto		
...	3 years ex-cused, order from Seung.	...	...	...	...	Paddy cultivators	ditto		
3	0 6 0	...	8	...	...	Paddy and tobacco	Six annas a basket		
5	1 0 0	12	8	...	...	ditto	Eight annas a basket.	Seung,	
2	0 4 0	...	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	0 4 0	...	5	...	...	Paddy and maize	ditto		
3	0 4 0	5	10	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	0 8 0	10	2	...	...	ditto	ditto		
3	0 8 0	15	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
2	0 8 0	10	5	1	...	ditto	ditto		

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES

Serial No.	Names of villages.		North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	Houses.	Householders.	Population.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	NONGKHAM SUB-CIRCLE.									
1	Nongkham	...	...	...	Sow Tu	Sow La	Maru Ka-chin.	25	25	110
2	Namsalap	...	...	...	Kham Lu	Sin Moun	Shan	5	5	25
3	Pangwa	...	...	...	Sow La	Sow Pa	Lashi Ka-chin.	4	4	20
4	Meungpwan	...	...	...	Kyin Min	Poo Min	Shan	10	10	38
5	Tansaw	...	...	...	Tum Seng	Khama Ye	do	7	7	30
6	Loichon	...	...	...	Pak We	Sow Pa	Maru Ka-chin.	4	4	24
7	Loichon	...	...	...	Pak We	Sow Pa	do	4	4	24
8	Nati	...	...	...	Paw Low	Maw Kham	Shan	5	5	25

IN NORTH THIENNI—concluded.

Number of guns.	Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	1 0 0	20	25	...	200	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Seung.	
...	1 0 0	2	8	...	...	Paddy and tobacco	ditto	...	
2	2 0 0	...	2	...	20	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto	...	
3	1 0 0	10	2	...	...	Paddy and tobacco	ditto	...	
2	1 0 0	5	5	...	...	ditto	ditto	...	Nongkham.
2	2 0 0	...	...	...	18	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto	...	
2	2 0 0	...	...	...	18	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3 0 0	...	6	10	...	Paddy and maize	ditto	...	Loichon.

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.	
							To which subordinate.	Subordinate there to.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAMKHAM.								
1	Namkham	...	...	Myoza Konsan	Sesanpha	Shan	...	...
2	Naungkhang	...	...	I	San Maung	do	...	...
3	Kongwing	...	...	Nyee Kham	Maung Ngo	do	...	...
4	Mankang	...	...	Maung Nga	I Poo	do	...	...
5	Kongsa	...	...	Lwat	Nyee Maung	do	...	...
6	Manheu	...	...	Maung Kham	Paw I	do	...	...
7	Sahi	...	...	Han Maung	Nga Nyee	do	...	...
8	Mankham	...	...	Ngo	Paw Sinso	do	...	...
9	Kongtub	...	...	I Monk	Kham Sing	do	...	...
10	Naungsan	...	...	In Yeng	Sam	do	...	...
11	Wingsa	...	...	Maung Nar	Man Kham	do	...	...
12	Mankat	...	...	Maung Ngoo	Maung Twan	do	...	...
13	Manna	...	...	Maung Nee	Maung San	do	...	...
14	Ngwanin	...	...	Maung Ngoo	Mun In	do	...	...
15	Namti	...	...	Sy Maung	Tam Pong	do	...	...
16	Mansa	...	...	Ywang Aung	I	do	...	...
17	Keolong	...	...	San Ngay	Ko Aye	do	...	...
18	Hopong	...	...	Kup Khan	I Monk	do	...	...
19	Nama	...	...	Sayee	Nga Sho	do	...	...
20	Wingking	...	...	Sam Lon	Yaw Kham	do	...	...
21	Manawi	...	...	Maung Sy	Maung Wan	do	...	...
22	Kunlong	...	...	Koi Law	Ta Momp	do	...	...
23	Naungkong	...	...	Nyee Lon	I Oak	do	...	...
24	Naungma	...	...	Maung Nyee	Kyait Anghe	do	...	...
25	Manhong	...	...	Sam Pay	Nyenghoe	do	...	...
26	Naungkham	...	...	Mow Khan	Maung Sy	do	...	...
27	Hosi	...	...	Maung Choung	I Poo	do	...	...
28	Mannoung	...	...	Tam Sing	Kham U	do	...	...
29	Naungching	...	...	I Kham	Ta Naing	do	...	...
30	Hathin	...	...	Ngaing Hay	Tam Hong	do	...	...
31	Kyekun	...	...	Kup Khan	Kham Tam	do	...	...
32	Naungsi	...	...	E Law	Hayngaing	do	...	...
33	Naungmahpatta	...	...	Kyai Po	Ta Mong	do	...	...
34	Manswan	...	...	Tap Khan	San Seng	do	...	...
35	Kunkeing	...	...	Kyaihya	Tam Man	do	...	...
36	Kaungnaung	...	...	I Twan	Ngao Lon	do	...	...
37	Hokha	...	...	E Moon	Taw Maw	do	...	...
38	Kunhilong	...	...	Kyin Meing	Ngaung Haung	do	...	...
39	Kunhiaun	...	...	Khon Gaing	Ho Seing	do	...	...
Hill Villages under Namkham.								
40	Manom	...	...	Ywa Mein	Khun Kan	Palaung	...	...
41	Sangtan	...	...	do	do	do	...	...
42	Hpaleng	...	...	do	do	do	...	...
43	Mankong	...	...	do	do	do	...	...
44	Mansaik	...	...	do	do	do	...	...
45	Lesaw	...	...	Ywan Gaing	Sein Ywai	Chinese	...	...
46	Kongkang	...	...	My Shang	My Hung	do	...	...
47	Konggan	...	...	Ma Toe	Ma La	Kachin	...	...
48	Salu	...	...	Kan	Kan	Palaung	...	...

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACT NAMKHAM.

Houses.	Householders.	Population.	GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Remarks.
			Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
400	400	1,200	...	140	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	100	40	20	50	Fifth day bazaar largely attended, rich in paddy.	
70	70	280	...	10	2 0 0	150	30	12	...	Paddy cultivators.	
30	30	100	...	3	2 0 0	40	16	...	...	ditto.	
28	28	84	...	3	2 0 0	50	7	2	...	ditto.	
43	43	129	...	8	2 0 0	25	20	6	...	ditto.	
16	16	48	...	...	2 0 0	6	3	...	...	ditto.	
60	60	180	...	10	2 0 0	80	20	3	...	ditto.	
60	60	230	...	12	2 0 0	75	15	...	...	ditto.	
25	25	100	...	5	2 0 0	50	15	...	...	Paddy cultivators and pine apples.	
28	28	84	...	4	2 0 0	20	10	5	...	Paddy cultivators and shoe making.	
30	30	100	...	5	2 0 0	30	10	...	...	Paddy cultivators and pine apples.	
26	26	90	...	3	2 0 0	6	7	...	...	ditto.	
55	55	220	...	5	2 0 0	50	30	...	...	ditto.	
60	60	180	...	3	2 0 0	30	5	...	...	Paddy cultivators.	
30	30	90	...	10	2 0 0	50	15	...	...	ditto.	
17	17	51	...	3	2 0 0	15	5	...	...	ditto.	
4	4	12	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Wood cutters.	
44	44	132	...	5	2 0 0	40	20	3	...	Paddy cultivators.	
40	40	120	...	3	2 0 0	10	20	3	...	ditto.	
30	30	100	...	3	2 0 0	15	5	1	...	ditto.	
25	25	75	...	10	2 0 0	62	15	2	...	ditto.	
40	40	120	...	5	2 0 0	50	15	3	...	ditto.	
70	70	260	...	5	2 0 0	60	40	10	...	ditto.	
45	45	160	...	13	2 0 0	80	30	...	...	ditto.	
80	80	280	...	5	2 0 0	90	30	8	20	Paddy cultivators and earthenware pottery makers.	
40	40	120	...	5	2 0 0	20	8	4	...	Paddy cultivators.	
42	42	126	...	5	2 0 0	30	10	2	...	ditto.	
40	40	150	...	6	2 0 0	27	13	...	...	ditto.	
30	30	190	...	3	2 0 0	30	35	2	...	ditto.	
50	50	120	...	5	2 0 0	5	15	2	...	ditto.	
50	50	170	...	10	2 0 0	50	20	10	...	ditto.	
30	30	91	...	4	2 0 0	20	10	...	...	ditto.	
44	44	110	...	2	2 0 0	15	5	...	...	Paddy cultivators and little tobacco grown.	
226	226	750	...	20	2 0 0	400	15	10	...	Supplies caravan bullocks from Bhamo to Namkham.	
36	36	115	...	2	2 0 0	20	8	...	...	Paddy cultivators, tobacco and onions grown.	
14	14	35	...	1	2 0 0	10	2	...	...	ditto.	
5	5	13	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Fishing village.	
71	71	250	...	6	2 0 0	50	10	2	...	Paddy cultivators, tobacco, onions and plantain grown.	
50	50	150	...	10	2 0 0	50	10	...	...	Tobacco, onions, and maize grown	
										Little paddy cultivators.	
21	21	100	...	20	1 0 0	30	30	10	...	Paddy cultivators and a few orange trees.	
11	11	30	...	7	1 0 0	20	5	2	...	ditto.	
10	10	30	...	7	1 0 0	30	5	5	...	ditto.	
10	10	30	...	8	1 0 0	15	9	6	...	Paddy cultivators. Trade in salt from Bhamo.	
9	9	25	...	2	1 0 0	10	2	1	...	Some traders.	
17	17	50	...	12	1 0 0	15	...	7	30	Opium, maize, and paddy grown.	
10	10	30	...	5	1 0 0	10	...	1	30	ditto.	
6	6	20	...	4	0 8 0	6	4	...	9	Paddy cultivators.	
20	20	80	...	3	1 0 0	20	10	8	...	Paddy cultivators and wood sellers.	

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL No. OF VILLAGE.	
							To whom sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Hill villages under Namkham—concluded.</i>							
49	Manka ...	...	...	Sauk Tòn ...	Too Lun ...	Kachin ...	...	...
50	Loimòk ...	...	...	Kyai ...	I Moon ...	Palaung ...	...	...
51	Loilòn ...	...	...	Kyai ...	Lu Lon ...	do. ...	...	...
52	Makwaw ...	...	...	Kyai Lon ...	La Ye ...	do. ...	...	...
53	Loi In ...	...	...	Kya Lon ...	La Ye ...	do. ...	...	...
54	Kongkeo ...	...	...	Kya Lon ...	La Ye ...	do. ...	...	...
55	Mankham Loilom ...	...	...	Paw Meng ...	Ma Tu ...	Kachin ...	...	...
56	Namsili ...	...	...	Tu Su ...	Ma La ...	do. ...	...	...
57	Oilaw ...	...	...	Nau Si ...	Naw Si ...	Palaung ...	...	...
58	Oilaw ...	...	...	Nau Si ...	Naw Si ...	Kachin ...	...	...
59	Pangkha ...	...	...	Nau Si ...	Naw Si ...	Palaung and Kachin.	...	...
60	Kongpeing ...	...	...	Nau Si ...	Naw Si ...	Shan and Palaung.	...	...
61	Pantolin ...	...	...	Nau Si ...	Naw Si ...	do. ...	...	...
63	Kongwi ...	...	...	Nau Si ...	Naw Si ...	Palaung ...	...	...
63	Lisaw ...	...	...	Nau Si ...	Naw Si ...	Chinese ...	...	...
64	Loilaw ...	...	...	Saw La ...	Saw He ...	Kachin and Palaung.	...	...
65	Loisong ...	...	...	Pa Mow ...	Po Taw ...	Kachin ...	...	...
66	Namton ...	...	...	Pa Maw ...	Po Taw ...	do. ...	...	...
67	Panghi ...	...	...	Kyai ...	Kyai Lon ...	Palaung ...	...	...
	<i>Villages under Kachin Commissioner.</i>							
68	Takwang ...	...	...	Sauk Doo ...	Mafa Wi ...	Chinese and Kachin.	...	...
69	Wachit ...	...	...	Plang To ...	Ma Hkam ...	Kachin ...	...	...
70	Naungan ...	...	...	Saw Kam ...	Sauk Lig ...	do. ...	...	...
71	Namkat ...	...	...	San Gywa ...	Tun Ngeng ...	do. ...	...	...
72	Kaunkha ...	...	...	Hpaw Mow ...	Saw Kyai ...	do. ...	...	...
73	Pankham ...	...	...	Saw Law ...	Saw San ...	do. ...	...	...
74	Panghok ...	...	...	Saw Hay ...	Saw Nor ...	do. ...	...	...
75	Pangkaw ...	...	...	Saw Moon ...	Saw Tu ...	do. ...	...	...
76	Lawkum ...	...	...	Saw Chan ...	Saw Sin ...	do. ...	...	...
77	Mulyñ ...	...	...	Saw Sam ...	Saw Sae ...	Kachin and Palaung.	...	...
78	Tunneu ...	...	...	Saw Lee ...	Saw Chee ...	do. ...	...	...
79	Lwoipyek ...	...	...	Saw Tan ...	Saw Kong ...	do. ...	...	...
80	Namngo ...	...	...	Saw Too ...	Saw Yong ...	do. ...	...	...
81	Namme ...	...	...	Saw San ...	Shen Wa ...	do. ...	...	...
82	Nukong ...	...	...	Saw My ...	Saw Tew ...	do. ...	...	...
83	Kouli ...	...	...	Pa Lon ...	Soon ...	do. ...	...	...

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACT NAMKHAM—concluded.

Houses.	Householders.	Population.	GUNS.		Revenue per households.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Remarks.
			Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					Rs. A. P.						
8	8	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Paddy cultivators and wood sellers.	
7	7	20	...	2	1 0 0	10	4	...	...	Ditto.	
17	17	50	...	4	1 0 0	15	7	5	...	Ditto.	
20	20	60	...	4	1 0 0	20	10	6	...	Ditto.	
3	3	10	...	...	1 0 0	...	2	...	...	Ditto.	
7	7	18	...	...	1 0 0	8	4	...	...	Ditto.	
3	3	16	...	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
15	15	35	...	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	Paddy cultivators, charcoal burners. Sugarcane grown.	
15	15	40	...	2	1 0 0	10	4	3	...	Ditto.	
13	13	33	...	4	1 0 0	10	5	2	...	Ditto.	
12	12	28	...	2	1 0 0	8	...	...	...	Paddy cultivators.	
15	15	40	...	3	1 0 0	15	5	3	...	Paddy cultivators and plantain plantation.	
15	15	38	...	2	1 0 0	16	6	...	...	Ditto.	
7	7	22	...	1	1 0 0	6	2	...	...	Ditto.	
3	3	16	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	15	Ditto and maize.	
15	15	45	...	3	1 0 0	15	4	2	...	Ditto.	
10	10	28	...	3	1 0 0	7	2	...	...	Ditto.	
5	5	15	...	2	1 0 0	10	3	...	...	Ditto.	
7	7	28	...	2	1 0 0	15	4	2	...	Ditto and sugarcane.	
										Plantain trees.	
25	25	100	...	15	1 0 0	29	13	...	59	Trade in pigs. Opium grown.	
30	30	85	...	19	1 0 0	30	15	...	45	Paddy cultivators.	
10	10	37	...	6	1 0 0	12	2	1	15	Ditto, some traders.	
10	10	30	...	6	1 0 0	20	...	...	...	Paddy cultivators.	
10	10	19	...	4	1 0 0	2	2	...	...	Ditto.	
18	18	50	...	20	1 0 0	20	8	...	...	Ditto.	
20	20	60	...	20	1 0 0	20	4	3	...	Ditto.	
10	10	30	...	8	1 0 0	20	4	...	...	Ditto.	
7	7	25	...	5	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto 6 annas a basket.	
10	10	26	...	10	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto—6 ditto.	
										Ditto—6 ditto.	
7	7	19	...	5	1 0 0	5	5	...	...	Ditto—6 ditto.	
13	13	38	...	...	1 0 0	15	1	1	...	Ditto—8 ditto.	
30	30	60	...	12	1 0 0	5	4	...	...	Ditto—8 ditto.	
40	40	100	...	23	1 0 0	35	9	...	...	Ditto—8 ditto.	
15	15	35	...	10	1 0 0	3	2	...	...	Ditto—8 ditto.	
5	5	10	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	Paddy cultivators and wood cutters.	

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL No. OF VILLAGE.	
							To whom sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SELAN CIRCLE.							
1	Selan	...	...	Aung Zaeya	Serizaya Kyaw Zwa	Shan	...	...
2	Tenglonawn	...	...	Kyai Sine Owmm	Packa	do.	...	...
3	Naungmaw	...	...	Kham Laung	Paw Sang	do.	...	...
4	Wengsa	...	...	Kyai Ngaing Hay...	Poo Kup	Shan a n d Palaung.	...	...
5	Hopaw	...	...	Kapaung	Poo Tum Lon	Shan	...	...
6	Naungyang	...	...	Kam Ngaing	Kap Sine	do.	...	...
7	Wengnan E	...	...	Sankan Wow	Paw San Khan	do.	...	...
8	Pankham	...	...	Kun Ninsy	Serizaya Kyaw Zwa	do.	...	...
9	Hansai	...	...	Paw	Ngai Ngen	do.	...	...
10	Tasang	...	...	Sa Nau	Tum Hone	do.	...	...
11	Tenglon	...	...	Sy	Maung Kokpok	do.	...	...
12	Naungmaw	...	...	San Kyu	Paw Saw	do.	...	...
13	Naungkhaw	...	...	Kan Taw	Tu Meng	do.	...	...
14	Manmu	...	...	Kyai Kam	Paw San	do.	...	...
15	Manheo	...	...	Kyai I Kkaw	Baw Nyee	do.	...	...
16	Tengheo	...	...	Yaw Kan	Tu Me	do.	...	...
17	Kowkot	...	...	Kyai Kan	Tum Som	do.	...	...
18	Khaleng	...	...	Kham Hain	Tu Mom	do.	...	...
19	Naunghein	...	...	Sinkhan Wow	Ngai Ngeng	do.	...	...
20	Naungsenk	...	...	Ywakhn	Khan Paw	do.	...	...
21	Naungmon	...	...	Tum Sine	Tum Wa	do.	...	...
22	Naungmo	...	...	Kyu Kham	Tauk	do.	...	...
23	Manhai	...	...	Uhain	Hung Aing	Palaung	...	...
24	Namlaung	...	...	Paw I Kaum	Tum Sy	do.	...	...
25	Hongtong	...	...	Khanly	I Wo	do.	...	...
26	Namseing	...	...	Kun Sin	Serizaya Kyaw Zwa	do.	...	...
27	Naunglaung	...	...	Mow Kham	Tun Mow	do.	...	...
28	Mannim	...	...	Pan Aye	Paw San	Chinese Shan	...	...
29	Pangkongmu	...	...	Tap Lone	Tap Kyo	Shan	...	...
30	Manhonglwi	...	...	Tum Mon	Tee Lon	do.	...	...
31	Namkat	...	...	Swen Gaing	Pa Ka	Palaung	...	...
32	Panhok	...	...	Poo Kun	Poo Kun	do.	...	...
33	Namme	...	...	Lon Tu Sin	Tu Sine	do.	...	...
34	Naungma	...	...	Unsettled	Unsettled	do.	...	...

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACT SELAN.

Houses.	Householders.	Population.	GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Remarks.
			Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					Rs. A. P.						
200	200	800	...	40	2 0 0	400	60	16	...	Paddy, tobacco and plantain.	
10	10	20	...	...	2 0 0	...	5	...	...	Paddy cultivators.	
22	22	80	...	6	2 0 0	20	15	1	...	Paddy and fishing.	
10	10	25	...	3	2 0 0	7	4	...	...	Paddy cultivators.	
10	10	30	...	3	2 0 0	20	10	...	...	ditto.	
20	20	30	...	5	2 0 0	10	5	...	...	ditto.	
3	3	6	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Plantation—peas.	
60	60	150	...	15	2 0 0	50	20	5	...	Paddy cultivators.	
3	3	8	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Fishing.	
20	20	65	...	7	2 0 0	10	7	2	...	Paddy cultivators.	
25	25	75	...	6	2 0 0	20	10	3	...	ditto.	
7	7	16	...	1	2 0 0	2	2	...	...	Fishing.	
15	15	36	...	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	ditto.	
6	6	17	...	2	2 0 0	...	3	...	...	Paddy cultivators.	
15	15	34	...	4	2 0 0	10	5	...	...	ditto.	
10	10	24	...	2	2 0 0	...	3	...	...	ditto.	
10	10	27	...	3	2 0 0	7	4	...	...	ditto.	
15	15	48	...	4	2 0 0	10	5	...	...	ditto.	
8	8	19	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Fishing.	
15	15	38	...	3	2 0 0	8	4	...	...	Paddy cultivators.	
15	15	49	...	4	2 0 0	12	6	...	...	ditto.	
4	4	13	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Fishing.	
7	7	27	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Paddy and wood-sellers.	
9	9	28	...	...	2 0 0	...	4	...	...	Paddy cultivators.	
8	8	20	...	...	2 0 0	...	2	...	...	ditto.	
15	15	57	...	7	2 0 0	13	6	4	...	ditto.	
20	20	59	...	8	2 0 0	14	7	...	...	ditto.	
16	16	49	...	5	2 0 0	...	3	...	...	ditto.	
10	10	28	...	...	2 0 0	...	3	...	...	ditto.	
27	27	46	...	8	2 0 0	15	25	...	...	ditto.	
30	30	80	...	30	3 0 0	40	15	...	...	Paddy and wood-sellers.	
30	30	90	...	20	2 0 0	40	13	8	...	ditto.	
8	8	26	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Wood pot makers for cooking rice.	
5	5	12	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Fishing.	

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL No. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To whom sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MUSE CIRCLE.										
1	Kongmu	...	...	Sam	Nyee	Shan	...	...	30	30	70
2	Musé	...	...	Kham Paw	Yee	do.	...	...	8	8	30
3	Hpwehon	...	...	I	Sam	do.	...	...	16	16	50
4	Sontsaw	...	...	Yam Hong	Nyee	do.	...	...	35	35	130
5	Panglon	...	...	I	Nyee	do.	...	...	8	8	18
6	Kongwing	...	...	Le Lyo	Le Lom	Palaung	...	...	6	6	15
7	Wingmai	...	...	Lelom	Le Mah	do.	...	...	10	10	30
8	Namswan	...	...	I Sam	I Hong	Shan	...	...	8	8	20
9	Hona	...	...	Ngalo	Lyce	Palaung	...	...	5	5	20
10	Kongkhan	...	...	Sye	Nga	Shan	...	...	27	27	65
11	Hosai	...	...	Paw Khan	Mein Paw	do.	...	...	3	3	8

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACT MUSE.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs. A. P.							
...	10	2 0 0	21	14	1	...	Paddy, tobacco, and plantain cultivators.	Paddy 8 annas per basket.	
...	2	2 0 0	10	3	1	...	Paddy, tobacco, and plantain; bazaar every 5th day attended by about 400 people.		
...	4	2 0 0	30	8	2	...	Paddy, tobacco, plantain and pineapple cultivators.		
...	2	2 0 0	40	20	4	...	Ditto.		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Paddy, tobacco, and oil seed.		
...	...	2 0 0	10	4	...	...	Paddy, tobacco, and pineapple.		
...	3	2 0 0	20	5	...	...	Ditto.		
...	1	2 0 0	10	...	1	...	Paddy, plantain, oil seed and turmeric.	...	Lime pits.
...	3	2 0 0	...	3	...	...	Ditto.		
...	5	2 0 0	40	10	2	...	Paddy, plantain, oil seed and tobacco.		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Grow vegetables and wood cutters.		

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGES.		Houses.	House-holders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MEUNGYA CIRCLE.											
1	Mankyé or Meungya	...	...	Kyemain Sam	...	Shan	...	...	20	20	120
2	Manhpa	...	...	Paw Ai	...	do	...	...	9	9	50
3	Mansa	...	...	Khan Shu	...	Kachin Lah-taw.	...	...	7	7	40
4	Manaw	...	...	La Sow	...	do	...	...	10	10	60
5	Manmow	...	...	Kun San	...	Kachin and Shan.	...	...	16	16	80
6	Mankoung	...	...	do	...	Shan	...	...	5	5	30
7	Mankyok	...	...	Paw Kham	...	do	...	...	20	20	100
8	Manhein (2 parts)	...	...	Kham Sin	...	Shan and Kachin.	...	...	25	25	145
9	Manhuyou	...	...	Sam Ai	...	Shan	...	...	6	6	35
10	Noungkham	...	...	Aik Ham	...	do	...	...	17	17	96
11	Hopon	...	...	Sow Tu	...	Kachin Lah-taw.	...	...	16	16	85
12	Kyonmwé	...	...	Sow Sam	...	do	...	...	10	10	50
13	Loikyor	...	...	Kham Tan	...	Shan	...	...	10	10	55
14	Loitang	...	...	Sow Ka	...	Kachin Lah-taw.	...	...	10	10	48
15	Pansak	...	...	La Ma	...	do	...	...	15	15	65
16	Pafang	...	...	Sow Sin	...	do	...	...	5	5	25
17	Wamu	...	...	Sowpa Kunsan	...	do	...	...	30	30	160
18	Yingla	...	...	Poo Taw	...	do	...	...	17	17	95
19	Nahet	...	...	Sow U	...	do	...	...	4	4	20
MEUNGHTAM CIRCLE.											
1	Meunghtam	...	...	Myoza Kun Sow Tu.	Sow La	Kachin Lana and Shan.	...	...	80	80	35
2	Pangpyek	...	...	La Aie	Ma Sow	Palaung	...	...	10	10	35
3	Loitong	...	...	Yan Lee	Wa Leng	Chinese	...	...	35	35	100
4	Kumka	...	...	Sow La	Sow Kan	Kachin Lana	...	...	25	25	100
5	Pangsak	...	...	Kun Tue	Kun Mow	do	...	...	14	14	56
6	Nachain	...	...	Na Chae	Sam Kham	Shan	...	...	10	10	35
7	Pafang	...	...	Yin Yow	Law Pa	Chinese	...	...	2	2	10
8	Loimalin	...	...	La I	La Yee	Palaung	...	...	11	11	40
9	Manseuk	...	...	Ka Kam	Sow La I	do	...	...	8	8	36
10	Pafang	...	...	Kyon Khan	Sam La Yee	do	...	...	11	11	35
11	Namleng	...	...	Kyanor	Sow Mu	Kachin, Lana	...	...	3	3	20
12	Manmai	...	...	Son Tu	Mah Te	do	...	...	6	6	45
13	Mankwong	...	...	Sow Pat	Sow Ein	do	...	...	3	3	20
MEUNGLI CIRCLE.											
1	Meungli	...	...	Sou San	Sou Ma	Kachin (Lah-taw).	...	...	40	40	138
2	Tima	...	...	Mein Sai	Phaka Sai	Palaung and Shan.	...	...	10	10	30

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS MEUNGYA, &c.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	8	3 0 0	20	10	4	...	Paddy and tobacco.	Eight annas a basket.	Paid at Thienni.	
...	3	3 0 0	10	8	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	8	10	...	60	ditto	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	15	10	...	80	ditto	ditto		
...	7	3 0 0	20	8	2	50	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	10	6	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	10	3 0 0	40	20	8	...	ditto	ditto		
...	10	3 0 0	50	20	10	30	ditto	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	15	2	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	7	3 0 0	25	5	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	10	3 0 0	15	15	...	90	ditto	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	10	15	1	80	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	15	2	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	10	10	...	75	ditto	ditto		
...	8	3 0 0	20	15	2	90	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	5	5	...	20	ditto	ditto		
...	20	3 0 0	50	10	5	200	ditto	ditto		
...	9	3 0 0	20	15	...	100	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	...	6	...	15	ditto	ditto		
...	25	1 0 0	50	80	15	300	Paddy, maize, opium, and traders.	Eight annas a basket.	Thienni.	
...	5	1 0 0	10	10	...	...	Paddy and tobacco.	ditto	Meunghtam.	
...	10	1 0 0	20	16	5	100	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	10	2 0 0	50	20	2	100	ditto	ditto		
...	7	1 0 0	15	10	...	...	Paddy, maize, opium, and cotton.	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	2	2	...	...	Paddy and maize	ditto		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	5	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	...	1	...	...	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	2	2	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	2	2 0 0	5	3	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	...	1 0 0	2	...	...	10	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	10	2	...	60	ditto	ditto	Lashio.	
...	...	1 0 0	1	1	...	13	ditto	ditto		
...	30	1 0 0	35	25	10	...	Paddy, maize, and opium and traders.	Eight annas per basket.	Lashio.	
...	4	2 0 0	15	5	...	...	Ditto	ditto	Meungli.	

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MEUNG LI CIRCLE—concluded.											
3	Kaunsat	...	...	Nga Sau	Sou Lom	Kachin (La htaw).	...	...	23	23	49
4	Ho Om	...	...	Kye Sam	Pha Kanyi	Palaung	...	...	18	18	40
5	Nanhinyeng	...	...	La Lick	Sou La	Kachin (La htaw).	...	...	7	7	25
6	Lonka	...	...	Tam Sing	Tam Sue	Palaung	...	...	6	6	19
7	Manhai	...	...	Ai Ong	Kam Sue	Shan	...	...	10	10	32
8	Konhsa	...	...	Hu Sim	Pu Chaung	Palaung	...	...	15	15	40
9	Nalóng	...	...	Pue Mein	Wan Win	Shan	...	...	30	30	100
10	Mansang	...	...	Ai Sue	Nam Ti	do	...	...	8	8	23
11	Panlóm	...	...	Pau Sin	Sen Nyi	do	...	...	7	7	24
12	Saikaw	...	...	Yua Nging	Kye Sai	Palaung	...	...	10	10	30
13	Pakman	...	...	Lwe Him	Ai Ong	Shan	...	...	10	10	30
14	Chupát	...	...	Kon La	Sou La	Kachin (La htaw).	...	...	11	11	30
15	Loiyong	...	...	San Ti	Cha Ong	Palaung	...	...	8	8	31
16	Naungcho	...	...	Sou Li	Sou Nou	Kachin (La-na).	...	32	12	12	32
17	Hona	...	...	La Mein	Ai Sa	Shan	...	...	7	7	18
18	Loimów	...	...	Pa Kwi	La Ha	Kachin (La htaw).	...	...	16	16	34
19	Tamsé	...	...	Sou La	Sou Tang	Kachin (La-na).	...	...	23	23	65
20	Mankang	...	...	Sou La	Sou Tang	do	...	...	8	8	21
21	Umia	...	...	Man Tok	Kun Kha	do	...	...	9	9	30
22	Mantap	...	...	Pau Lan	Ma La	Kachin (La htaw).	...	...	8	8	24
23	Mannue	...	...	Pau Lan	Ma La	Kachin (La htaw).	...	...	9	9	28
SAOPUM CIRCLE.											
1	Saopum (Kaunpa)...	...	...	Hura Nor	Ma Ti	Kachin (La-kum).	...	...	100	100	280
2	Manwan	...	...	Souk Mon	Souk Mon	ditto	...	...	15	15	60
3	Pankachit	...	...	Sou Lyen	Sou Ee	ditto	...	...	8	8	28
4	Mamphan	...	...	Mah Hti	Sou Tue	Kachin (La htaw).	...	...	10	10	32
5	Ménue	...	...	Sou Pakan	Tu Mein	ditto	...	...	11	11	31
6	Pangsarop	...	...	Nan Di	Kyau Ka	Palaung	...	...	17	17	35
7	Laupheu	...	...	Souk Hla	Sou Sing	Kachin (La htaw).	...	...	40	40	112
8	Linglong	...	...	Tam Sala	Ma Ti	ditto	...	...	16	16	45
9	Panlwe	...	...	Pu Hai Sai	La Kam	ditto	...	...	12	12	25
10	Kongmu	...	...	Na U	La It	ditto	...	...	16	16	33
11	Kongwai	...	...	Ma Lum Sai	Sou Kam	ditto	...	...	7	7	18
12	Nasimu	...	...	Mein Sai	Phaka Sai	Palaung and Shan.	...	...	8	8	19
13	Loikong	...	...	La On	La Ri	Kachin (La-kum).	...	...	7	7	19
WANTENG CIRCLE.											
1	Kapna	...	...	Kum Sam (Myosa).	...	Laphai Kachin.	...	...	35	35	250
2	Namhu	...	...	Yee Sai	...	Shan	...	...	5	5	25
3	Mankte Mankye	...	...	Paw Maw	...	Palaung	...	...	20	20	130

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS SAOPUM, &c.—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	16	1 0 0	22	15	...	20	Paddy, maize, opium and traders.	Eight annas a basket.	Meungli.	
...	8	1 0 0	15	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	8	ditto	ditto		
...	3	2 0 0	8	2	1	...	ditto	ditto		
...	5	2 0 0	10	2	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	20	2 0 0	15	5	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	20	2 0 0	50	15	15	...	ditto	ditto		
...	...	2 0 0	8	...	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	3	2 0 0	10	...	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	6	2 0 0	20	6	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	5	2 0 0	15	2	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	6	2 0 0	5	...	...	12	ditto	ditto		
...	3	2 0 0	4	...	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	10	2 0 0	20	15	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	3	2 0 0	8	...	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	8	1 0 0	15	5	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	12	1 0 0	10	5	...	21	ditto	ditto		
...	4	1 0 0	8	1	...	12	ditto	ditto		
...	7	1 0 0	12	3	...	8	ditto	Four annas per basket.	Saopum.	
...	5	1 0 0	5	3	...	7	ditto	ditto		
...	...	1 0 0	...	2	...	2	ditto	Eight annas per basket.		
...	55	1 0 0	90	40	...	80	ditto	Eight annas per basket.		Lashio.
...	10	2 0 0	10	10	...	40	ditto	ditto		
...	8	0 8 0	8	2	...	8	ditto	ditto		
...	6	0 8 0	10	5	...	15	ditto	ditto		
...	7	1 0 0	...	5	...	10	ditto	ditto		
...	9	1 0 0	30	10	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	19	1 0 0	30	20	...	40	ditto	ditto		
...	10	1 0 0	10	5	...	20	ditto	ditto		
...	6	1 0 0	8	7	...	15	ditto	ditto		
...	8	1 0 0	20	10	...	35	ditto	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	10	ditto	ditto		
...	4	1 0 0	10	6	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	4	1 0 0	5	2	...	8	ditto	ditto		
...	30	3 0 0	50	20	4	300	Paddy and maize	Eight annas a basket.	Theinni.	
...	...	3 0 0	10	2	...	...	ditto	ditto	Kapna.	
...	15	3 0 0	40	25	10	...	ditto	ditto	do.	

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	WANTENG CIRCLE—concluded.										
4	Manpan	...	...	Kham Sai	...	Shan	...	...	25	25	120
5	Manlim	...	...	Ho Ma	...	do	...	...	15	15	75
6	Loimoon	...	...	La Pon	...	Palang	...	...	30	30	150
7	Kongkha	...	...	La Sin	...	Laphai Kachin.	...	...	20	20	130
8	Kongwing	...	...	Ai Main	...	Palaung and Shan.	...	...	20	20	125
9	Tinsa	...	...	Sow Sam	...	Laphai Kachin.	...	...	15	15	90
10	Khaling	...	...	Sow Choon	...	ditto	...	...	20	20	125
	HOTOW CIRCLE.										
1	Hotow or Khatow	...	...	Twala Law (Myosa).	...	Laphai Kachin.	...	...	50	50	320
2	Loimalaw	...	...	Saroo Sam	...	ditto	...	...	12	12	70
3	Pankan	...	...	She Khu	...	Maru Kachin	...	...	20	20	120
4	Phaphu	...	...	Sow Am	...	ditto	...	...	15	15	90
5	Namkat	...	...	Sow Pha Sam	...	Laphai Kachin.	...	...	30	30	180
6	Namtow	...	...	Ai Mpoon	...	ditto	...	...	40	40	240
7	Mankhon	...	...	Paw Ai	...	Shan	...	...	15	15	70
8	Sowpon	...	...	Sa Mi Ai	...	Laphai Kachin.	...	...	17	17	105
9	Kinyang	...	...	Tam Mon	...	Shan and Chinese.	...	...	60	60	300
10	Loi In	...	...	Paw Yee	...	Shan	...	...	22	22	110
11	Hpahpaik	...	...	Sow Ho	...	Laphai Kachin.	...	...	15	15	90
12	Myintan	...	...	Taw Shin	...	ditto	...	...	25	25	150
13	Waraw	...	...	Sam Kham	...	Shan	...	...	8	8	40
14	Tunaw	...	...	Ta She Tu	...	Chinese and Kachin.	...	...	16	16	96
15	Yekhu	...	...	Kham Pa	...	Laphai Kachin.	...	...	9	9	55
	MEUNGPAW CIRCLE.										
1	Loilom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Loisa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Phupuk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Namkat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Popang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Pankang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mongheng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KANGMONG CIRCLE.										
1	Kangmong	...	...	Myoza	Kun Sow Tu	Kachin, Maru, and Shan.	...	...	10	10	60
2	Naungmon	...	...	Khan Lin	Kun San	Maru Kachin.	...	...	30	30	180
3	Lwepeye	...	...	Pan Sow	Kham U	ditto	...	...	3	3	18
4	Khamtang	...	...	Khan Tun	La San	ditto	...	...	7	7	42
5	Mankow	...	...	San Gat	Sow Lun	ditto	...	...	6	6	40
6	Hokan	...	...	Han Kow	La Kow	ditto	...	...	10	10	66
7	Namlok	...	...	Phak We	La Kyun	ditto	...	...	10	10	60
8	Kongkha	...	...	Pyi Kham	La Tse	ditto	...	...	5	5	30
9	Namyok	...	...	Ma Tan	La Gan	Lashi Kachin	...	...	10	10	60
10	Maiphang	...	...	Tse San	La Tu	ditto	...	...	6	6	36
11	Tapatu	...	...	Hpan Kun	La Kun	Maru Kachin	...	...	8	8	48
12	Mankanor	...	...	Kone Tun	Sow Mow	ditto	...	...	5	5	30

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS HOTOW, &c.—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	15	3 0 0	40	20	8	...	Paddy and maize	Eight annas a baskets.	Kapna.	
...	10	3 0 0	35	16	6	...	ditto	ditto		
...	16	3 0 0	60	15	12	...	ditto	ditto		
...	15	3 0 0	30	10	...	180	ditto	ditto		
...	10	3 0 0	50	15	3	...	ditto	ditto		
...	12	3 0 0	20	10	...	130	ditto	ditto		
...	18	3 0 0	30	10	1	190	ditto	ditto		
...	50	3 0 0	100	20	6	300	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Thienni.	
...	8	3 0 0	20	5	...	150	ditto	ditto		
...	15	3 0 0	40	10	2	200	ditto	ditto		
...	9	3 0 0	30	15	2	150	ditto	ditto		
...	17	3 0 0	60	18	4	300	ditto	ditto		
...	30	3 0 0	90	15	5	370	ditto	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	35	10	4	...	Paddy and maize	ditto	Hotow.	
...	10	3 0 0	30	20	2	170	ditto	ditto		
...	20	3 0 0	150	30	8	20	Paddy and tobacco	ditto		
...	10	3 0 0	80	20	4	...	ditto	ditto		
...	10	3 0 0	20	10	1	160	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto		
...	15	3 0 0	40	8	2	200	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	15	14	2	...	ditto	ditto	Kangmon.	
...	11	3 0 0	25	12	2	180	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	7	3 0 0	16	8	...	85	ditto	ditto		
...		
...		
...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thienni.	
...	4	1 0 0	2	14	2	30	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.		
...	10	1 0 0	10	20	2	60	ditto	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	...	2	...	10	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	...	8	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	...	6	...	28	ditto	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	2	12	...	30	ditto	ditto	Kangmon.	
...	...	1 0 0	...	5	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	2	6	...	20	ditto	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	5	10	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	2	7	...	25	ditto	ditto		
...	4	1 0 0	3	5	...	35	ditto	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	...	2	...	12	ditto	ditto		

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL No. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KANGMON CIRCLE—concluded.											
13	Makham	...	...	La Tsaw	La Lom	Maru Kachin	...	...	8	8	48
14	Panglwae	...	...	Ma Ting	Ma Law	Lachi Kachin	...	...	9	9	54
15	Manbawmein	...	...	Lat Ye	Ma Khong	Maru Kachin	...	...	9	9	60
16	Pantsa	...	...	Kow Moe	Ma Tu	ditto	...	...	7	7	45
17	Kongngai	...	...	Paw Mein	San Lom	ditto	...	...	12	12	72
18	Panwo	...	...	Sow Yin	Sow La	Lashi Kachin	...	...	17	17	100
19	Pammah	...	...	Yok Yan	Sot Ye	Maru Kachin	...	...	6	6	36
20	Namleng	...	...	Ngo Nau	La Sin	ditto	...	...	3	3	18
21	Packto	...	...	Myoza	Lakun Taw	ditto	...	...	6	6	36
22	Mansuk	...	...	Rig Nan	Nan Tun	ditto	...	...	5	5	36
23	Packom	...	...	Tse Pyaw	Lat Ye	ditto	...	...	6	6	36
24	Nankinkyan	...	...	Sone Pok	Pok Tye	ditto	...	...	7	7	45
25	Loikan	...	...	Kyi Maro	U Khong	ditto	...	...	3	3	18
26	Pankham	...	...	Tsein	Sou Lin	ditto	...	...	5	5	30
27	Nonglom	...	...	La Phog	Pouk Ton	ditto	...	...	2	2	12
28	Loinim	...	...	Kham Khwe	Lat Ye	ditto	...	...	4	4	24
29	Kongsa	...	...	La Kow	La Kone	ditto	...	...	5	5	30
30	Hopom	...	...	Sow Ma	Sow Taw	ditto	...	...	6	6	36
31	Panhank	...	...	Koun Pa	La Loom	ditto	...	...	10	10	60
32	Manhpeir	...	...	La I	Pau I	Palaung	...	...	6	6	30
33	Yanhpeik	...	...	La Sai	Sam	do	...	...	8	8	48
34	Papaw	...	...	Sam I	La Chim	do	...	...	4	4	28
35	Manmow	...	...	Ta Min	La Yee	Maru Kachin	...	...	8	8	48
36	Namkhok	...	...	Sou Lse	Sow Pa	ditto	...	...	6	6	36
37	Manameinleng	...	...	La Sim	Sow Lom	ditto	...	...	4	4	24
NATI CIRCLE.											
1	Nati	...	...	Lon Sin	Sow Tu	Shan	...	...	...	...	...
2	Huse	...	...	Lon Sin	Sow Tu	Maru Kachin	...	...	5	5	35
3	Kongkham	...	...	Sow Sin	Tu Aung	ditto	...	...	7	7	45
4	Loisonk	...	...	Kon Ton	Sow Ma	ditto	...	...	3	3	18
5	Panwa	...	...	Sow La	Ma Law	ditto	...	...	10	10	60
6	Hoye	...	...	Sow Twe	Sow Ma E	ditto	...	...	7	7	42
7	Hoti	...	...	Sow U	Sow Tu E	ditto	...	...	5	5	30
8	Nongcho	...	...	Poo Tow	Kye Ma	ditto	...	...	10	10	66
9	Ponoun	...	...	Low See	Kun Khan	ditto	...	...	3	3	18

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS KANGMON, &c.—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	3	1 0 0	3	5	...	25	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Kangmon.	
...	4	1 0 0	...	6	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	4	1 0 0	2	2	...	25	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	2	4	...	20	ditto	ditto		
...	5	1 0 0	6	12	1	60	ditto	ditto		
...	6	1 0 0	6	14	...	130	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	2	2	...	26	ditto	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	1	3	...	10	ditto	ditto		
...	6	1 0 0	3	5	...	60	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	4	4	...	25	ditto	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	4	6	...	36	ditto	ditto		
...	4	1 0 0	6	2	...	38	ditto	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	2	4	...	20	ditto	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	4	6	...	35	ditto	ditto		
...	...	1 0 0	...	1	...	10	ditto	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	2	4	...	25	ditto	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	3	6	...	26	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	2	4	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	5	1 0 0	2	6	...	80	ditto	ditto		
...	4	1 0 0	2	5	...	...	Paddy and tobacco.	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	6	...	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	2	...	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	4	1 0 0	3	4	...	36	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	2	2	...	70	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	4	6	...	60	ditto	ditto		
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Lashio.	
...	...	1 0 0	...	5	...	20	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.		
...	3	1 0 0	2	14	...	40	ditto	ditto	Nati.	
...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	10	ditto	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	8	20	...	80	ditto	ditto		
...	2	1 0 0	4	16	...	40	ditto	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	2	8	...	20	ditto	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	6	20	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	1	1 0 0	...	2	...	15	ditto	ditto		

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UNDER KACHIN COMMISSIONER.											
1	Homaw	...	...	La Ngo	La Ai	Palaung	...	...	35	35	150
2	Mousou	...	...	La Ai	Nga Ai	Ditto	...	...	8	8	50
3	Hoiluk	...	...	Souk Yun	Souk Nor	Kachin (Lahtaw).	...	...	20	20	47
4	Urapoom (or Malapoom).	...	...	Sow Ain	Ma Tu	Ditto	...	...	15	15	37
5	Namphaka	...	...	Ai Aing	Pu Chou	Shan	...	...	15	15	38
6	Naton	...	...	Sam	Paka Nyi	do	...	...	7	7	18*
7	Holong	...	...	Sam	Do	Kachin (Lakum).	...	...	3	3	8
8	Hopyek	...	...	Sou Li	Sou La	Kachin (Awan).	...	...	150	150	405
9	Mankhan	...	...	Sou Kam	Sou Lam	Kachin (Lakum).	...	...	10	10	28
10	Phonkan	...	...	Sow Tu	Saw Ma	ditto	...	...	13	13	25
11	Khali	...	...	Ka Ku	Ku Lin	ditto	...	...	4	4	10
12	Taknai	...	...	Taw La	Saw Kaw	Palaung, Kachin, and Chinese.	...	...	30	30	80
13	Homoi	...	...	Achi Tu	Ala	Kachin and Chinese.	...	...	20	20	60
14	Manpom	...	...	Sow Li	Kungy	Kachin (Lana)	...	...	9	9	30
15	Palyin	...	...	Pha Sam	Sou Naw	ditto	...	...	8	8	34
MONGSI CIRCLE.											
1	Mongsi	...	...	Sow La	Sow Lin	Shan	...	...	40	40	200
2	Manying	...	...	Sow Yaw	La Sow	Kachin Lana.	...	...	20	20	67
3	Nonghoi	...	...	I Sam	Packa Sam	Palaung	...	...	10	10	30
4	Koungnim	...	...	San Po	Poo Kan	do	...	...	30	30	73
5	Noungkhan	...	...	Na Nook	Kun Kya	Kachin, Lai-ka	...	...	20	20	70
6	Whaeheu	...	...	do	do	Shan	...	...	12	12	40
7	Kongsa	...	...	Eie	Nye	do	...	...	30	30	70
8	Tunnome	...	...	Syu	Kan Nye	do	...	...	18	18	60
9	Kongkham	...	...	Man I	I Kham	do	...	...	16	16	55
10	Hokang Manhong.	...	...	Kham U	Eie U	do	...	...	7	7	30
11	Hokang Mantsan	...	...	Sy Pin	Sam	do	...	...	18	18	65
12	Hosang	...	...	Htmu	U Nye	do	...	...	10	10	36
13	Manpom	...	...	I Monk	Ngoe	do	...	...	10	10	35
14	Panlaw	...	...	Iam Seng	Tam Ngoe	do	...	...	3	3	15
15	Soa-mwan	...	...	Nye I	Nye U	do	...	...	10	10	36
16	Nalea	...	...	Sam I	Nye I	do	...	...	15	15	46
17	Namwan	...	...	Ngoe	Sai	do	...	...	5	5	20
18	Pantsam	...	...	I Kham	Nga Nya	do	...	...	7	7	36
19	Hona	...	...	I Sam	Sam Sy	do	...	...	8	8	35
KHOPYEN SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).											
1	Khopyen	...	...	Sou La	Ma Tu	Kachin (Lahtaw) and Chinese.	...	...	28	28	100
2	Tashuzin	...	...	Law Twan	Twan Law Shi	Chinese	...	...	7	7	24
3	Manweshang	...	...	Kyan Tae	Law Kyan	do	...	...	8	8	28

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS MONGSI, &c.—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.	
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules	Pigs.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
		Rs. A. P.									
...	17	1 0 0	20	15	15	...	Paddy cultivators and traders.	Eight annas a basket.	Lashio.	* Excused tax from 1894 to 96	
...	7	2 0 0	50	5	4	...	ditto	...			
...	10	1 0 0	10	5	...	19	ditto	...			
...	5	1 0 0	10	5	...	15	ditto	...			
...	10	1 0 0	5	5	4	...	Paddy cultivators, 5th day bazaar, traders.	ditto			...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	ditto	...
...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	ditto	...
...	70	1 0 0	440	40	10	120	ditto	...			
...	5	1 0 0	20	5	...	...	ditto	...	
...	4	1 0 0	10	5	...	10	ditto	...			
...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	ditto	...
...	20	1 0 0	30	20	6	20	ditto	...			
...	15	2 0 0	25	15	2	34	ditto	...			
...	6	1 0 0	...	4	...	10	ditto	...			
...	5	1 0 0	5	3	...	7	ditto	...			
...	20	1 0 0	100	30	10	...	Paddy cultivators and traders with 5th day bazaar.	Paddy 8 annas a basket.	Thienni.		
...	13	1 0 0	15	13	...	15	Paddy and maize	ditto			...
...	6	1 0 0	18	8	3	...	ditto	...			
...	17	2 0 0	36	20	10	35	Paddy	Paddy 6 annas a basket.			
...	10	1 0 0	10	7	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto			...
...	3	1 0 0	10	3	Paddy	ditto			...
...	5	2 0 0	40	15	5	...	Paddy cultivators and traders.	8 annas a basket			
...	3	2 0 0	40	15	5	...	Paddy cultivators	ditto			...
...	4	2 0 0	20	5	...	...	ditto	...	
...	2	2 0 0	10	3	Paddy cultivators and pot-makers.	ditto			...
...	5	2 0 0	15	8	...	...	ditto	...	
...	...	2 0 0	8	6	...	...	ditto	...	
...	...	2 0 0	7	5	...	...	ditto	...	
...	...	1 0 0	6	2	2	...	ditto	...			
...	3	2 0 0	10	5	...	...	ditto	...	
...	2	2 0 0	8	7	1	...	ditto	...			
...	2	2 0 0	10	8	...	...	ditto	...	
...	3	2 0 0	5	6	...	...	ditto	...	
...	2	2 0 0	10	8	3	...	ditto	...			
...	21	2 0 0	18	22	7	100	Cultivate paddy, maize and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Lashio.		
...	...	2 0 0	5	3	...	20	ditto	...	Khopyen.		
...	...	2 0 0	3	...	5	27	ditto	...			

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	House holders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KHOPYEN SUB-CIRCLE, (UNDER MONGSI) —concluded.										
4	Takitu	...	...	Law Yan	Tone Shan	Chinese	...	...	7	7	23
5	Chaohunchai	...	...	Law Tun	Law I	do	...	...	7	7	25
6	Ilang	...	...	Law San	Law Hu	do	...	...	3	3	16
7	Laichaichai	...	...	Law Lyo	Law Ta	do	...	...	4	4	13
8	Pahto	...	...	Law Kyauk	Kyauk E	do	...	...	6	6	19
	KYENGHONG, SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Kyenghong	...	...	Nor Seng	Sow Seng	Kachin (Lai-ka).	...	...	30	30	200
2	Mankang (or Chaomachai).	...	...	Kyai Hin Seng	Hin Seng	Chinese	...	...	13	13	40
3	Chaoshi	...	...	Sen Shee	Lu Ma	Palaung	...	...	8	8	28
4	Manhtam	...	...	Lan Yo	La I	do	...	...	8	8	24
5	Hona	...	...	Nyan Lin	Nyan Sow	do	...	...	18	18	60
6	Mankyintou	...	...	Poo Wow	Packa I	Shan	...	...	12	12	40
7	Nahka	...	...	La Pyin	La Au	Palaung	...	...	8	8	36
8	Nongsen	...	...	Pyin I	La Sin	do	...	...	8	8	33
9	Mankut	...	...	La Khaw	Kam Sy	do	...	...	10	10	50
10	Pangmwi	...	...	Yaw Seng	Yan Law	Chinese	...	...	13	13	50
11	Pangkhor	...	...	ditto	ditto	do	...	...	7	7	35
	PINGKA SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Pingka	...	...	La Sam	La Ahn	Kachin (Lana).	...	...	20	20	50
2	Pankwoi-peuk	...	...	Law Sho	Law Sing	Chinese	...	...	10	10	33
3	Lakan	...	...	Lai Kam	Kam La	Kachin (Lana).	...	...	20	20	60
4	Namka-peuk	...	...	Law Sho	Law Kwe	Chinese	...	...	14	14	35
5	Nankongshan	...	...	Law Paw	Pun Law Si	do	...	...	7	7	24
	NANTONG SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Nantong	...	...	Chin Sone	Law Lee	Chinese	...	...	20	20	80
2	Nongmo	...	...	Kaw Hte	La Ma	Palaung	...	...	8	8	36
3	Wazichai	...	...	Law Che	Che Law Ta	Chinese	...	...	10	10	9
4	Tapa	...	...	Kaw Lyan	Kaw Ton	do	...	...	4	4	15
	PANGLOM SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Taheu	...	...	Paw Ye	Paw I	La Yan Phan	...	...	20	20	80
2	Panglom Upper	...	...	Pook Ho	Tam Sen	Kachin (Lana)	...	...	10	10	30
3	Panglom Lower	...	...	do	do	do	...	...	7	7	28
4	Namtong	...	...	Pa Lon	La Kee	Kachin (Lashi)	...	...	18	18	48
5	Panpyek	...	...	Lawk Yapu	Law Sha	Chinese	...	...	8	8	
6	Wingtang	...	...	La Seng	La Su	Kachin (Lashi)	...	...	16	16	50

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS KHOPYEN, &c.—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	1	2 0 0	...	...	4	27	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	} Khopyen.	
...	2	2 0 0	4	...	...	20	ditto	ditto		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	8	ditto	ditto		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	13	ditto	ditto		
...	30	2 8 0	100	30	10	250	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Six annas a basket.	} Mongsi.	
...	5	2 8 0	20	5	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	2	2 8 0	10	13	...	...	Paddy cultivators	ditto	} Kyenghong	
...	3	2 8 0	13	4	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	7	2 8 0	30	5	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	5	2 8 0	15	5	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	3	2 0 0	5	6	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	3	2 0 0	10	2	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	5	2 0 0	13	1	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	5	2 0 0	10	10	...	35	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	3	2 0 0	8	2	...	36	ditto	ditto	} Pingka.	
...	10	2 0 0	15	5	...	13	Paddy cultivators	Six annas a basket.		Mongsi.
...	5	2 0 0	10	6	2	25	Paddy, maize and opium.	ditto		
...	8	2 0 0	20	10	...	28	Paddy	ditto		
...	7	2 0 0	10	5	5	20	Paddy and opium	ditto		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	4	30	ditto	ditto	} Namtong.	
...	7	1 0 0	20	5	9	90	Paddy, maize and opium.	Six annas a basket.		Mongsi.
...	3	1 0 0	10	...	2	...	Paddy and maize	ditto		
...	3	1 0 0	3	...	...	50	Paddy, maize and opium.	ditto		
...	...	1 0 0	...	1	1	20	ditto	ditto		
...	4	1 0 0	10	8	10	90	Paddy, maize and wheat.	Four annas a basket.	} Mongsi.	
...	3	2 0 0	6	8	5	20	Paddy, maize and opium.	Six annas a basket.		
...	2	2 0 0	5	8	1	10	ditto	ditto		
...	5	1 0 0	10	10	4	30	Paddy, maize, opium and wheat.	ditto	} Panglom.	
...	3	1 0 0	2	8	1	30	ditto	ditto		
...	6	1 0 0	20	12	3	60	ditto	ditto		

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MANTAK SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Mantak	...	...	Kun Sam	Kun Lone	Kachin (Lana)	...	...	7	7	40
2	Mantak	...	...	Sam	Pin Nye	La Yan Phan	...	...	36	36	80
3	Loikang	...	...	Kap Seng	La Tu	Kachin (P a- chan).	...	...	5	5	22
4	Loikang	...	...	Van Sin	Yan U	Chinese	...	...	12	12	50
5	Nongheu	...	...	La I	Ma Hin	Palaung	...	...	15	15	60
6	Panpyek	...	...	Law Ta	Law Aye	Chinese	...	...	6	6	30
7	Makwan	...	...	Tun I	Paw Sun	La Yan Phan	...	...	6	6	30
8	Kounhone	...	...	Poo Notaw	Tu Ma	Palaung	...	...	20	20	65
9	Soanwat	...	...	Nga Aung	Nga Ma	La Yan Phan	...	...	10	10	50
10	Sankhin	...	...	Paw Ywan	Paw Sae	do	...	...	8	8	35
	NAMSAWN SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Namsawn	...	...	Kan Sy	Kan Sam	La, Palaung and Chinese.	...	...	20	20	65
2	Wataw	...	...	Hpoung	Ngabin Hup- oung.	La Yan Phan	...	...	18	18	50
3	Khomeong	...	...	Paw Sy	Paw I	do	...	...	10	10	40
4	Pangting	...	...	Kyaung Pan	San Lik	do	...	...	10	10	38
5	Maikai	...	...	La Sam	La Aung	Palaung	...	...	7	7	25
6	Konchon	...	...	Htack	Htack Kaw...	do	...	...	8	8	28
7	Laolai	...	...	Pak Yone	Law Yan	Chinese	...	...	12	12	26
8	Kokaitang	...	...	Sukaw Hte...	Kaw Tan	do	...	...	7	7	38
	CHULINCHAI SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Chulinchai	...	...	Chin Sone	Law Yan	Chinese	...	...	10	10	40
2	Lanting	...	...	Law Ta	Yan Au	do	...	...	7	7	30
3	Twetwechai	...	...	Sung Sho	Yan Law	do	...	...	6	6	25
4	Myinsan	...	...	Seng Kaw	Law E	do	...	...	20	20	90
5	Nampeuk	...	...	Tay In	Yin Kyu	do	...	...	6	6	25
6	Khwanosheu	...	...	Law She	Law San	do	...	...	3	3	15
	MEUNGPAW SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Meungpaw	...	...	Nga Ngo	Ike Khm	Shan	...	...	25	25	75
2	Manlon	...	...	Tum Seng...	Sypa	do	...	...	15	15	38
3	Mantsan	...	...	Sam	Sy Khow	do	...	...	10	10	35
4	Mankaw	...	...	La I	Sam Khan	do	...	...	15	15	45
5	Pangchon	...	...	Kyi Tang	Sou Sane	Kachin	...	...	16	16	49
	HOWA SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Howa	...	...	Sawbwa Kun Sam.	...	Kachin Laika	...	...	40	40	245
2	Koome	...	...	Laye	...	do	...	...	20	20	110
3	Mankang	...	...	Paw Sam	...	Palaung	...	...	7	7	40
4	Manpanghor	...	...	Kham Paw...	...	Shan	...	...	18	18	105
5	Manphing	...	...	Ai Kham	...	do	...	...	25	25	160

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS MANTAK, &C.—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	5	2 0 0	12	8	1	25	Paddy, maize and opium.	Six annas a basket.	Mongsi.	
...	5	2 0 0	25	25	6	100	Paddy and maize	ditto	...	
...	1	1 0 0	2	2	...	20	Paddy, maize and opium.	ditto	...	
...	3	2 0 0	4	2	...	35	Paddy, maize and opium and manufactures shoes 12 annas a pair.	ditto	...	
...	...	3 0 0	10	5	6	...	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto	...	Mantak.
...	1	2 0 0	8	4	...	35	ditto	ditto	...	
...	...	2 0 0	...	2	...	...	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	1 0 0	10	10	3	...	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	2 0 0	10	8	1	...	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	2 0 0	8	4	...	80	ditto	ditto	...	
...	10	2 0 0	20	15	7	83	Paddy, maize and opium.	Six annas a basket.	Mongsi.	
...	3	2 0 0	20	4	...	60	ditto	ditto	...	
...	4	2 0 0	15	5	...	50	ditto	ditto	...	
...	7	2 0 0	10	5	...	36	ditto	ditto	...	Namsawn.
...	4	2 0 0	10	7	1	15	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	2 0 0	5	5	...	10	ditto	ditto	...	
...	5	2 0 0	10	7	5	40	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	2 0 0	19	4	...	60	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	2 0 0	6	3	...	45	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Six annas a basket.	Mongsi.	
...	1	2 0 0	2	2	1	15	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	2 0 0	5	2	...	15	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	2 0 0	...	4	...	100	ditto	ditto	...	Chulinchai.
...	1	2 0 0	4	2	...	10	ditto	ditto	...	
...	1	2 0 0	4	3	...	10	ditto	ditto	...	
...	16	1 0 0	30	7	3	...	Paddy and tobacco.	Eight annas a basket.	Mongsi.	
...	3	1 0 0	10	5	1	...	Paddy and maize	ditto	...	
...	5	1 0 0	5	2	...	...	ditto	ditto	...	
...	10	1 0 0	40	15	12	...	ditto	ditto	...	Meungpaw.
...	4	1 0 0	10	8	...	50	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto	...	
...	60	3 0 0	70	20	20	560	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto	...	Mongsi.
...	15	3 0 0	30	45	4	180	ditto	ditto	...	
...	4	3 0 0	10	5	...	60	ditto	ditto	...	Howa.
...	10	3 0 0	30	8	4	15	ditto	ditto	...	
...	13	3 0 0	30	15	5	20	ditto	ditto	...	

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	HOWA SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI— concluded.										
6	Hokang	...	...	Sow Tu Ee	...	Kachin Laika	...	...	12	12	75
7	Semwan	...	...	La Ma	...	Kachin and Palaung.	...	...	8	8	50
8	Mankhu	...	...	Paw Kham	...	Palaung	...	...	16	16	100
9	Umkye	...	...	Agi Tu	A La	...	...	...	4	4	16
10	Shingshan	...	...	Chang Son	Chang Si	Chinese	...	...	16	16	40
11	Siaoho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	110
12	Loimaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	13
13	Kyonghkan	...	...	Lah Sam	Lah Nau	Palaung	...	...	20	20	57
14	Mankhu	...	...	Lau San	La Gye	...	...	...	20	20	55
15	Namla	...	...	Yan Kya Chi	Li Yon	Chinese (Lana).	...	...	27	27	80
16	Loimoan	...	...	La Nong	Sow La	Kachin Lana	...	...	8	8	34
17	Maihkai	...	...	Sow Lee	Le Low	Chinese	...	...	6	6	17
18	Sisa	...	...	La I	La Mo	Palaung	...	...	7	7	24
19	Kwehon	...	...	Yee Kwe	Law San	Chinese	...	...	6	6	19
	NAMCHET SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Namchet	...	...	Nor Main	...	Kachin (Laika).	...	...	60	60	360
2	Nankye	...	...	Ai Lim	...	Shan	...	...	26	26	130
3	Mannong	...	...	Layee	...	Kachin (Lakum).	...	...	4	4	25
4	Manmagh (or Man- kat).	...	...	Tam Sen	...	Shan	...	...	18	18	110
5	Mankhong	...	...	La Sam	...	Kachin (Lai- ka).	...	...	16	16	95
6	Taklet	...	...	Amani	...	Kachin Lah- taw.	...	...	20	20	125
7	Phanngwan	...	...	La Tow	...	do	...	...	6	6	36
8	Namla	...	...	Kyin Swe	...	Chinese	...	...	20	20	110
9	Htuchet	...	...	Law San	...	do	...	...	10	10	60
10	Konglom	...	...	Sawla Sim	...	Kachin (Lai- ka).	...	...	20	20	130
11	Loimakok	...	...	Chin Swe	...	Lesaw	...	...	8	8	50
12	Wankwai	...	...	Yong Chin	...	Chinese	...	...	12	12	120
	PANGLOM SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Panglom	...	...	Sow Pan	La Same	Kachin Lana	...	...	20	20	35
2	Loiseng	...	...	Sow Toon	Sow Mone	Kachin Maru	...	...	20	20	86
3	Kongmulen	...	...	Lasan E	Lama E	K. Lana and Palaung.	...	...	11	11	34
4	Suesuechai (or Chu- suchai).	...	...	Yan Yin	Lau Chin	Chinese	...	...	8	8	30
5	Hopa	...	...	Sow Pin	Sow Ine	Khan Maru	...	...	3	3	13
6	Hopong	...	...	Lah Toe	Lin La	Palaung	...	...	5	5	23

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS HOWA, &c.—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	7	3 0 0	20	5	...	100	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	Eight annas a basket.	Howa.	
...	3	3 0 0	15	2	...	50	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	5	3 0 0	30	10	2	20	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	6	ditto ...	Five annas a basket		
...	6	Varies, Rs. 8, 5 and 3.	10	8	10	40	ditto and opium.	Eight annas a basket.		
...	17	do., Rs. 5, 6, and 3	40	25	25	100	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto ...		
...	...	2 0 0	5	7	...	6	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	10	1 0 0	18	7	8	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	11	1 0 0	15	5	8	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	17	Ten ticals opium from each house.	20	25	10	60	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	6	2 0 0	...	5	...	30	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	16	Paddy cultivators	ditto ...		
...	3	1 0 0	15	5	1	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	2	2 0 0	...	6	...	20	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto ...		
...	80	3 0 0	100	55	28	900	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto ...	Mongsi.	
...	6	3 0 0	60	30	5	30	Paddy, maize and tobacco.	ditto ...	Namchet.	
...	...	3 0 0	10	2	...	25	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	7	3 0 0	20	8	1	30	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	6	3 0 0	15	10	1	80	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	10	3 0 0	30	10	5	190	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	2	3 0 0	10	5	...	50	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	12	3 0 0	20	18	8	200	Paddy, maize and opium.	ditto ...		
...	5	3 0 0	5	15	4	120	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	10	3 0 0	15	15	1	180	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	2	3 0 0	10	5	...	60	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	4	3 0 0	15	8	...	80	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	6	1 0 0	15	30	2	150	Paddy, maize and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Mongsi.	
...	9	2 0 0	30	10	2	80	ditto ...	ditto ...	Panglom.	
...	5	2 0 0	10	5	2	20	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	3	2 0 0	5	2	...	20	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	15	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	...	1 0 0	10	3	...	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	HOTU SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Hotu ...	...	...	Tun Aung ...	Tun Mah ...	Khan Maru...	...	...	7	7	36
2	Paliang ...	...	...	Poo Tow ...	Kham I ...	Shan ...	...	...	7	7	32
	MANLOW SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Manlow (Panglow)...	...	...	Pon To Ni ...	Sow Tou ...	Kachin Lana	...	...	20	20	80
2	Maranshan (Sila n-shan).	...	...	Sow Twe ...	Sow Tu ...	Kachin Lahtaw	...	...	6	6	20
3	Punkatong (Puntu)	...	...	Sow Lee ...	Sow Ma ...	Kachin Lana	...	...	10	10	42
	PYINPANG SUB-CIRCLE (UNDER MONGSI).										
1	Pyinpang or (W u-chon).	...	...	Nga Kham ...	Kun Kya ...	Khan Awant, or (Khan Laphai).	...	...	16	16	55
2	Namkham ...	...	...	Marip ...	Oo Pom ...	Do. ...	...	...	24	24	70
	MANKANLON CIRCLE.										
1	Mankanlon ...	...	...	Maran ...	...	Kachin (Lana)	...	...	19	19	60
2	Pankwoipeuk ...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	10	10	40
3	Loikang ...	...	...	...	...	Palaung ...	...	...	18	18	75
4	Panchong ...	...	...	...	...	Kachin (Lana)	...	...	20	20	100
	KUNLON CIRCLE.										
1	Kunlon ...	...	...	Kun U ...	Se I ...	Shan ...	...	...	22	22	130
2	Nongkham ...	...	...	Poo U ...	Paw Kham ...	do. ...	...	...	7	7	35
3	Kongkyé ...	...	...	Poo Kyan ...	Sam E ...	do. ...	...	...	10	10	56
4	Nanhu ...	...	...	Ainok ...	Pa Swam ...	do. ...	...	...	15	15	70
5	Panhai ...	...	...	Sam U ...	I Kham ...	do. ...	...	...	6	6	30
6	Towmon ...	...	...	Kham Paw ...	Sam ...	do. ...	...	...	6	6	25
7	Namhang ...	...	...	Sin Kyon ...	Sin Low ...	Chinese	...	...	10	10	60
8	Khaesaton ...	...	...	Low I ...	Low Shin ...	do. ...	...	...	4	4	20
9	Sekala ...	...	...	Low Ye ...	Low Kya ...	do. ...	...	...	5	5	30
10	Nonglon or Lonhtan	...	...	Low Sai ...	Kyu Sai ...	do. ...	...	...	8	8	56
11	Syoshuihtan ...	...	...	Low Shae ...	Low Pan ...	do. ...	...	...	6	6	35
12	Makancho ...	...	...	Low I Sin ...	Sin Kyu ...	do. ...	...	...	6	6	36
13	Toungkorlin ...	...	...	Kyae Low I ...	Kye Sha ...	do. ...	...	...	8	8	50
14	Yangsho ...	...	...	Low Ywan ...	Kya Shum ...	do. ...	...	...	4	4	26
15	Mankha ...	...	...	We Chok ...	Low Yin ...	do. ...	...	...	7	7	45
16	Chupong ...	...	...	Se Low Ye ...	Low San ...	do. ...	...	...	8	8	48
17	Towshwi ...	...	...	I Kham Ye ...	Low Hyin ...	do. ...	...	...	10	10	70
18	Aelipi ...	...	...	Setakoh Toe	Low Htoe ...	do. ...	...	...	10	10	73
19	Tawa ...	...	...	I Low Ye ...	Low Yang ...	do. ...	...	...	5	5	30

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS HOTU, &C.—concluded.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	3	1 0 0	5	5	...	20	Paddy, maize and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Lashio.	
...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	Tobacco, mustard, and plantations.	ditto ...	Hotu.	
...	15	1 0 0	30	20	...	65	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Mongsi.	
...	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	15	Paddy cultivators	ditto ...	} Manlow.	
...	4	1 0 0	10	8	...	40	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto ...		
...	7	1 0 0	16	4	...	60	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Mongsi.	
...	10	1 0 0	20	15	2	80	ditto ...	ditto ...	Pyinpang.	
...	10	2 0 0	10	...	...	36	Paddy and maize	Six annas a basket.	Mongsi.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ditto ...	ditto ...	} Mankanlon.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	12	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Paddy cultivators and boatmen.	Eight annas a basket.	Thienni.	
...	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Paddy, tobacco, maize, and opium.	ditto ...	} Kunlon.	
...	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	15	2 0 0	...	4	1	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	3	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	3	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	3	3 0 0	2	4	1	50	Paddy, maize and opium.	ditto ...		
...	1	3 0 0	...	...	1	30	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	1	3 0 0	2	...	...	28	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	5	3 0 0	...	4	2	100	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	2	3 0 0	...	2	...	40	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	2	3 0 0	2	1	...	35	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	4	3 0 0	4	2	1	38	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	1	3 0 0	2	...	...	24	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	1	3 0 0	...	...	...	60	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	3	3 0 0	3	3	3	70	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	5	3 0 0	4	3	1	90	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	4	3 0 0	3	2	1	86	ditto ...	ditto ...		
...	...	3 0 0	...	2	1	38	ditto ...	ditto ...		

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KOKANG.											
1	Tawnio	...	...	Yan Kai Kyan	Yan Law	Chinese	...	...	20	20	120
2	Siawo	...	...	Low Ea	Sam I	Shan	...	...	15	15	80
3	Phakan	...	...	Low U	Low Sin	do	...	...	8	8	50
4	Vinsin	...	...	Low Pa	Low Yan	Chinese	...	...	25	25	150
5	Nanhutan	...	...	Kyin Sai	Kyin Law	do	...	...	20	20	120
6	Kachyotan	...	...	Yan Kyin	Yan Low	do	...	...	20	20	110
7	Sinsuehtan	...	...	Kyu Ho Te	Kyu Yin	do	...	...	15	15	80
8	Tsefang	...	...	Low Kyon	Tow How	do	...	...	20	20	120
9	Yatawsan	...	...	Yan	Ho Taw	do	...	...	19	19	100
10	Taiyachai	...	...	Lee Po	Ta Yan	do	...	...	8	8	50
11	Takyawlon	...	...	Not settled yet	...	do	...	...	2	2	8
12	Chatzushu	...	...	Yan Kyo Hein	Yan Shwe	do	...	...	50	50	250
13	Tashuitan	...	...	Kyo Potaya	Kyo Yan	do	...	...	70	70	425
14	Nankor	...	...	Lee Ta Yaw	Lee Ta Yan	do	...	...	40	40	235
15	Honsaeho	...	...	Yan Po	Yan Taw	do	...	...	30	30	180
16	Sankorchong	...	...	Yee Taw	Po Yan Su	do	...	...	9	9	54
17	Tashun	...	...	Pong Long	La Mee	Palaung	...	...	10	10	60
18	Manton	...	...	Yan Taw	Yan Low	Chinese	...	...	30	30	170
19	Konchan	...	...	Pan Lon	La U	Palaung	...	...	3	3	15
20	Manlor	...	...	Kyan	Poh Taw	Chinese and Palaung.	...	...	20	20	115
21	Shautonsan	...	...	Yan Low	Low E	Chinese	...	...	4	4	25
22	Héyangchaitan	...	...	Yanshe	Yan Low	do	...	...	5	5	30
23	Chiahor	...	...	Kyan	Yan Kyan	do	...	...	10	10	60
24	Mancho	...	...	Pui Lai	La Sam	Palaung	...	...	6	6	30
25	Héhou-leng (or Hatorleng).	...	...	Not settled yet	...	Chinese	...	...	10	10	66
26	Sontaiwai	...	...	Pa Ling	San Low	do	...	...	3	3	18
27	Saruchaung	...	...	Sha Kye	Kyin Low	do	...	...	10	10	60
28	Chichaipa	...	...	Low Shon	Low Ye	do	...	...	8	8	48
29	Nankorli	...	...	Low Kwan	Kyin Sè	do	...	...	36	36	210
30	Shukeungshui	...	...	See King	Low King	do	...	...	8	8	50
31	Patsiaotsing	...	...	Chin Swe	Low Swe	do	...	...	9	9	56
32	Pashuichin	...	...	Low Kyin	...	do	...	...	10	10	60
33	Shuntachai	...	...	Poo Yan Taw	...	do	...	...	5	5	35
34	Shukoiling	...	...	Yan Sing	...	do	...	...	8	8	48
35	Khetawling	...	...	Chan Swe	...	do	...	...	10	10	66
36	Honshitothor	...	...	Low Kun	...	do	...	...	56	56	350
37	Chakor	...	...	She Low Yin	...	do	...	...	10	10	60
38	Papwi	...	...	Low Swe Cin	...	do	...	...	20	20	120
39	Twitwipa	...	...	Lo Wa	...	do	...	...	17	17	100
40	Shinchai	...	...	Taw Low Sin	...	do	...	...	11	11	66
41	Hona	...	...	Tu Swe	...	Shan	...	...	7	7	40
42	Aicho	...	...	Chin Swe	...	Chinese	...	...	7	7	45
43	Chinpachai	...	...	Chin Sone	...	do	...	...	3	3	20
44	Horshuichai	...	...	Low Yin	...	do	...	...	5	5	30
45	Nongngin	...	...	I Kham	...	Shan	...	...	13	13	70
46	Chaopachai	...	...	Yin Sy	...	Chinese	...	...	11	11	60
47	Mantak	...	...	Low Kyu	...	do	...	...	11	11	66
48	Tusuesu	...	...	Yin Low Sy	...	do	...	...	5	5	30
49	Yangtorsang	...	...	Kyu Low	...	do	...	...	30	30	200
50	Nongwortang	...	...	Law San	...	do	...	...	8	8	50
51	Horshaiochai	...	...	Law Kwan	...	do	...	...	8	8	48
52	Naminchai	...	...	Kwan Seng	...	do	...	...	3	3	20
53	Chuchai	...	...	Law Seng	...	do	...	...	10	10	60
54	Hopinchai	...	...	Cin Low Sy	...	do	...	...	3	3	20
55	Sichuchai	...	...	Chon Sy	...	do	...	...	6	6	40

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS KOKANG, &c.—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	10	.....	...	6	6	150	Paddy cultivators and traders.	Six annas a basket.	Thienni.	
...	4	3 0 0	...	3	1	...	Paddy cultivators	ditto	...	
...	1	3 0 0	...	3	1	...	ditto	ditto	...	
...	5	3 0 0	...	3	...	100	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto	...	
...	3	3 0 0	...	4	...	100	ditto	ditto	...	
...	5	3 0 0	6	8	1	110	ditto	ditto	...	
...	6	3 0 0	4	4	1	80	ditto	ditto	...	
...	6	3 0 0	4	5	...	106	ditto	ditto	...	
...	4	3 0 0	4	5	2	100	ditto	ditto	...	
...	...	3 0 0	...	2	1	50	ditto	ditto	...	
...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	10	ditto	ditto	...	
...	18	3 0 0	50	20	28	380	ditto	ditto	...	
...	30	3 0 0	100	16	30	600	ditto	ditto	...	
...	5	3 0 0	15	5	3	250	ditto	ditto	...	
...	4	3 0 0	10	5	13	200	ditto	ditto	...	
...	1	3 0 0	...	2	1	59	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	3 0 0	5	4	2	...	Paddy and maize	ditto	...	
...	6	3 0 0	6	7	6	130	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto	...	
...	1	3 0 0	2	2	1	...	Paddy and maize	ditto	...	
...	5	3 0 0	5	6	4	200	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto	...	
...	...	3 0 0	2	2	...	20	ditto	ditto	...	
...	...	3 0 0	3	3	2	30	ditto	ditto	...	
...	1	3 0 0	...	1	1	80	ditto	ditto	...	
...	1	3 0 0	2	5	...	...	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto	...	
...	6	3 0 0	...	2	1	60	ditto, and opium	ditto	...	
...	...	3 0 0	2	2	...	25	ditto	ditto	...	
...	5	3 0 0	4	4	1	70	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	3 0 0	3	1	...	45	ditto	ditto	...	
...	18	3 0 0	22	18	22	250	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	3 0 0	2	2	...	20	ditto	ditto	...	
...	4	3 0 0	1	3	1	43	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	3 0 0	10	10	6	70	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	3 0 0	6	6	1	30	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	3 0 0	5	5	1	55	ditto	ditto	...	
...	4	3 0 0	3	3	4	60	ditto	ditto	...	
...	10	3 0 0	15	5	6	100	ditto	ditto	...	
...	...	3 0 0	5	3	2	60	ditto	ditto	...	
...	10	3 0 0	20	15	14	150	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	3 0 0	8	3	15	100	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	3 0 0	5	3	2	50	ditto	ditto	...	
...	1	3 0 0	2	2	...	...	ditto	ditto	...	
...	...	3 0 0	3	1	1	20	ditto	ditto	...	
...	...	3 0 0	2	...	...	15	ditto	ditto	...	
...	1	3 0 0	3	3	1	30	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	3 0 0	6	2	...	...	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto	...	
...	2	3 0 0	8	5	1	50	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	...	
...	6	3 0 0	10	5	8	60	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	3 0 0	2	4	1	35	ditto	ditto	...	
...	15	3 0 0	10	10	5	150	ditto	ditto	...	
...	3	3 0 0	3	5	...	70	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	3 0 0	4	3	1	80	ditto	ditto	...	
...	1	3 0 0	5	2	1	20	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	3 0 0	6	3	1	80	ditto	ditto	...	
...	1	3 0 0	2	2	...	20	ditto	ditto	...	
...	2	3 0 0	2	...	2	60	ditto	ditto	...	

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KOKANG—continued.										
56	Chuwachai	...	...	Yin Chong	...	Chinese	...	...	3	3	20
57	Tintshingchao	...	...	Low Sin Chon	...	do	...	...	20	20	130
58	Tamihui	...	...	Kwanye	...	do	...	...	3	3	20
59	Shankontan	...	...	Shwe Law	...	do	...	...	7	7	45
60	Mamusu	...	...	Low Su I	...	do	...	...	8	8	50
61	Haihoshan	...	...	Low Poo	...	do	...	...	6	6	40
62	Tishuipo	...	...	Yin Suta	...	do	...	...	10	10	60
63	Chingmaling	...	...	Yangyin	...	do	...	...	30	30	200
64	Wayoung	...	...	Low Tan	...	do	...	...	9	9	65
65	Makohor	...	...	Tavin Swe	...	do	...	...	30	30	180
66	Chalingcho	...	...	Kyin Swetan	...	do	...	...	5	5	30
67	Kapuchai	...	...	Cin Law	...	do	...	...	10	10	60
68	Huantenchai	...	...	Low San	...	do	...	...	20	20	130
69	Chishanchai	...	...	Sas We I	...	Chinese and Palaung.	...	...	10	10	60
70	Yangfang	...	...	Low Yinkyu	...	Chinese and La.	...	...	20	20	140
71	Pachon	...	...	Lee Pa	...	Chinese	...	...	6	6	35
72	Pangchong	...	...	Chee Low	...	Palaung and Chinese.	...	...	20	20	130
73	Maisanling	...	...	Kyu	...	Chinese	...	...	16	16	95
74	Lontan	...	...	Yan	...	do	...	...	20	20	105
75	Niuchang	...	...	Lee	...	do	...	...	25	25	150
76	Hsiaotan	...	...	Latu	...	Palaung and Chinese.	...	...	20	20	120
77	Manheu	...	...	Yan Lin	...	Chinese	...	...	15	15	90
78	Lauyinchai	...	...	Lee	...	do	...	...	25	25	135
79	Palang	...	...	Kala	...	Chinese and Palaung.	...	...	3	3	20
80	Choukmonchai	...	...	Yan Swe	...	Chinese	...	...	8	8	50
81	Namonsin	...	...	Chin Lee	...	do	...	...	12	12	75
82	Hwanyochai	...	...	Lee Yong	...	do	...	...	10	10	60
83	Senyusan	...	...	Lee Swe	...	do	...	...	7	7	40
84	Manting	...	...	Kim Lee	...	do	...	...	6	6	36
85	Nampa	...	...	Paw Sam	...	Shan and Palaung.	...	...	15	15	85
86	Khwanmyochai	...	...	Lee Kim	...	Chinese	...	...	13	13	80
87	Yingfangtiu	...	...	Kyan Swe	...	do	...	...	10	10	60
88	Hsiaomanchan	...	...	Lin Sen	...	do	...	...	11	11	65
89	Sangkorsan	...	...	Che Sang	...	do	...	...	8	8	45
90	Mamusing	...	...	Lee Yong	...	do	...	...	9	9	50
91	Kwanuchai	...	...	Kyu Sin	...	do	...	...	12	12	70
92	Horwaitang	...	...	Pom Lom	...	Palaung	...	...	10	10	60
93	Htinpa	...	...	Poo Ma	...	do	...	...	8	8	48
94	Fanyochai	...	...	Low Seng	...	Chinese	...	...	10	10	60
95	Mankang	...	...	Saw Ling	...	Palaung	...	...	15	15	90
96	Pangpawchai	...	...	Lima	...	do.	...	...	8	8	45
97	Tzukoryin	...	...	Paw Seng	...	do.	...	...	8	8	40
98	Paopaochai	...	...	Sam I	...	do.	...	...	10	10	60
99	Honmuling	...	...	Paw Sam	...	do.	...	...	15	15	90
100	Kangpengchai	...	...	La Sam	...	do.	...	...	12	12	70
101	Sinchai	...	...	Law Yan	...	Chinese	...	...	15	15	90
102	Chunnyé	...	...	Law Twe	...	do.	...	...	15	15	85
103	Chaopachai	...	...	Twe Swe Sen	...	Chinese and Palaung.	...	...	10	10	60
104	Hpyinhor	...	...	Chee	...	Chinese	...	...	16	16	85
105	Setonpeng	...	...	Saw Yin	...	Lehsaw	...	...	6	6	36

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACT KOKANG—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	1	3 0 0	4	4	1	30	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.		
...	6	3 0 0	10	10	2	100	ditto	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	4	6	2	20	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	10	2	4	80	ditto	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	15	1	1	90	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	2	2	1	60	ditto	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	10	15	2	80	ditto	ditto		
...	12	3 0 0	15	15	3	200	ditto	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	10	2	1	100	ditto	ditto		
...	16	3 0 0	20	10	2	150	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	4	6	4	80	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	10	10	4	90	ditto	ditto		
...	12	3 0 0	20	15	7	200	ditto	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	15	5	6	115	ditto	ditto		
...	10	3 0 0	20	15	10	160	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	6	3	...	20	ditto	ditto		
...	13	3 0 0	16	10	8	150	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	10	6	1	80	ditto	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	15	10	8	160	ditto	ditto		
...	14	3 0 0	16	11	7	180	ditto	ditto		
...	7	3 0 0	13	7	3	105	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	8	3	1	60	ditto	ditto		
...	9	3 0 0	10	5	2	160	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	10	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	4	4	1	20	ditto	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	8	5	3	55	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	6	2	1	90	ditto	ditto		Tawnio.
...	2	3 0 0	5	2	2	70	ditto	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	2	1	...	60	ditto	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	13	10	5	...	Paddy and tobacco cultivators.	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	8	5	1	70	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	6	3	2	80	ditto	ditto		
...	4	3 0 0	5	5	1	75	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	2	8	...	50	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	8	5	2	80	ditto	ditto		
...	8	3 0 0	7	6	1	90	ditto	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	10	5	6	...	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	10	2	1	...	Paddy and maize	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	16	3	2	60	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	7	3 0 0	20	10	6	...	Paddy and maize	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	15	5	...	...	ditto	ditto		
...	4	3 0 0	15	5	1	...	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	25	3	3	...	ditto	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	25	16	4	...	ditto	ditto		
...	4	3 0 0	18	8	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	20	7	2	80	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	6	3 0 0	25	10	6	90	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	18	2	4	60	ditto	ditto		
...	5	0 8 0	50	8	2	20	ditto	ditto		
...	1	0 8 0	6	2	1	50	ditto	ditto		

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KOKANG—concluded.										
106	Chongfang	...	...	Sam Paw	...	La	107	112	12	12	75
107	Mansa	...	...	Law Shin	...	Palaung	...	...	10	10	60
108	Laopochai	...	...	Sam Ye	...	do.	...	...	5	5	35
109	Fuyangchai	...	...	Yee Ma	...	do.	...	...	10	10	60
110	Fangchuiapor	...	...	I Kham	...	do.	...	...	12	12	70
111	Laihuchang	...	...	La Ma	...	do.	...	...	7	7	45
112	Hohpyinchai	...	...	Seng Swe Yin	...	Lihsaw	...	...	9	9	55
113	Shuikiuchai	...	...	Lee Sing	...	Chinese	...	...	15	15	90
114	Kengyé	...	...	San Swe	...	do.	...	...	8	8	48
115	Hopon	...	...	Sam I Paw	...	Palaung	...	...	9	9	60
116	Keofang	...	...	Swe Kyin	...	Chinese	...	...	10	10	60
117	Panpamong	...	...	Lee Seng	...	Chinese and Palaung.	...	...	7	7	45
118	Konlong	...	...	Chee Swe Sin	...	do.	...	...	16	16	90
119	Shouyinpa	...	...	Low Kin	...	Chinese	...	...	11	11	66
120	Tehchinchai (or Low-kyai).	...	...	Low Kywe	...	do.	...	...	13	13	75
121	Tahsiechan	...	...	Chee Potayaw	...	Lihsaw	...	...	9	9	55
122	Myechishu	...	...	Not settled yet	...	do.	...	...	3	3	18
123	Manshin	...	...	Yan Lin	...	Palaung	...	...	5	5	30
124	Yachuchai	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	...	7	7	40
125	Nansang	...	...	Not settled yet	...	Chinese	...	...	12	12	75
126	Horfatang	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	...	15	15	90
127	Lowluchai	...	...	do.	...	Palaung	...	...	13	13	80
128	Panglonchai	...	...	do.	...	Lihsaw	...	...	10	10	65
129	Finshuipor	...	...	do.	...	Palaung	...	...	16	16	90
130	Chonghor	...	...	Low Shin	...	Lihsaw	...	...	4	4	25
131	Shintan	...	...	Yee Pota Yaw	...	do.	...	...	7	7	40
132	Pansangchai	...	...	Chee Kin	...	do.	...	...	4	7	24
133	Namsawn	...	...	Low Kun	...	Chinese and Palaung.	...	...	15	15	85
134	Lowpanting	...	...	Shoe Chan	...	Palaung	...	...	12	12	75
135	Sinchai	...	...	Kwa Yang	...	do.	...	...	7	7	40
136	Manpang	...	...	Chin Leng	...	do.	...	...	10	10	60
137	Pankosan	...	...	Yang Swe	...	Chinese	...	...	8	8	48
138	Lowlonkeu	...	...	Sink Yon	...	do.	...	...	5	5	30
139	Setan	...	...	Lee Pota Yaw	...	Lihsaw	...	...	9	9	55
140	Chinpwe	...	...	Cham Yaw	...	La	...	...	20	20	120
141	Chasashu	...	...	Chan Shwe	...	La and Chinese.	...	...	15	15	90
142	Machian	...	...	Low Shin	...	Chinese	...	...	6	6	36
143	Poyinchai	...	...	Chee Yan	...	do.	...	...	3	3	18
144	Pyeyihor	...	...	Low San	...	do.	...	...	3	3	18
145	Manchai	...	...	Shi San	...	Lihsaw	...	...	5	5	30
146	Tachuwa	...	...	Low Kyu	...	Chinese	...	...	8	8	48
	CHINPWE CIRCLE.										
1	Chinpwe	...	...	Chan Yaw	...	La	...	...	20	20	120
2	Pankosan	...	...	Yang Shwe	...	Chinese	...	...	8	8	48
3	Manpan	...	...	Chin Leng	...	Palaung	...	...	10	10	60
4	Wayaug	...	...	Low Tan	...	Chinese	...	...	9	9	60

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACT KOKANG—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Butlocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	3	3 0 0	18	6	2	...	Paddy and maize	Eight annas a basket.		
...	1	3 0 0	10	2	1	...	ditto	...		
...	...	3 0 0	2	2	...	...	ditto	...		
...	2	3 0 0	6	4	2	...	ditto	...		
...	3	3 0 0	10	6	1	...	ditto	...		
...	2	3 0 0	5	5	...	...	ditto	...		
...	3	3 0 0	8	4	1	60	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	16	7	2	100	ditto	...		
...	1	3 0 0	8	2	1	60	ditto	...		
...	3	3 0 0	10	5	2	10	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	8	10	2	70	Paddy and maize	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	10	2	...	60	ditto	...		
...	5	3 0 0	20	5	2	100	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	15	3	2	80	ditto	...		
...	3	3 0 0	6	8	2	20	ditto	...		
...	5	3 0 0	26	10	2	60	ditto	...		
...	...	0 8 0	13	3	...	20	ditto	...		
...	2	0 8 0	8	4	...	...	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto		
...	1	0 8 0	11	5	...	...	ditto	...		
...	2	0 8 0	11	8	...	90	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	7	0 8 0	20	10	6	95	ditto	...		
...	4	0 8 0	18	10	5	100	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto		
...	3	0 8 0	18	10	6	60	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		Tawnio.
...	3	0 8 0	30	16	8	130	Paddy, maize, and tobacco.	ditto		
...	2	0 8 0	5	3	...	15	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	1	0 8 0	15	5	...	70	ditto	...		
...	1	3 0 0	6	6	...	15	ditto	...		
...	3	3 0 0	18	3	1	90	ditto	...		
...	2	3 0 0	20	...	...	60	Paddy and maize	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	15	3	...	30	ditto	...		
...	2	3 0 0	8	7	...	60	ditto	...		
...	1	3 0 0	6	10	40	80	Paddy, maize, and opium.	ditto		
...	...	...	10	2	...	50	ditto	...		
...	3	3 0 0	15	5	1	80	ditto	...		
...	7	3 0 0	30	15	3	150	ditto	...		
...	5	3 0 0	20	10	5	100	ditto	...		
...	1	3 0 0	10	8	...	55	ditto	...		
...	...	3 0 0	...	2	...	20	ditto	...		
...	...	3 0 0	...	4	...	25	ditto	...		
...	1	3 0 0	8	7	1	55	ditto	...		
...	2	3 0 0	12	4	4	90	ditto	...		
...	7	3 0 0	30	15	3	150	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.		
...	1	3 0 0	6	10	4	80	ditto	...		
...	2	3 0 0	8	7	0	60	ditto	...		
...	6	3 0 0	10	2	1	100	ditto	...		Chinpwe.

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHINFANG CIRCLE.											
1	Finshwipor	...	...	Not settled yet	...	Palaung	...	...	16	16	90
2	Chinfang	...	...	Sam Paw	...	La	...	...	12	12	75
3	Wasechai	...	...	Yan Swe	...	Chinese	...	...	3	3	18
4	Lowluchai	...	...	Not settled yet	...	Palaung	...	...	13	13	80
5	Nansoan	...	...	Low Koom	...	Chinese and Palaung.	...	...	15	15	85
6	Horfatan	...	...	Not settled yet	...	Chinese	...	...	15	15	90
HONGAI CIRCLE.											
1	Nancha	...	...	Lee Kyi Mone	...	Chinese	...	...	18	18	115
2	Kaichai	...	...	Nyo Shin	...	do.	...	...	12	12	100
3	Choshuichai	...	...	Shan Kon	...	do.	...	...	10	10	65
4	Shuichuichin	...	...	Lee Young	...	do.	...	...	10	10	60
5	Chin-malin	...	...	Che Kwan	...	Myauksor	...	...	8	8	48
6	Panlongchai	...	...	Yan Swe	...	Chinese	...	...	6	6	36
7	Manyin	...	...	Ling Shine	...	do.	...	...	8	8	50
8	Lowho-nai	...	...	Lee Foo	...	do.	...	...	6	6	38
9	Honcho	...	...	Chow Sin	...	do.	...	...	6	6	36
10	Taochinhor	...	...	Shin Pa	...	do.	...	...	5	5	30
MANMOW CIRCLE.											
1	Aisitho	...	...	Yin Hone	...	Chinese	...	...	3	3	20
2	Manmaw	...	...	Saw Swe	...	do.	...	...	15	15	90
3	Sayalin	...	...	Low Sin	...	do.	...	...	15	15	95
4	Longtang	...	...	Kyu Twesin	...	do.	...	...	20	20	120
5	Manansan	...	...	Kyin Shun	...	do.	...	...	2	2	15
6	Ahkwichai	...	...	Sin Kyon	...	do.	...	...	6	6	35
7	Linkaichai	...	...	Kye Low Yin	...	do.	...	...	4	4	25
8	Khwanshuioh	...	...	Sin Yang	...	do.	...	...	15	15	95
9	Homochai	...	...	Su Chan	...	do.	...	...	2	2	15
10	Machincho	...	...	Kyin Swe	...	do.	...	...	2	3	15
11	Kwanchai	...	...	Kyu San Kwe	...	do.	...	...	30	30	200
MAWTHAI CIRCLE.											
1	Tinsinchai	...	...	Lee Yeng	...	Chinese	...	...	8	8	48
2	Chusawa	...	...	Shan Shwe	...	do.	...	...	5	5	30
3	Chonsan	...	...	Chon Son	...	do.	...	...	10	10	60
4	Sitanchai	...	...	Kon Yin	...	do.	...	...	10	10	60
5	Shamawthai	...	...	Low Twan	...	do.	...	...	6	6	36
6	Tashuisu	...	...	Che San	...	do.	...	...	4	4	25
7	Chikoyin	...	...	Kyauk San Kwan.	...	do.	...	...	13	13	80
8	Minkwalin	...	...	Saw Twe	...	do.	...	...	6	6	35
9	Manhonswi	...	...	Kyo Swan	...	do.	...	...	4	4	25
FAMACHAN CIRCLE.											
1	Fongmashan	...	...	Hor Lin Hto	...	Chinese	...	...	30	30	180
2	Sayingpang	...	...	ditto	...	do.	...	...	12	12	72
3	Miawchichai	...	...	ditto	...	Myouksor	...	...	12	12	75
4	Honcho	...	...	ditto	...	Chinese	...	...	8	8	50
5	Sinchai	...	...	Low Sin Che	...	do.	...	...	12	12	75
6	Chatimor	...	...	Paw I	...	Palaung	...	...	10	10	60

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS CHINFANG, &C.—continued.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.					Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.	Occupation.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.								
...	3	0 8 0	30	16	8	130	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Chinfang.	
...	3	3 0 0	18	6	2	...	ditto	ditto	Tawnio.	
...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	15	ditto	ditto		
...	4	0 8 0	13	10	5	100	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	18	3	1	90	ditto	ditto	Chinfang.	
...	7	0 8 0	20	10	6	95	ditto	ditto		
...	14	3 0 0	20	6	6	100	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Tawnio.	
...	5	3 0 0	15	2	4	80	ditto	ditto		
...	4	3 0 0	12	5	2	80	ditto	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	10	5	1	75	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	8	7	1	60	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	8	2	2	60	ditto	ditto	Nankya.	
...	2	3 0 0	10	...	2	70	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	8	7	...	65	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	10	5	1	60	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	8	2	...	55	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	2	4	...	20	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.		
...	3	3 0 0	16	8	5	90	ditto	ditto		
...	4	3 0 0	18	6	5	100	ditto	ditto		
...	8	3 0 0	20	15	10	175	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	2	...	...	10	ditto	ditto	Manmaw.	
...	1	3 0 0	10	...	2	50	ditto	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	8	7	2	25	ditto	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	10	10	5	110	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	...	4	...	12	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	...	6	...	15	ditto	ditto		
...	20	3 0 0	30	10	8	190	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	8	5	1	50	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.		
...	1	3 0 0	10	2	...	40	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	15	2	2	70	ditto	ditto		
...	4	3 0 0	10	5	2	60	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	10	2	1	55	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	8	4	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	7	3 0 0	18	2	5	100	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	10	5	1	60	ditto	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	6	8	...	30	ditto	ditto		
...	10	3 0 0	30	15	12	150	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas a basket.	Tawnio.	
...	4	3 0 0	20	10	4	80	ditto	ditto		
...	4	3 0 0	10	10	2	85	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	16	8	4	70	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	12	12	8	95	ditto	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	16	10	4	90	ditto	ditto	Fongmashan.	

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN

Serial No.	Names of villages.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Name of headman.	Father's name.	Clan.	SERIAL NO. OF VILLAGE.		Houses.	Householders.	Population.
							To which sub-ordinate.	Subordinate thereto.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHINSAN CIRCLE.											
1	Chinsan	...	...	Low Chin	...	Chinese	...	...	8	8	48
2	Sinchai	...	...	Shan Leng	...	do	...	...	8	8	50
3	Chonkanchai	...	...	Low Twe	...	Chinese and Lihsaw.	...	...	7	7	45
4	Tansanco	...	...	Yee Chim	...	Lihsaw	...	...	5	5	30
5	Laokhanchai	...	...	Kyin Yee	...	Chinese	...	...	10	10	60
6	Tachuchai	...	...	Shin Low	...	do	...	...	4	4	25
7	Patsiochai	...	...	Low Sè	...	do	...	...	6	6	30
8	Manping	...	...	Chee Low	...	Palaung	...	...	6	6	30
9	Tawantzu	...	...	Law Hu	...	do	...	...	4	4	25
10	Awachon	...	...	Not settled yet	...	Lihsaw	...	...	4	4	25
11	Chouchan	...	...	Low Chee	...	Chinese	...	...	7	7	45
12	Maiwor	...	...	Ai Chee	...	do	...	...	3	3	20
13	Kwansanchai	...	...	Chin Swe	...	do	...	...	6	6	36
14	Chaiapachou	...	...	Sanmyin See	...	do	...	...	7	7	40
15	Maansan	...	...	Not settled yet	...	do	...	...	4	4	24
MANTON CIRCLE.											
1	Shanmantan	...	...	Law Paw Sai	...	Chinese	...	...	20	20	120
2	Chonmantan	...	...	Paw Shan Sai	...	Palaung	...	...	15	15	90
3	Shamanton	...	...	ditto	...	do	...	...	15	15	90
4	Yangtawsang	...	...	ditto	...	do	...	...	9	9	50
5	Sankorlin	...	...	Law Paw Sai	...	Chinese	...	...	20	20	120
CHUNNYE CIRCLE.											
1	Chunnychai	...	...	...	...	La	...	...	...	...	...
2	Choumyinsan	...	...	...	...	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kongsa	...	...	...	...	Palaung	...	...	...	...	...
4	Konkang	...	...	...	...	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chinchaitang	...	...	...	...	do	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chasuwa	...	...	...	...	do	...	...	...	...	...
7	Mansa	...	...	...	...	Palaung	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mankang	...	...	...	...	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...
9	Manhpyin	...	...	...	...	do	...	...	...	...	...
10	Maniahe	...	...	...	...	do	...	...	...	...	...
11	Mankasan	...	...	...	...	Palaung	...	...	...	...	...
12	Nanwansan	...	...	...	...	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...
13	Namyeng	...	...	...	...	do	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nankonghor	...	...	...	...	Chinese and Kachin (Lana).	...	...	16	16	...
15	Laokaochai	...	...	...	...	Palaung	...	...	...	...	...
16	Homulin	...	...	...	...	La	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tasan	...	...	...	...	Palaung	...	...	...	...	...
18	Paysacho	...	...	...	...	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...
19	Pankaichai	...	...	...	...	do	...	...	...	...	...
MEUNGHOM CIRCLE.											
1	Meunghom	...	...	Sou Kum	Kum Lim	Shan	...	...	35	35	150
2	Pakôn	...	...	Khun Sa	Kum Kya	Kachin (Lana)	...	...	40	40	165
3	Lonkang	...	...	Ma Nor	Ma Sow	Palaung	...	...	20	20	83
4	Nonghol	...	...	do	...	do	...	...	8	8	30
5	Nongwao	...	...	do	...	do	...	...	6	6	23
6	Panlon	...	...	Tam Seng	Paka Seng	do	...	...	15	15	50
7	Nonglom	...	...	Pook Yan	Kyai Mu	do	...	...	5	5	13
8	Chemupa	...	...	Wan Kwe	Yaw She	Chinese	...	...	8	8	24
9	Pantap	...	...	Not settled yet	...	do	...	...	6	6	20
10	Nongping	...	...	Kaw Htu	Kaw Yan	do	...	...	13	13	40
11	Hpasae	...	...	Sou Kum	Kum Lim	(La)	...	...	5	5	16
12	Manmak	...	...	Lamytam	Lam Y	Kachin (Laika)	...	...	15	15	67
13	Namkawlyen	...	...	Ky Aung	Kham I	Palaung	...	...	30	30	100

SHAN STATES DISTRICT, TRACTS CHINSAN, &c.—concluded.

GUNS.		Revenue per household.	POSSESSIONS.				Occupation.	Price of paddy per basket.	Tax where paid.	Remarks.
Taken.	Left.		Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ponies and mules.	Pigs.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	3	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	12	6	4	60	Paddy, maize, and opium.	Eight annas per basket.	Tawnio.	
...	2	3 0 0	15	5	2	70	ditto	ditto	}	Chinsan.
...	2	3 0 0	5	10	2	70	ditto	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	10	2	...	50	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	15	5	2	95	ditto	ditto		
...	1	3 0 0	8	5	1	50	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	10	8	2	40	ditto	ditto		
...	2	3 0 0	16	4	4	50	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	18	...	...	20	ditto	ditto
...	1	3 0 0	6	14	5	30	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	16	12	2	60	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	...	8	2	15	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	10	8	4	60	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	12	10	2	65	ditto	ditto		
...	...	3 0 0	10	12	3	20	ditto	ditto		
...	8	3 0 0	40	12	8	100	ditto	ditto	}	Tawnio.
...	6	3 0 0	30	4	4	...	ditto	ditto		
...	5	3 0 0	20	10	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	3	3 0 0	18	10	2	...	ditto	ditto		
...	7	3 0 0	25	8	6	120	ditto	ditto	}	Shanmanton.
...		
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...		
...	30	1 0 0	40	35	20	...	Paddy cultivators	Eight annas per basket.	Kokang.	
...	20	1 0 0	30	15	...	85	Paddy and opium	Six annas per basket.	do.	
...	10	3 0 0	30	10	ditto	ditto	}	Pakôn.
...	2	2 0 0	10	10	...	...	ditto	ditto
...	2	2 0 0	2	2	...	20	ditto	ditto		
...	7	2 0 0	16	13	...	...	ditto	ditto
...	1	2 0 0	3	2	...	...	Paddy cultivators	ditto
...	2	2 0 0	5	5	...	35	Paddy and opium	ditto		
...	2	2 0 0	3	3	...	10	ditto	ditto		
...	6	2 0 0	10	10	...	28	ditto	ditto		
...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Paddy cultivators	ditto
...	6	2 8 0	10	10	...	60	Paddy and opium	ditto		
...	15	1 0 0	18	13	2	...	Paddy cultivators	ditto		

PART II.
POLITICAL AND STRATEGICAL.

[illegible]

THE FRONTIER.

THE Convention line laid down in 1894 as the basis of a definite frontier between British and Chinese territory on our north-eastern border is, as far as the north-western section down to the Salween river is concerned, both geographically and politically a bad one.

At the time the scheme was worked out, in the available maps illustrating the country dealt with between the Shweli and Salween rivers, a few points had been triangulated by Survey officers, but the greater part of the ground had been sketched in from a distance and never closely inspected. No regular survey had been undertaken and no special reconnaissance of the ground carried out.

During the past field season the whole of the country across which the Convention line passes, between the Shweli and the Salween, has been surveyed by No. 21 Party, Survey of India, under Captain Longe, R.E.

Captain Longe and myself travelled from Namkham eastwards, keeping to the south of the proposed line, and returned westwards, keeping to the north of the line, finally returning to Bhamo through the triangle of Chinese territory lying between the latter place and Namkham.

Although at the commencement not specially instructed to examine or report on the Convention line, we could not fail to be struck with its impossibility, and on the first opportunity Captain Longe sent in a report to this effect to the authorities concerned.

It is laid down (in Article III) that the frontier line is to commence from a point on the Shweli river opposite Môngmow. Thence, paying due regard to the natural features and the local conditions of the country, it will trend in a south-easterly direction towards Malipa (Tawnio) until it reaches a *conspicuous mountain range*. *It will follow the crests of that range through Loi Aipong and Loi Panglom until it reaches the Salween river in about latitude 23°41'.*

The first part of this, from the Shweli river to the "Conspicuous mountain range" is not good, for between the range of hills east of Selan and the Aipong range a stretch of low, undulating, ill-defined country has to be crossed. In this there are no regular features suitable for a boundary, unless the line of the Nampaw stream to the point where it is joined by the Namti be followed.

We now come to the section between Loi Aipong and the Salween river. On the latest maps hitherto available a well defined ridge is shown connecting the fixed points Loi Aipong and Loi Panglom. A reference to the map, however, will show at a glance that this portion of the country has not been surveyed: the streams are indicated by dotted lines; no villages are marked, and there is little, if any, detail.

Unfortunately the ridge has been accepted as correct and the Convention line carried along it.

The *conspicuous mountain range* between Loi Aipong and Loi Panglom does not exist, and the tendency of the existing ranges is north and south, not east and west.

The whole of the country actually consists of a confused mass of low hilly ground with no regular features, and across it no well-defined ridge is to be found. In fact, when actually walking over the ground, it is well-nigh impossible to decide how the watershed runs, and it would be difficult to find anywhere a worse bit of country to carry a boundary line across.

A great portion of the country seems to have sunk down, a noticeable feature being the constant occurrence of cups or depressions from which the drainage escapes under ground. In this way streams constantly disappear and flow out of sight for a distance of several miles.

For this reason it is difficult to exactly trace the course of the watershed on the map, but enough can be seen to show the zigzag course this line would follow should it be insisted upon.

From peak A, Loi Aipong, it runs in a southerly direction for about 6 miles to near Pakam and Khopyen; it then bends sharply to the north-east for about 6 miles to near Pang-kwoi-peuk. From this point it crosses over low, ill-defined ground, sometimes marshy and full of the above-mentioned depressions, the watershed being with difficulty distinguishable, and, keeping in an east-north-easterly direction, ascends a spur to the rocky hill Loi Chauma. It now bends to the south-east and runs along the ridge lying parallel to the Salween to the forest-clad peak Loi Panglom, thence descending to the Salween by one of the many spurs running down in that direction.

The whole of the country south of the Nammoi stream lying between the Loi Aipong and the Loi Saw-Loi Panglom ranges is abnormal and pitted with cups and depressions as

above described. The Nammoi itself is said to flow under ground for some distance between Konglong and Meungya.

A line must therefore be sought for somewhere north of the Nammoi. Such a line would be of advantage as being the shortest between the Shweli and Salween rivers, which about latitude 24° bend in to within 28 miles of each other,—about, &c., 21 miles nearer than across the line laid down in the Convention.

It may be worth noting that such a line would give us the command of the Mantón ferry (now the most frequented ferry on this part of the Salween) and the Tapa ferry, both of which lie on the most direct routes from Namkham to Kokang and the Southern States of Yunnan, and which the Convention line would leave in Chinese territory.

Article II of the Convention gives to China a triangular strip of territory south-west of the Namwan river. This consists of about 50 square miles of hilly, jungle-covered country, inhabited by Kachins and valueless from an economic point of view. Unfortunately it lies across the direct road from Bhamo to the outpost at Namkham, and the inconvenience of this is obvious.

Special clauses provide that it shall be free and open to Great Britain for travellers, commerce, and administrative purposes without restriction, and that British troops shall be allowed to pass freely along the road. *"But no body of troops more than 200 in number shall be despatched across it without the consent of the Chinese authorities, and previous notice in writing shall be given of every armed party of more than 20 men."*

The inconvenience of this arrangement was demonstrated in January last, when Lieutenant Maxwell, Commandant at Namkham, received a telegram asking him to co-operate with Mr. Hertz, who was said to have been attacked by Kachins at Hkaiik, and the Kachins north of Namhkai on the northern edge of the triangle were said to have risen. Lieutenant Maxwell started without delay with 40 men, marching direct towards Namhkai. According to the Convention it would have been necessary to have first given notice of this to the Chinese authorities.

The Kachins in this triangle are constantly giving trouble by looting caravans or raiding on villages in the plain, and, as an example of how little capable their rulers are of keeping them in order, in April last the Chinese official at Mōngmow wrote to Lieutenant Maxwell at Namkham begging for assistance against the Kachins of Lawkham and Lataw, who had raided and burnt two villages close to Manhsawn.

The same want of a strong paramount authority is felt all along the Chinese side of the border. Fighting was going on between the Sefan Sawbwa and the Kachins round Sefan all through the cold weather. In Cheng Kang (Mōngkyeng) desultory fighting for the sawbwaship has been going on for some years past, the Chinese authorities allowing the rival claimants to fight it out without interfering.

Under the circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that the people of Kokang are unwilling to be handed over to China. Hitherto, whilst under British protection, the bands of badmashes from the neighbouring States have hesitated to cross the frontier, but when once our authority is withdrawn it is scarcely likely that this happy state of affairs will continue.

The Heng of Kokang seems anything but pleased with the prospect of coming under Chinese rule. He has always been most loyal to us and has got nothing in return for it. He is very anxious that his nephew should be continued in office as headman of Kunlōn in order that he may have a place of refuge in case a man is put in over his head by the Chinese to administer Kokang. In this case he declares that he shall leave the country. His son and nephew declare their intention of moving into British territory as soon as their country is taken over by China.

As far as Kunlōn is concerned, the Heng has a somewhat justifiable grievance as he settled and re-populated the circle after the Kachin troubles, an operation which he declares cost him some Rs. 1,500, which he has little chance of recovering.

On our own side of the frontier things were quiet enough. A quarrel between the Kachins of Kapna and the Meungpaw Kachins, resulting in a small disturbance which was promptly stopped, was under adjustment when we left. The Mōngko people had announced their intention of attacking Meunghom to revenge the summary execution of some of their people caught plundering a Chinese caravan near Meunghom. They have been warned what the result of breaking the peace will be and will scarcely venture to do so.

SIGNALLING.

THE country is well adapted for signalling from east to west, the main ranges inclining north and south.

The trigonometrical points are useful for signalling purposes. They are generally free from jungle and some sort of track leads up to them.

Namkham is in telegraphic communication with Bhamo. In case of a break-down, communication can be established with one intermediate helio station.

Communication between Lashio and Namkham could be established with the following stations:—Terminal helio station at Lashio; Intermediate helio on the peaks north of Theinni near Kotkai; Intermediate helio and flag on peak 7075 above Namkham, to east of Namkham-Lashio road; Terminal flag at Namkham. (Signalling from Lashio to Kotkai was successfully kept up during the past cold weather). Peak 7893 above Namkham is wooded.

From peak 7075 (Namkham), peak 7133 (Kong Ai)—a little south of Aipong, 7559—is visible. The latter peak (7559) is wooded, but the remaining peaks on the Aipong range are mostly clear, and stations could be selected whence communication with any part of the surrounding country could be maintained.

From peak 7133 (Kong Ai), Loi Panglom, Loi Chauma and Loi Saw are all visible.

From these points communication with nearly the whole of Kokang is possible.

Loi Panglom (7492) is unfortunately covered with big tree jungle and the top would have to be cleared before a station could be established.

Lateral communication between the routes leading east from Namkham and Lashio respectively could be maintained from the abovementioned peaks in the Namkham, Aipong and Panglom ranges through the Theinni peaks and Loi Wong (12 miles south of Möngsi).

From about the middle of February to the middle of April haze and smoke from burning jungle would be apt to interfere seriously with signalling operations.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PATHS and tracks are numerous, and those shown on the attached map of communications, compiled from a trace kindly given me by Captain Longe, R.E., must not be taken as the only ones existing.

Nearly all of the paths are practicable for mules, and mountain guns could be taken almost anywhere. They are, however, only adapted for moving in single file, so the length of a column of even a 100 men with its transport is considerable. The camping-grounds are also a difficulty, and on the hills are often merely small level spaces in the middle of the villages. For these reasons columns of greater strength than 200 or 300 men would not be advisable. Columns could, however, be moved by different paths, concentrating, if necessary, at points hereafter indicated.

The principal roads to be taken into consideration are those leading towards the ferries of the Salween from Namkham and Lashio respectively.

To commence from the north we have—

From Namkham.

- (1) To the Manpan ferry *via* Kinyang, Meungya and Ponseng, 12 marches (followed by Captain Walker in 1892).
- (2) To the Manpan ferry *via* Pangkham, Khukhè, Mankyè, Meungya, and onwards as in (1), 10 marches.
- (3) To the Mantón ferry *via* Pangkham, Mankyè, Mukwon, and Meunghom, 6 marches to Mantón.
This is the most direct route to the Salween and Kokang and that usually followed by caravans from Namkham.
- (4) To the Mantón ferry *via* Nalong, Homoi, Meunghom, 9 marches.
This route was followed during the past season (*see* Routes 2 Namkham to Homoi, and 17 Meunghom to Mankyè *via* Homoi).
- (5) To the Tapa ferry *via* Nalong, Taknai, and Möngsi, 9 marches (*see* Route 6 Möngsi to Tapa ferry).
- (6) To the Namsawn ferry *via* Möngsi and Meungpaw, 10 marches.
The Namsawn ferry is at present disused and there is no boat, but it must be taken into consideration as a point where the Salween could be crossed if necessary.
- (7) The Kunlón ferry could be reached in 13 marches *via* Möngsi, Meunghtam, Panglao, and Pyinpang.

From Lashio.

- (8) To the Kunlón ferry *via* Theinni, Nati and Kangmōng, 10 marches.
There is an alternative route from Nati along the Namnim (followed by Captain Yate in 1888), but it is said to be now never used and blocked up with jungle and fallen trees.
- (9) To the Kunlón ferry *via* Möngkyet and Kangmōng, 8 marches.

Of the above routes the best are Nos. (3), (5), (8), and (9).

Lateral communications are numerous. The route Tungaw, Mankyè, Homoi, Shing-shan, Taknai forms a useful communication between all the routes converging on Namkham. (*See* Routes Nos. 3, 17, and 18.)

The route Nahet, Meunghom, Mankang, Möngsi, Namtong, Pyinpang forms a more forward communication between some of these routes.

Communications in Kokang and east of the Salween.—The new route traversed from the Mantôn ferry to the north-east extremity of Kokang *via* Fong-ma-shan and Chin-pang forms an alternative route to Mông Hpong and Cheng Kang province from Meunghom and North Theinni.

This route is certainly to be preferred to the route through East Kokang as far as natural difficulties are concerned, and, with the exception of the crossing of the deep valleys of the Chinpwe and the Mawthai (the latter of which must be also crossed by the east route), offers no particular difficulty. The east route by the Si-pa Hor valley and Siton-hpyin is a terribly hilly one and is seldom followed by caravans.

The route to Cheng Kang from the Kunlôn ferry through Tawnio is of course easier than either of the above routes as it turns the flank of the main range instead of crossing it.

The following routes lead eastwards across Kokang :—

- (1) The Tengyang and Sen-shan ferry routes lead from Mông Ko and Longling by steep bad paths joining the main route at Kwan-chai and Manmaw respectively; thence to Cheng Kang *via* the Chu-shui-shan pass (see Routes 12, 12A, and 12B).
- (2) The Manpan ferry route from Meungya and from Mông Ko and Mông Ka to Chinpwe; thence two routes—(a) *via* Chon-kan-chai and Manmaw to the Chu-shui-shan pass (see Routes 12 and 14); (b) *via* Aifang and Hpyin Hor to the Ta-hsie-shan pass (see Routes 12, 13, and 15).
- (3) The Mantôn ferry route from Meunghom crosses a range rising to an altitude of 5,000 feet and descending to the river (see *Ferries*) at about 1,800 feet, thence rises to nearly 5,000 feet at Mantôn, whence it is 2 marches to Hsiaokai and 3 on to the Ta-hsie-shan pass (about 7,500 feet) into Cheng Kang (see Routes 12 and 16 and Captain Walker's route from Mantôn to Hsiaokai).
- (4) The Tapa ferry route from Môngsi. This involves crossing the hill Loi Panglom and rising to a height of about 7,500 feet, then descending to the Salween (see *Ferries*) at about 1,600 feet; the path then rises through Yangfang to Cha-tzu-shu; thence either 1 march to Tawnio or 1 march to Hon-shito-hor on the frontier, from which point Cheng Kang and Kōngma States can be entered.
- (5) There are two routes from Kunlôn ferry to Tawnio, (a) *via* Namhu and Namhang, 3 marches; (b) *via* Nawnglon, 2 marches (see Route No. 9).
- (6) The Namsawn ferry route is fully discussed by Captain Walker, who describes it as the best line into Southern Kokang. It is necessary to add, however, that the ferry has since been given up. There is now no boat and the approaches to the river are said to be out of repair. Should the Convention line of 1894 be adhered to, this will be the most northern route starting from British territory on the west of the Salween.

The roads in Kokang are at the best hilly and difficult. The people are peaceable and well disposed towards us, and it is improbable that there will ever be any necessity for a punitive expedition into the country.

At present the Mantôn and Manpan ferries are the nearest points west of the Salween in our territory from whence Cheng Kang (distance 16 and 13 marches respectively) and thence either Yeungchangfu or Talifu can be reached. But, according to the Convention, line both these points would be lost to us and with them the advantage of being able to reach them by routes through a tract of country under our own authority.

POINTS OF IMPORTANCE.

STRATEGICAL considerations have been fully dealt with by Captain Walker in his report of 1892. I will therefore confine myself to indicating the various points on the routes leading eastwards where troops could concentrate if necessary.

Selan, one march north-east of Namkham, is much better suited than the latter for a large camp.

At Namkham the ground available is low-lying and unhealthy. At Selan there is undulating ground contained within the outer parapet to the east of the town, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. The water-supply from the well near the town is insufficient and not very good, but there is an ample supply from a stream to the south contained within the parapet. Selan also lies in an excellent defensible position, which cannot be said for Namkham.

Manché in the Nampaw valley, and *Nalong*, 14 miles south in the Namti valley, are points on above-mentioned Routes (2) and (3), and (4), (5), and (6), respectively, where any number of troops could be concentrated in rear of the Aipong range. In these valleys fairly large supplies (paddy, rice and beef) could be obtained.

Meungya, *Meunghom* and *Môngsi*, further east again and in rear of the Panglom range, are all points where large bodies of troops could be encamped and a considerable amount of supplies collected.

Theinni, *Namsalap* and *Nati*, on the routes of Lashio to the Kunlön ferry, are all points affording ample camping accommodation, and in the two former large supplies could be collected.

Kangmōng, at the junction of the direct route from Lashio and the route *via* *Theinni* affords camping accommodation for from 1,500 to 2,000 men.

In Southern Kokang the *Tawnio valley* and the *Cha-tzu-shu plateau* would both afford camping accommodation. With the exception of *Hsiaokai* in the Si-pa Hor valley and *Hpyin Hor*, near both of which places 1,200 or 1,500 men could be encamped, there are no other good points in Kokang where troops could concentrate.

For the protection of Kokang, posts at Nancha and Hpyin Hor could guard the Chut-shui-shan and Ta-hsie-shan passes, the only entrances to Kokang in the north.

A post at Hon-shito Hor could watch the Nam-chien-li valley and the approaches in that direction.

For the protection of the Tawnio valley, a post north of Tawnio would be necessary to guard the road from Nansang, the easiest line of access into Kokang. A post at Kotang would protect the valley from attack from the Mōngting side.

INDEX OF ROUTE REPORTS.

- Route No. 0.—Mogôk to Namkham (from native information).
 Route No. 0.—Mein Sa to Namkham (from native information).
 Route No. 0.—Selan to Wan San (Yung Chang Fu) (from native information).
 Route No. 1.—Selan to Namkham (by hill route).
 Route No. 2.—Namkham to Homoi.
 Route No. 3.—Homoi (in Laika) to Mankanglông (on Meungya-Meungsi route).
 Route No. 4.—Mankanglông to Meunghom.
 Route No. 4A.—Mantôn to Meungya (from native information).
 Route No. 5.—Meunghom to Môngsi (*via* Chao-ma-chai and Kyenghong).
 Route No. 5A.—Môngsi to Meunghom (from native information).
 Route No. 6.—Môngsi to Tapa Ferry.
 Route No. 6A.—Tapa Ferry to Kyasasheu (Hsahtihseu) (from native information).
 Route No. 7.—Namtong (Kachin) on Loi Uin Tan Ridge above Tapa Ferry to Nati (on Theinni-Kunlôn route).
 Route No. 7A.—Pyinpang to Kunlôn Ferry (from native information).
 Route No. 8.—Nati to Theinhi.
 Route No. 9.—Kunlôn to Tawnio *via* Nawnglong.
 Route No. 9A.—Tawnio (Kokang) to Yeung Chang Fu (from native information).
 Route No. 9B.—Tawnio (Kokang) to Long-ling (from native information).
 Route No. 9C.—Nati to Kunlôn Ferry.
 Route No. 10.—Tawnio to Cha Tzu Shu (Sa Ti Soo) *via* Hon Shito Hor.
 Route No. 11.—Cha Tzu Shu to Manlor (*via* Yangfang).
 Route No. 11A.—Cha Tzu Shu to Yang Taw Sang (for Namsawn Ferry).
 Route No. 12.—Manlor to Chu-shui-chai.
 Route No. 12A.—Teng Yang Ferry (in Kokang) to Long-ling town *via* Mansè (from native information).
 Route No. 12B.—Nancha Hong Ai circle, Kokang, to Cheng Kang (from native information).
 Route No. 13.—Sitôn Hpyin (on Route No. 12) to Ai Fang (on Route No. 15).
 Route No. 14.—Chon Kan Chai (between Manlor and Cha Sa Shu, North Kokang) to Chin Pwè (for Manpang Ferry).
 Route No. 15.—Chin Pwè to Mantôn Ferry.
 Route No. 16.—Mantôn (in Kokang) to Meungya (*via* Meunghom).
 Route No. 17.—Meunghom to Mankyè in Nampaw Valley (*via* Homoi).
 Route No. 18.—Mankyè (in Nampaw Valley) to Namkham.
 Route No. 19.—Namkham to Bhamo (*via* China).

LIST OF MAPS.

- Map of signalling and communications, No. 705—1.95.
 Map to illustrate Lieutenant G. C. Rigby's Report, 1894-95, No. 712—1.95. } in pocket.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No.

From Mogók	To Namkham.
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AUTHORITY AND DATE:—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY (from Native information).

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil districts.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
	Mogók.	Miles.	Miles.				
1	Konwet ...	...	...	N a m o n g chaung.	Mandalay. Ruby Mines and North Shan States.		Road up and down hill; cross two small streams, no village on the road.
2	Momeit ...	...	...	...			Pass through villages Kyauktada, Legyi, and Arthan.
3	Paungadaw.	...	...	...			Pass through village Shwezali.
4	Mowlo ...	...	...	...			Roads runs along the Shweli river. Pass through village Nayók.
5	Kyutha ...	...	...	K y u t h a chaung.			Pass through villages Manôm and Meinnông.
6	Kungalo ...	...	...	...			No villages on road.
7	Humè ...	...	...	Humè chaung, about 2½ feet deep; swift current.			Pass through village Penku. Humè situated on a high hill.
8	Tsèhong ...	...	...	...			No villages on road.
9	Yowapyin...	...	...	...			Pass through village, Lawlau situated on a high hill.
10	Mankhan ...	...	...	...			Pass through village of Meinwi.
11	Hopou ...	...	...	...			No villages on road.
12	Namkham...	...	...	...			.....

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No.

From Mogók to Namkham.

12 stages, miles.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—{ RUBY MINES AND NORTH
 SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No.

From Mein Sa.

To Namkham.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant RIGBY (from native information, blacksmiths, travelling all day with mules), February 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
...	Mein Sa ...	...	...	...			.....
1	Mowoon ...	...	...	N a m w a n chaung.			Road downhill through open country, good for mules. Cross Namwan chaung at Mowoon.
2	Mein Mow ...	...	...		Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	Road uphill. At about 4th mile pass through a Kachin village and at 5 miles another Kachin village. About 6th mile pass through Palaung village Kangkha. Road descends about the last mile to Mein Mow. Water from wells ; plenty of grass. Road good for mules all the way.
3	Namkham ...	...	...	Shweli river...			Road descends gently all the way passing through the following villages : Soanhha, Kongwing, Kongthaklay, Hunsa, Enkyin, Lwanpok, Tse-sine Kyaikun. After this reach the Shweli river, about 3 miles from Namkham.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. .

From Mein Sa to Namkham.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. .

From Selan

To Wan San (Yung Chang Fu).

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant RIGBY (from native information, Chinese traders travelling with mules), 10th December 1894.

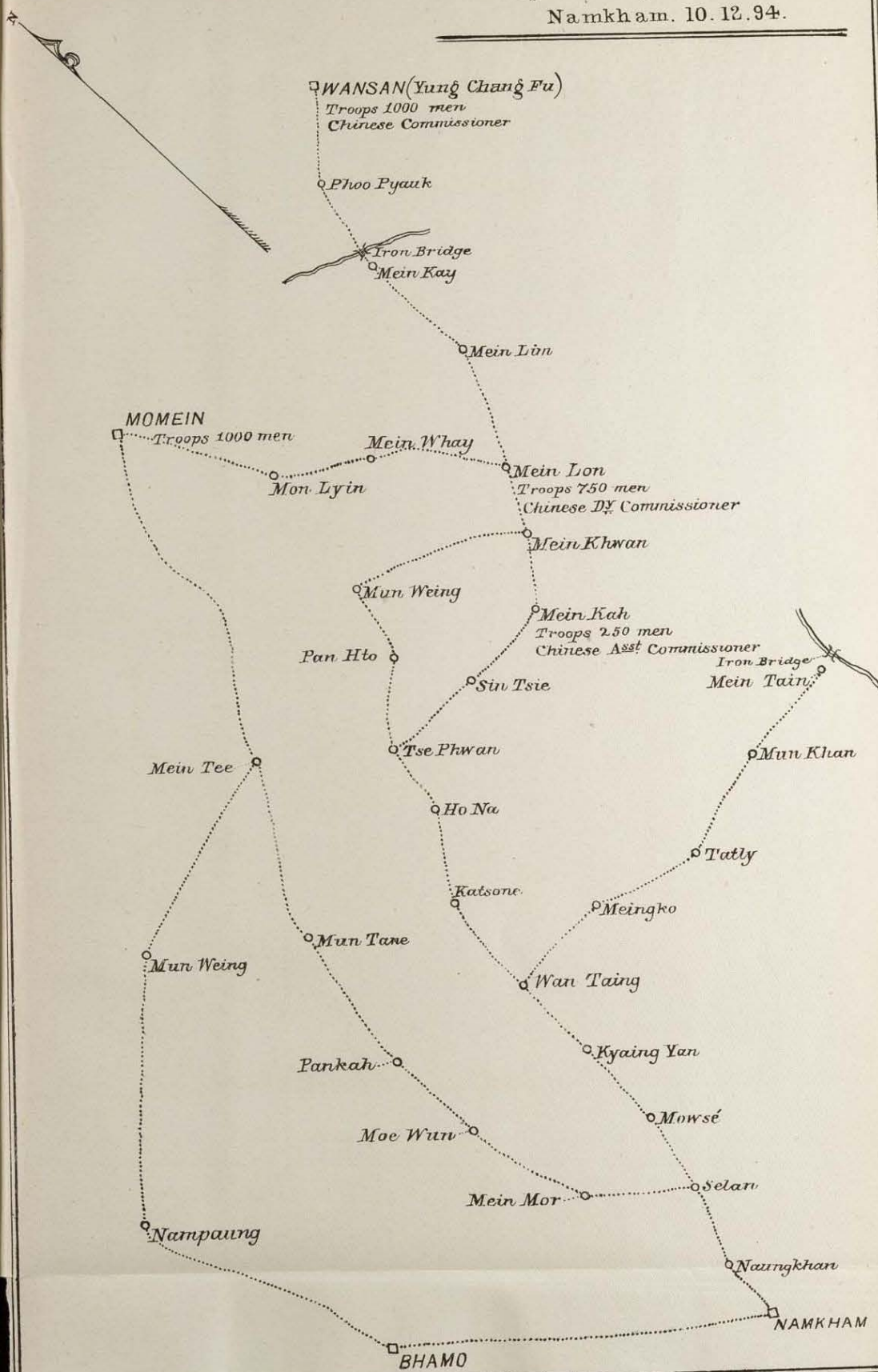
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Hours.					
1	Mau Sè ...	6 a.m. to 11 a.m.	...	N a m p a u n g chaung, 20 yards by 3 feet.			General direction to the east. Road easy, through low hills and paddy-fields. Cross Nampaung chaung by ferry. Then road rises gently to Mau Sè camp. Water-supply ample all the year from streams.
2	Man Mwan	6 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	...	...			General direction to south-east. Road easy for transport. Water from streams and well close to camp.
3	Kat Sone ...	6 a.m. to 12 noon.	...	...			General direction east. Road rises gently for first 2 miles. Cross a few small streams. Good camping-ground. Water from wells. Plenty of grass.
4	Man Yweng	6 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	...	...	China.	China.	General direction east. Road rises for about a mile, then falls gently to about 4 miles, after which level through jungle. Good for transport all the way. Water from streams close to camp.
5	Pan Toep ...	6 a.m. to 11 a.m.	...	...			General direction north-east. Road rises gently about 4 miles, then falls again. Last part level through bamboo jungle. Good for transport all the way. Water-supply ample, from streams close to camp.
6	Hpa Té ...	6 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	...	...			Road steep and hilly through big tree jungle. Cross several small streams. Difficult for transport. Water good, from a well.
7	Mein Khwan	6 a.m. to 1 p.m.	...	Nam Kone Sa chaung, 15 yards by 4 feet.			General direction north-east. Downhill, gentle slope, then level through paddy-fields. Cross Nam Kone Sa chaung and some small streams. Road good for transport. Water from streams.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
8	Pama Khan	Hours. 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.	...	Nam Khwan, 7 yards by 5 feet.			Road level at first. Cross Nam Khwan chaung at about 3 miles, then ascend gradually for about a mile. Road then runs along a ridge and then descends gently to camping-ground. Good road for transport.
9	Lwe Tup ...	6 a.m. to 11 a.m.	...	...			Road up and down hill. Cross the Nam Khwan chaung at about 6 miles. Road good in dry weather, but difficult in the rains.
10	Mein Lôn ...	6 a.m. to 12 a.m.	...	...			Road level for about 6 miles, then passes through village Man Khan, after which about 2 miles steep ascent. Cross Yumun Khan stream, continue to ascend, then gradual descent, cross Famun San stream, then ascent to camping-ground. Chinese troops here 750 men.
11	Khan Sawpa	6 a.m. to 11- 30 a. m.	...	...			Road along a ridge and through bamboo jungle about 4 miles, then gentle descent, crossing several small streams, after which road level. Good for mules all the way. Water from streams.
12	Mein Lim...	6 a.m. to 1- 30 p. m.	...	...	China.	China.	Road descends about 2 miles, then steep ascent. Rocky road, crossing several small streams. Then level till cross Nam Nin stream, after which gradual descent to camp. Water from streams and wells. Road good for mules.
13	Pam My (Shan), Nyin Hloe (Chinese).	6 a.m. to 1 p.m.	...	...			Road sandy and descends gradually for about 5 miles, then cross Pam My stream by ford. After this road level. Good for mules all the way. Water plentiful and good from streams.
14	Mein Kay ...	6 a.m. to 11 a.m.	...	...			Road good and level all the way. Water from streams.
15	Naung Khan	6 a.m. to 11- 30 a. m.	...	...			Road level for about 4 miles, then ascends gradually to about 7 miles, after which level. Good for mules all the way. Water from streams.
16	Iron bridge	6 a.m. to 11- 30 a. m.	...	Nam Kong (Salween), 150 yards broad.			Road rises gently for about 6 miles, then through bamboo jungle, crossing some small streams. Good road for mules. Water from river.
17	Khu Pyauk	6 a.m. to 11 a.m.	...	...			Road ascends gently for about 5 miles, then over rocky ground, then gentle descent. Good for transport.
18	Wan San (Yung Chang Fu).	...	...	...			Sandy, pebbly road, rising gently all the way.

YUNNAN

From
Map drawn by a Chinese Trader
Namkham. 10. 12. 94.



Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. .

From Selan to Wan San (Yung Chang Fu).

MILITARY DISTRICT—CHINA.

CIVIL DISTRICT—CHINA.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No 1.

From Selan

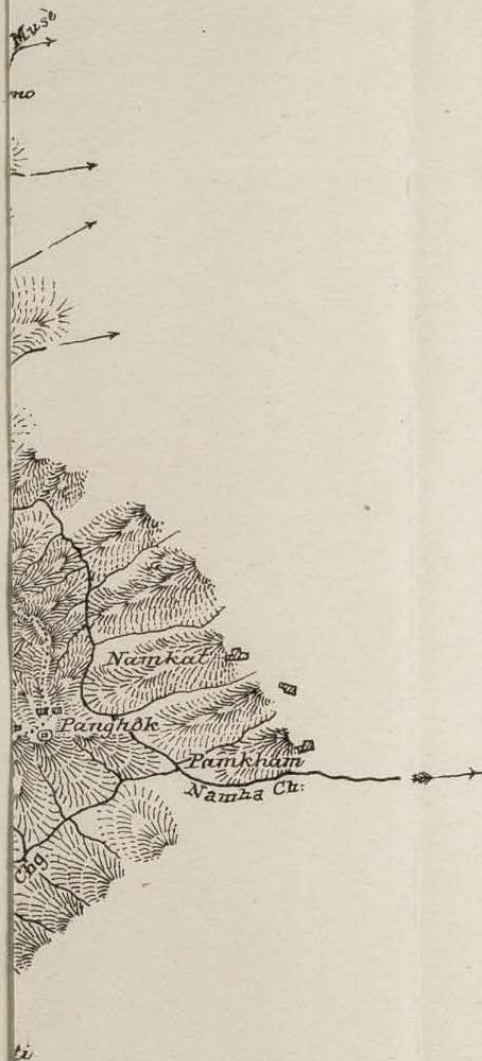
To Namkham (by hill route.)

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, January 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
	Selan Panghök.	3½	3½	...			Path in south-easterly direction. Path for first ½ mile over undulating grass country enclosed within the outer parapet of Selan. Then rather steep rise up a spur, open, with occasional patches of cultivation to 2 miles, after which path nearly level to 3 miles. Here path goes off to left to villages Namkat 2½ miles, Kaunkha, and Pankham. Path then rises rather more steeply through scattered bushes to the Palaung village, Panghök, surrounded by clumps of bamboo and some large trees. Camping-ground along the road, room for about 40 men. Water supply scarce. Plenty of bamboo leaves for ponies. Paddy procurable. Fowls from Kachin village near. Elevation 4,570 feet.
1	Nammè ...	6	9½	...	Mandalay.	Bhamo.	Path in westerly direction. Passes through Kachin portion of Panghök village. Nearly level along a narrow spur through big tree jungle with thick undergrowth. At ¾ mile path to right leads to Kachin village Nammow, and about 200 yards further on another path to right leads down to Selan. At one mile pass through Kachin village Lwoipyek, 13 houses. After leaving village path to left leads to Kachin village Nampati, 1½ miles. Path then descends, in parts rather steeply, to the Nammè chaung, a small stream 3 yards by 18 inches, unbridged. Elevation 3,800 feet. Country now becomes more open, path running along the edge of rice cultivation at the bottom of the valley, level and marshy in parts. At 2½ miles path to left leads to Kachin villages Namngo and Saimow. At 2¾ miles path to right leads to Selan. At 4 miles path rises gradually up a spur through thickish jungle to Nammè village, Palaung and Kachin. Hills around covered with dense jungle. Path averages about 3 feet in

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
2	Nam k h a m	10	19½	...	Mandalay.	Bhamo.	<p>breadth, easy for mules. Camping-ground at Nammè small, along the road, room for about 30 men. Water-supply from small streams to south of village. Paddy 8 annas a basket; fowls procurable. Elevation 4,720 feet.</p> <p>Road runs in a westerly direction as far as Manhong on Selan-Namkham road. Thence in a south-westerly direction to Namkham. Average width 8 to 12 feet. Descends gradually to Loilom village (Palaung) ½ mile, then very steeply to 2 miles where cross a small stream. After this continues to descend gradually to 3 miles where cross another small stream and pass village of Kongmu on left. Path then level to 3½ miles where it joins the Selan-Namkham road near Manhong, 6½ miles from Namkham.</p>



Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE NO. 1

From Selan to Namkham.

2 stages, 19½ miles.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT.—BHAMO.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Namkham

To Homoi.

AUTHORITY AND DATE:—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY. February 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
1	Palen ...	...	6 4	...	...		See report by Captain Walker and Lieutenant Prowse, April 1892. Halted at a small level spot by the side of the road about 1 mile north-east of Palen, a Chinese village. Water-supply scanty from nullah to right of path.
2	N a m m o chaung.	8 6	15 2	...			See report by Captain Walker and Lieutenant Prowse, April 1892. I can add nothing to this except that the path seems to have deteriorated since that time, being much cut up by bullock traffic all the way.
3	Natôn ...	10 1½	25 3½	...	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	Camping-ground in the paddy-fields about 2 miles below Mousou, on right bank of Nammo chaung. General direction north-east. After leaving the foot of the hill, path runs through the paddy-fields on the right side of the valley, which is here about 300 yards broad. At 4 f. a path to right (south) is a short cut to Meung Yu available during the dry season. At 4½ f. cross the Nammo by a ford; path now leads up a grassy, undulating valley, thinly wooded. At 1 mile a path to left leads to village of Saopum. At 1 mile 3f. cross path from Saopum to cultivation. At 1 mile 7f. cross a marshy valley. Path then rises slightly through dry cultivation, dipping again to 2 miles 2f. where another swampy crossing. At 2 miles 4f. pass through huts of Namphaka bazaar. Here the path to Meung Yu and Theinni branches off to the right in a southerly direction. Another path to the right leads east to Namphaka, Shan village, 15 houses, distant 250 yards. Path now bends more north and country becomes more thickly wooded. At 2 miles 7½ f. cross a small stream, after which rise gently through thick jungle at

Nammo chaung,
8 yards by
1 foot, pebbly
bottom. Low
banks, ap-
proaches
easy. Small
timber at
hand for
bridging.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
4	Nalong ...	9 4	34 7½	...	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>3 miles 4f., cross another small stream. Path then nearly level. At 4 miles widens out to 30 feet and at 4 miles 7f. enters a portion of Kachin village, Saopum, situated on a low jungle-covered spur.</p> <p>After leaving village a path to left leads to Palaung village Pangsarop, 17 houses. Path now falls slightly, passing at 4 miles 7f. a large clearing on the right under rice cultivation; then skirts along some low hills on right side of valley, which widens out, the country becoming more open.</p> <p>Two Kachin villages, Pankachit, 8 houses, and Manphang, 10 houses, are visible across the valley to the north on the slopes of the main range.</p> <p>At 5 miles 6½f. the path descends more steeply for about 300 yards.</p> <p>At 6 miles 3f. cross a path from Pangsarop now distant about ½ mile on the left to cultivation on the right.</p> <p>The path now continues to descend gradually crossing four small streams, through fairly open country, covered with high grass, into the valley of the Namwi.</p> <p>At 7 miles 7½f. a path to the left leads to the Kachin village Mankan, 10 houses. It then runs nearly level along the side of low hills on the right side of the valley.</p> <p>At 9 miles 3½f. path to right leads to Loikang, Kachin village, 7 houses, distant about 200 yards.</p> <p>At 9 miles 6½f. the path descends and at 10 miles 1½f. reach Shan village Natón, 7 houses (A. B. 3,150 feet).</p> <p>Path averages 3 feet in width. Easy for mules. Time on road five hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground 200 yards to north of village, room for 400 men on slopes along banks of Namwai stream. To the west of village room by any number of men in paddy-fields and on grass-covered undulating ground.</p> <p>Wood, water, and grass ample. Paddy and rice procurable from neighbouring villages, but only in small quantities.</p> <p>General direction east north-east. For first 4½ miles through an undulating grass-covered country on south side of the main valley.</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
				N a m w a i chaung, 6 yards by 18 inches. Clear pebbly bot- tom, banks 3 feet to 6 feet. Not every where ford- able owing to deep pools. Small timber at hand for bridging.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>After leaving camp cross Namwai stream. Path then rises gently for about 1 mile after which falls equally gently.</p> <p>At 1 mile 2½f. a path to right leads to Na-Simu village, Palaung and Shan, 8 houses. Path now passes through some patches of dry paddy cultivation.</p> <p>At 1 mile 5f. cross path from Kaunsat, Kachin village, 23 houses, on right, to cultivation on left.</p> <p>At 1 mile 7f. another path to right leads to Na-Simu at 2 miles 1½f.—a marshy crossing over a small stream. This can be avoided by making a short detour to the left.</p> <p>At 2 miles 2f. cross another path from Na-Simu to cultivation. The village is now visible in a clump of bamboos about ½ mile to right of path.</p> <p>At 2 miles 6f. pass some dry cultivation to left and some paddy-fields in a small valley to right.</p> <p>At 3 miles cross a small stream flowing north, after which path commences to rise gently.</p> <p>At 3 miles 2½f. leads to Hòum, Palaung village, 18 houses.</p> <p>At 3 miles 6f. path to right to Namhin-lyeng, Kachin village, 7 houses, distant about ½ mile.</p> <p>At 4 miles 2½f. path to left to Saikaw, Palaung village, 10 houses, situated to the east of Hòum.</p> <p>At 4 miles 3f. cross two small streams, pass some paddy-fields on left.</p> <p>At 4 miles 5½f. cross another small stream and bend to right (east) into the hills.</p> <p>Ascend through thin jungle, rather steeply for 2 furlongs, then more gently to 5 miles 4f. (A.B. 3,300 feet) when the path again begins to descend.</p> <p>At 6 miles ½f. a small village, Loiyong, Palaung, 8 houses, is visible to the left (north) on the hill, in a clump of bamboos. Path now nearly level across an open plain.</p> <p>At about 7 miles 4f. pass village Lônka, Palaung, 6 houses, about ¾ mile to the left in the plain.</p> <p>At 7 miles 6 f. cross a small stream flowing north.</p> <p>At 7 miles 7 f. path to right leads to Kônhsa, Palaung village, 15 houses.</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

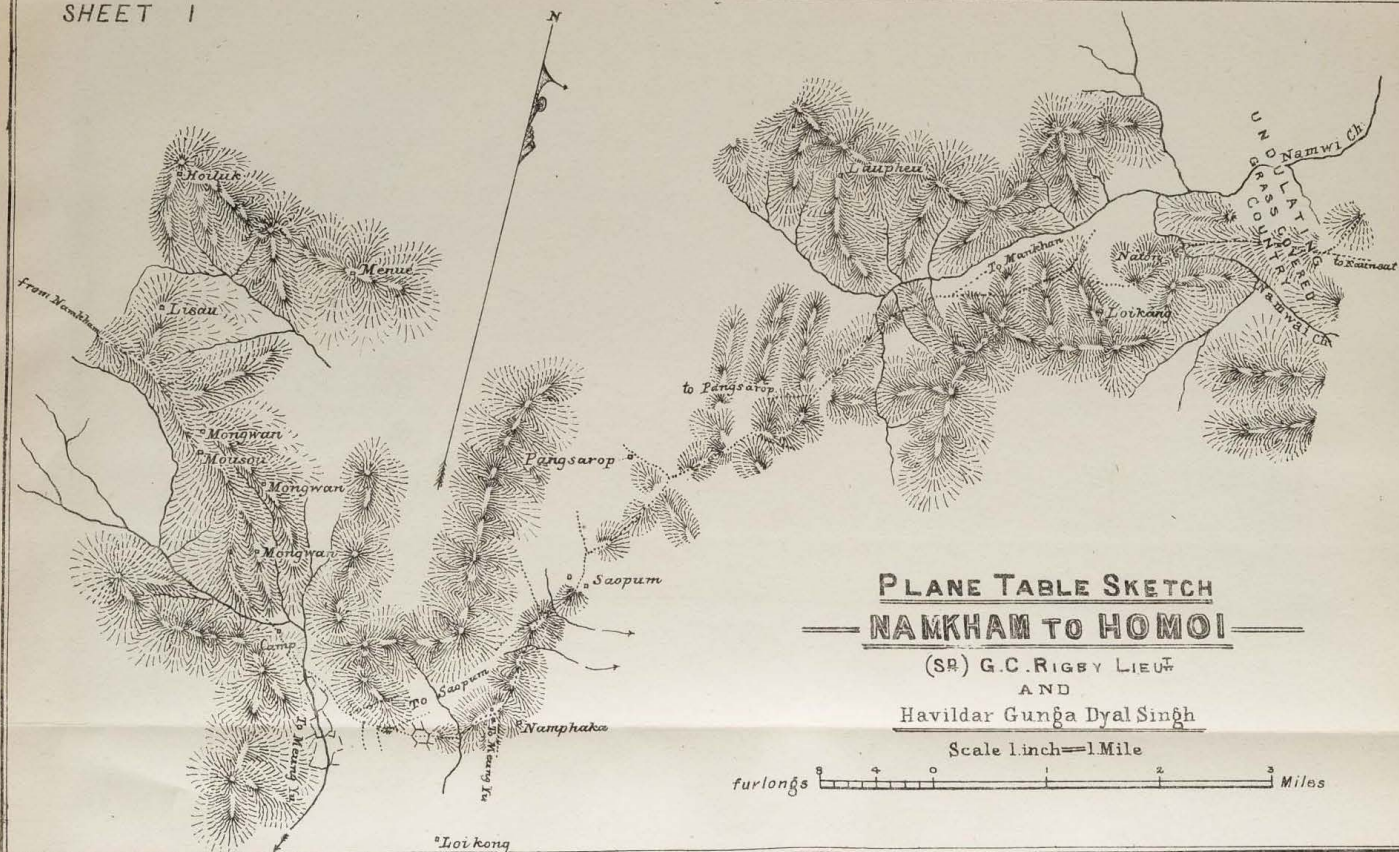
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
				Namti chaung, 8 yards by 2 feet; clear, pebbly bottom; banks 4' to 8'. Some deep pools. Small hurdle foot bridge to west of village. Bamboos from clumps round villages could be used for bridging.			At 8 miles 5f. another path to right to Kônhsa, now distant about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. At 8 miles 6f. cross the Namti stream, after which path leads across the paddy-fields to Nalóng, Shan village, 30 houses, which is reached at 9 miles 4f. Five-day bazaar. Path 2 to 3 feet in width: easy for mules all the way. Time on road $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours (A. B. 3,030 feet). Camping-ground in paddy-fields to south of village for 400 men. In the grassy plain to the south-west, on left bank of Namti stream, for any number of men. Water and grass plentiful, wood scarce. Paddy, rice, and vegetables procurable in moderate quantities.
5	Palyin ...	8 $3\frac{1}{2}$	43 3		Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	General direction north-east. After passing through Nalóng village, where a path branches off to the left to Mansang and Meungli, it crosses some open grass country and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs crosses a small stream; then rises up a grass-covered hill to 1 mile $5\frac{1}{2}$ f. after which runs nearly level along a narrow spur through thin jungle. At 2 miles it ascends steeply, passing through some patches of taungya cultivation to 2 miles $1\frac{1}{2}$ f., when the rise again becomes gentle to 2 miles $4\frac{1}{2}$ f., where there is another steep bit for about 200 yards. At 2 miles $6\frac{1}{2}$ f. a path to the right leads to Manmau, a Kachin village, 10 houses, on the opposite hill. At 3 miles 2f. reach a portion of Tamtse, Kachin village, 23 houses (A. B. 4,190 feet). Path then descends to 3 miles $4\frac{1}{2}$ f., passing through another portion of the village. It then rises gently and at 4 miles passes through a third portion of Tamtse village. The jungle on either side of the path now becomes dense. At 4 miles 5f. the path again descends to 4 miles 7f. when the Kachin village Mankang, 10 houses, is passed. The path then rises gently to 5 miles 6f., where it again commences to descend. At 5 miles $7\frac{1}{2}$ f. and 6 miles 1f. paths to the left lead down to cultivation. Three Kachin villages are now visible across

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
6	Homoi ...	6 1½	49 4½	... N a m k y è c h a u n g, 4 yards by 8 inches, pebbly bottom. Un- bridged. N a m m o i c h a u n g, 3 yards by 8 inches, pebbly bottom; foot bridge. Stream flows east, said to form the boundary be- tween Mōng- win and Laika.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>the valley on another spur to the north-west,—they are Meungli, 40 houses, the head village of the circle; Mantarp, 8 houses, and Mannuè, 9 houses, beyond on another spur.</p> <p>The path now rises gently to 6 miles 3½f., where pass through Umia village, Kachin, 9 houses. From here a path to the left leads to Meungli.</p> <p>The path now descends gently for about 200 yards, then very steeply through thick jungle to 7 miles 1f. where ford the Namkyè stream (A. B. 3,770 feet), 600 feet below Umia.</p> <p>From this point path rises very steeply, rough in places, up a hillside covered with thick jungle, amongst which a good deal of bamboo to 8 miles 1½f. when the first part of Kachin village Palyin is reached (A. B. 5,150 feet).</p> <p>It then descends gently to 8 miles 3½f., a lower portion of the village.</p> <p>Path averages 3 feet in width. Last part rather difficult for mules. Time on road 5½ hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground in lower portion of village, small and bad, between the houses. Water from nullah about 200 feet below: wood plentiful. Paddy and rice procurable in small quantities. Paddy 4 annas a basket; fowls 6 to 8 annas; pigs Rs. 3.</p> <p>General direction east north-east. For first mile path up and downhill across the main watershed of the range through low jungle, passing at 1 mile path to right leading to Homoi (west), Lana Kachin. It then descends to 1 mile 4½f., where cross a small stream flowing east. Then up and down amongst grassy hills, covered with scattered trees, mainly descending to 2 miles 4f., where cross a stream flowing south-east (A. B. 4,800 feet).</p> <p>Path now rises along the side of a grass covered hill to 4 miles when it descends, passing at 4 miles 1½f. Kachin village Umkyè, 4 houses (A. B. 4,940 feet).</p> <p>After this steep descent down a grassy hill, thinly wooded, to 5 miles 3f., where cross Nammèpo stream (A. B. 4,070 feet), just above its junction with the Nammoi. Path now rises through jungle, at first thin, then more dense to 6 miles 1½f., where enter</p>

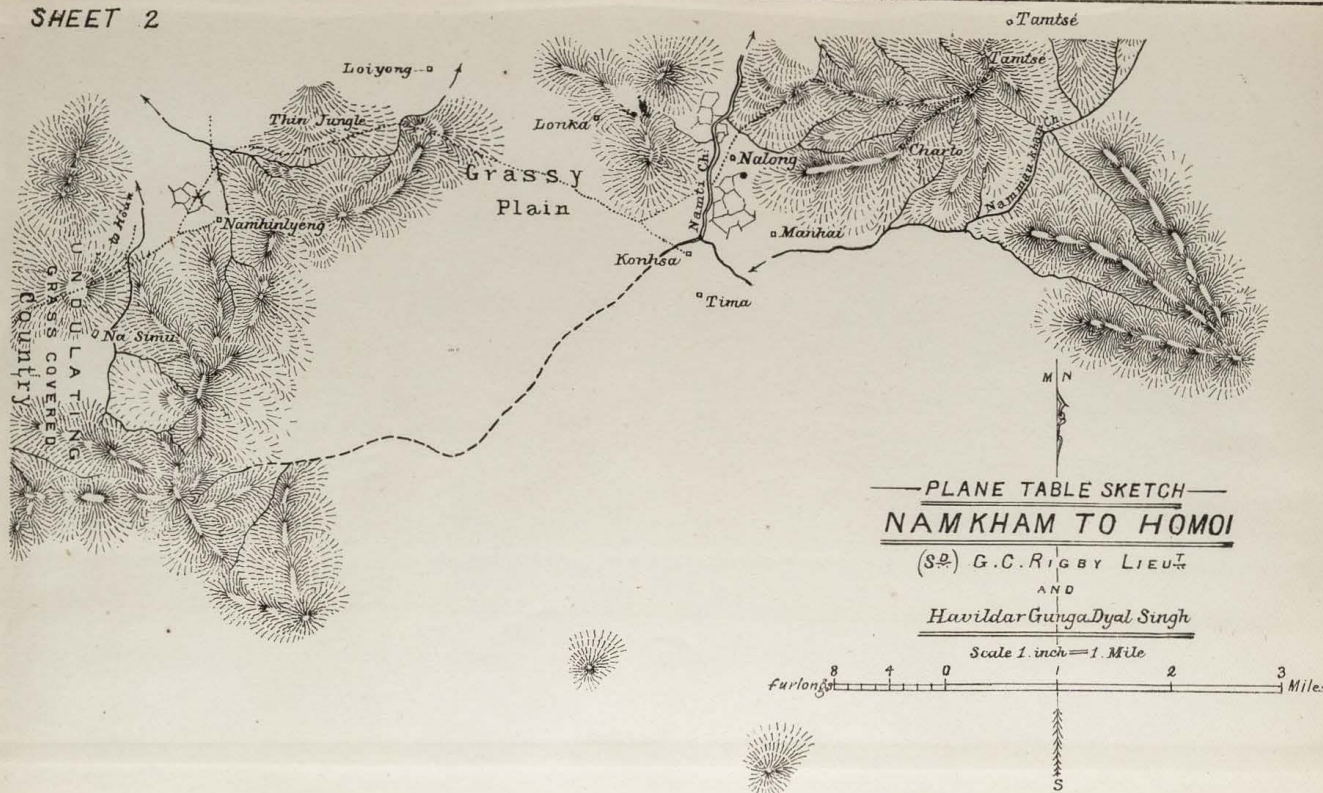
INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.	Nammepochaung, 4 feet by 1 yard; rocky bottom. Single plank bridge.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>the village Homoi (east), Laika Kachins, 20 houses (A.B. 5,000 feet).</p> <p>Path averages 3 feet in width. Last 2 miles rather steep for mules. Time on march $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground in village between the houses; room for 100 men. Paddy and rice procurable in small quantities.</p> <p>From this village the path continues to the east to Meungsi.</p> <p>A path leads round the hills to the north-west to Howa (Chinese Wafan), Laika Kachin, the head village of the circle.</p> <p>The Mantón ferry on the Salween can be reached by Sisa and Meunghawm.</p> <p>The Tapa ferry by Sisa, Meunghawm, and Pangmai.</p> <p>The Kuja Tukhan (?) ferry by Meung Yu (?).</p> <p>A path to the south leads to Shingshan, a Chinese village, and Mankhu, Palaung village.</p> <p>(See Route 3).</p>



Intelligence Branch Office Rangoon 21st February 1895.

On Transfer by Maduraymahalingum Sapper Draughtsman I.B.



— PLANE TABLE SKETCH —
NAMKHAM TO HOMOI

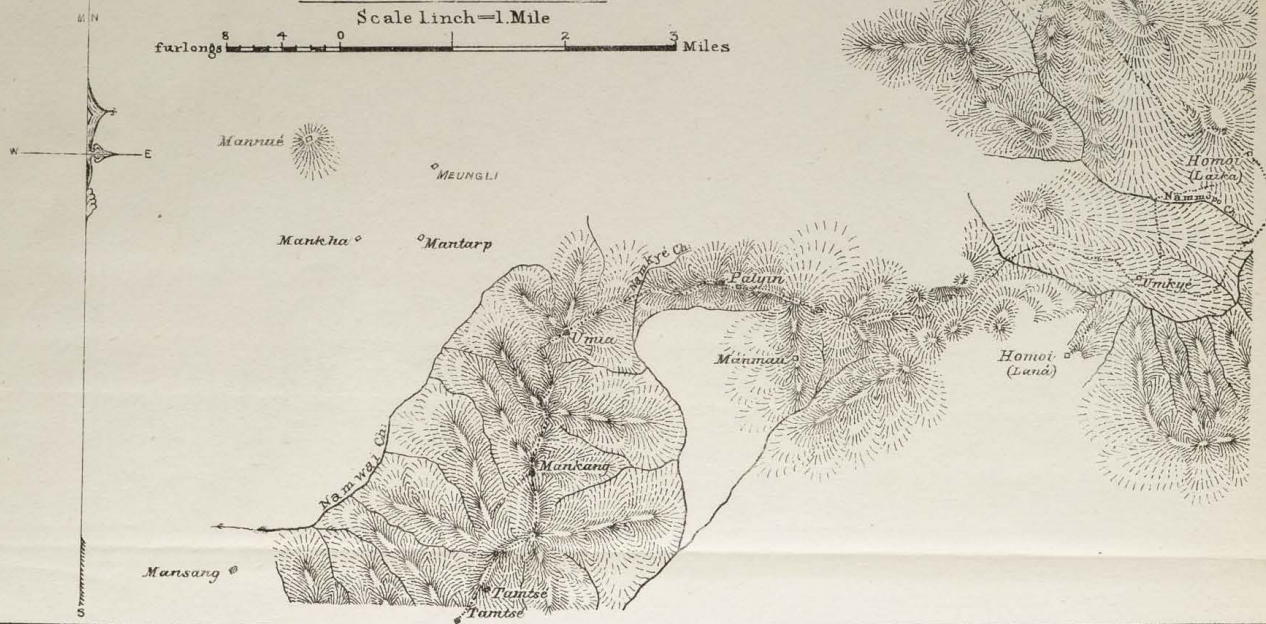
(Sd) G.C. Rigby Lieut.

AND

Havildar Gunga Dyal Singh

Scale 1 inch = 1 Mile

furlongs 8 4 0 2 3 Miles



Intelligo Branch Office Rangoon 26th February 1895

On Transfer by Madaya mahalingum Sapper Draughtsman I. B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Namkham to Homoi.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.
CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Homoi (in Laika).

To Mankanglông (on Meungya-Meungsi) Route.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :— Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY. February 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
1	Shingshan	M. F. 6 3½	M. F. 6 3½	N a m m o i c h a u n g, 5 yards by 18 inches. Roc- ky bottom, small wooden bridge, fit for mules. Also easy ford.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>General direction, south.</p> <p>Path nearly level along the side of a hill covered with long grass and scattered trees to 1 mile 1 furlong where cross over a col to the opposite side of a spur.</p> <p>Then after a short ascent, descends gently to 1 mile 4 furlongs where some cultivation, on fairly flat ground, which would make a good camping-ground, but water-supply scanty, from a small spring 500 yards further along the path. From here a path branches off to left to Meungsi by Pyangson. Path continues to descend, at first gently, then more steeply through scattered trees to 2 miles 5 furlongs where cross a small stream. Then passes through some thick jungle and after a steep and rough descent crosses Nammoi stream at 2 miles 7½ furlongs (A.R. 3,700 feet) 1,300 feet below Homoi.</p> <p>After this a steep and rough ascent through scattered trees and long grass to 4 miles 2½ furlongs. Then nearly level along the side of the hill to 4 miles 4 furlongs when pass Chinese village Loimaw, 4 houses (A. R. 4,800 feet).</p> <p>At 5 miles path descends, in parts steeply to 5 miles 6 furlongs where cross a small stream (A. R. 4,400 feet). Then rises steeply through thin jungle, passing some cultivation to 6 miles 3½ furlongs where reach Shingshan Chinese village, 16 houses (A. R. 5,050 feet). Path 2 to 3 feet wide, rough in places and steep for mules. Time on march 4 hours. Camping-ground along path, 300 yards beyond the village. Barely room for 60 men. Water-supply scanty. Wood plentiful. Grass scanty. Paddy and rice procurable in moderate quantities. Also vegetables.</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
2	Siaoho ...	4 0½	10 4	...			<p>General direction south.</p> <p>Path descends through thin jungle to 4½ furlongs where cross a small stream. Then rises, much cut up through jungle to 1 mile, 1 furlong where pass village Nongsi, Kachin, 10 houses. A path through the village to right leads to Shingchai, Chinese, 10 houses. A path to left leads to Mansa.</p> <p>Path then descends gently to 2 miles 1 furlong where cross a small stream, bridged. Then rises for 200 yards, after which again descends gently along a grass covered hill side to 2 miles 5 furlongs where cross Hotong, a small stream flowing through a wooded ravine. After a slight rise path continues to fall to 2 miles 7 furlongs where cross a small rivulet (A.R. 4,800 feet).</p> <p>From here an easy ascent of 600 feet, passing on left a path leading down the valley to Mansa, to 3 miles 4 furlongs where cross over a spur at a col. At this point a path to left leads north-east back along the spur to Mankhu. Path now descends gently along an open valley crossing at 3 miles 7½ furlongs a small stream, to 4 miles 0½ furlong where enter Siaoho Chinese village, 33 houses. Path averages 2 feet in width, easy for mules. Time on road 2¼ hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground for small party 200 yards to north of village. For 500 men in valley ¼ mile before reaching village. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Paddy, rice, and vegetables in moderate quantities.</p> <p>From here a path leads south-west across the hills to Taknai and Meungsi. Another path to Taknai leads south of Peak 7,133 feet (Kong Ai) through villages Tashuzin and Ifang. Both these paths are practicable for mules.</p>
				Hotong chaung 2 yards by 8 feet. Rocky bottom.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	
3	Chao Hun Chai.	5 7½	16 3½	...			<p>General direction east (north-east to Mankhu, 2½ miles, then south-east).</p> <p>Path returns up valley by same road to where cross ridge, at 4½ furlongs.</p> <p>Then turns to right and runs north-east nearly level along side of ridge, at first clear then thinly jungle to 2 miles 1 furlong, where cross a col to other side of ridge. At 2 miles 2 furlongs a level camping-ground for 100 men on left. Path now rises, then falls gently to 2 miles 4 furlongs where enter Mankhu, Palaung village, 20 houses (A.R. 5,370 feet).</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

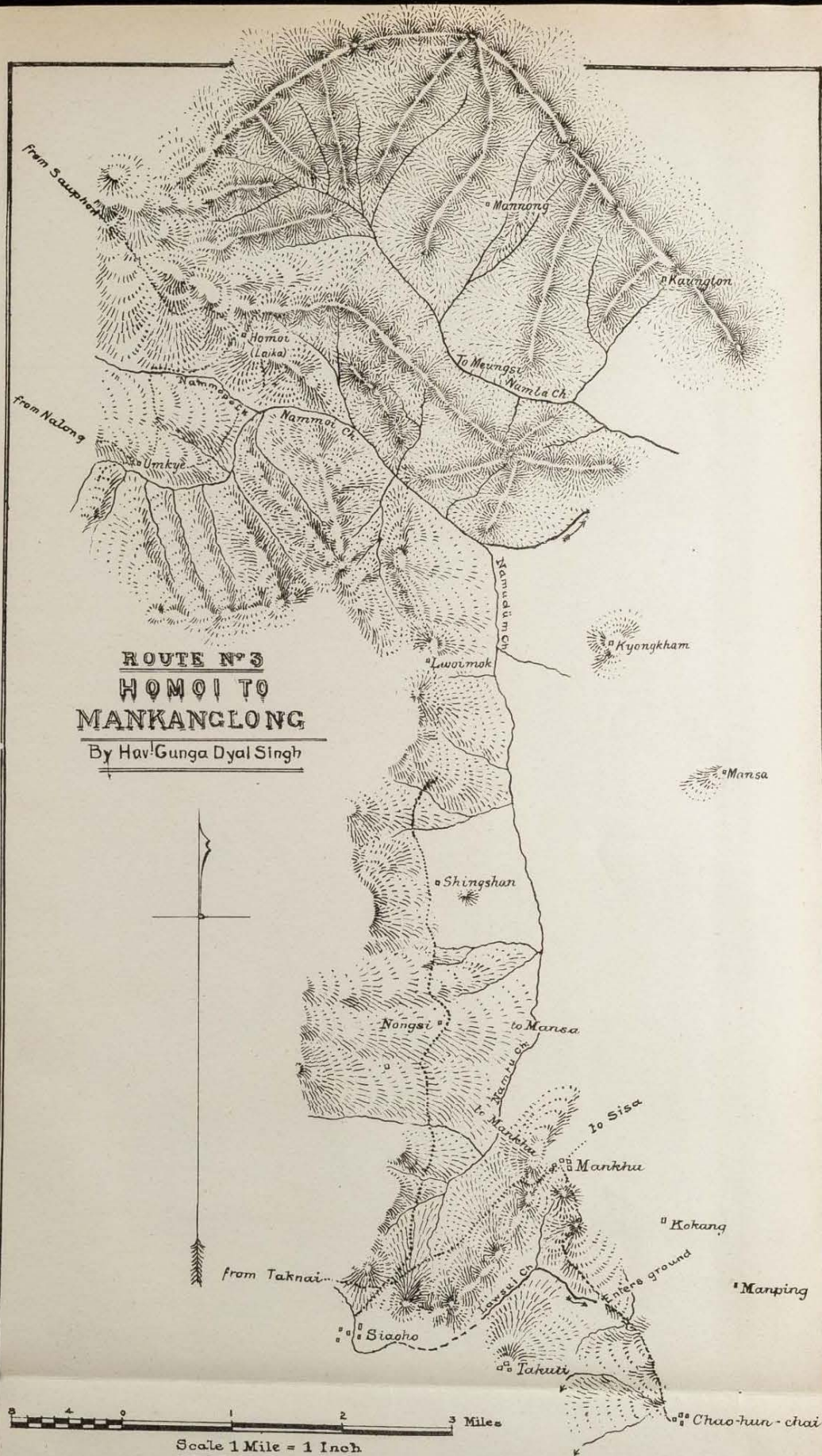
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
4	Mankanglóng	7 2	23 5½	... Lawsui chaung, 3 yards by 18 yards. Pebbly bottom. Flows under ground as far as Manwing near which village it flows into the Nam-manna chaung. Pato chaung, dry between September and May. Wooden bridge fit for mules.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>From here paths lead (1) to Meungsi by Naunghoi and Loikang, (2) to Sisu, lower down the spur (3), across valley to Kyaungkam, Palaung village.</p> <p>Path then nearly level, very badly cut up, through thin jungle to 3 miles 3 furlongs, when fairly easy descent for 550 yards, after which again nearly level along grassy hill side, scattered trees, on left side of small valley along which runs the Namkha stream. This soon flows into the Lawsui. At 4 miles 2 furlongs this stream suddenly disappears into the side of the hill.</p> <p>At 4 miles 5 furlongs cross a dry nullah sloping to the north at the bottom of the valley, after which path ascends, fairly easily first through cultivation, then through thin jungle to 5 miles 5 furlongs, where it again becomes level. Here a path to left leads to Pankwoipeuk, Chinese village, 10 houses. At 5 miles 6 furlongs reach Chao Hun Chai, Chinese village, 7 houses (A.R. 5,450 feet).</p> <p>Camping-ground at 5 miles 7 furlongs in some open, grassy patches in jungle to right of path. Room for 100 men if scattered.</p> <p>Path averages 2 to 3 feet in width. Easy for mules. Time on march 3¼ hours. Paddy, rice, and vegetables procurable in small quantities.</p> <p>(This place is distant only 9 miles from Shing-shan if Siaocho is not touched at, and could be reached easily in one march).</p> <p>General direction east.</p> <p>Path rises easily through thin jungle, passing at 1¾ furlongs a path to left leading to Manping, Chinese village, (five houses), to 7 furlongs where cross the hills through a dip (A. R. 5,800 feet). Level to 1 mile 1 furlong, then descent of 400 feet, very steep in places, to 1 mile 5 furlongs where enter Chinese village Pankwoipeuk, 10 houses. From here path to right leads to Kongkaw, Meungweun, distant one march.</p> <p>Path now up and down, crossing several small spurs to 2 miles 2½ furlongs when it descends steadily for 300 yards. The stream below Pankwoipeuk disappears into the ground a short distance below the village. The valley here consists of a succession of basins, from which the drainage of the hills escapes under ground.</p> <p>At 3 miles 1 furlong after another short descent, path runs nearly level along a dry valley through scattered trees. At 4 miles path</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.	Manaka chaung, 2 yards by 8 inches. Muddy bottom. Bridge fit for mules. Flows north.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>to right leads to Pingka, Kachin village, 20 houses, on a hill top, distant about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.</p> <p>At 4 miles 3 furlongs path to right leads to Kongkaw, at 4 miles 4 furlongs path to left to Panchông. At 4 miles 5$\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs a spring in the valley below where water flows throughout the year. After a short rise, easy descent to 5 miles 6 furlongs where path to left leads to Loikang, Palaung village, 18 houses, distant about 1 mile. Path now runs fairly level along the watershed, valley to right sloping south to left sloping north. The cup-like formation here again noteworthy.</p> <p>Another short descent to 4 miles 1$\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs where cross a small stream (bridged) flowing north (A. R. 3,930 feet).</p> <p>At 6 miles path to right leads to Loika. Path then ascends easily, passing through some jungle to 7 miles 2 furlongs where enter Mankanglông, Chinese and Kachin village, 19 houses (A. R. 4,370 feet).</p> <p>Path 2 to 3 feet broad. Easy for mules. Time on road 4$\frac{1}{2}$ hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground in south part of village small. A path leads from Meung Ya in Kokang through this village to Meungsi.</p>

ROUTE N°3
HOMOI TO
MANKANGLONG

By Hav^tGunga Dyal Singh



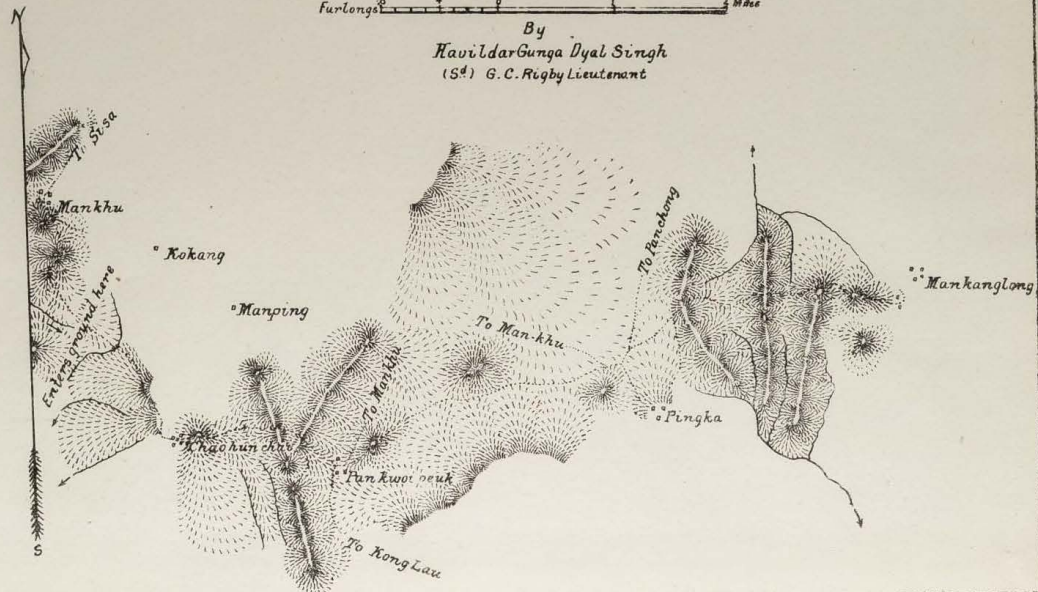
Sheet 2.
Plane Table Sketch
HOMOI TO MANKANGLONG

Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch

Furlongs 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

By

Havildar Gunga Dyal Singh
(Sd) G. C. Rigby Lieutenant



Intelligence Branch Rangoon 28th February 95.

On Transfer by Mg. Shwe Loon I.B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Homoi (in Laika) to Mankanglông (on Meungya-Meungsi) Route.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Mankanglong.

To Meunghom.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY. 1st February 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
1	Pangsong Ya	M. F. 7	M. F. 7	Saikow chaung, 1 yard by 1 foot, bridged; muddy bot- tom.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>General direction north.</p> <p>Path runs amongst low hills along right (east) side of main valley sloping north.</p> <p>Descends, at first through jungle passing a small spring at 4 furlongs, then more gently through cultivation to 1 mile 1 furlong. Then through thin jungle, at first level, then falling gently to 1 mile 5 furlongs where cross a small stream. After this, short ascent to 1 mile 6½ furlongs where enter Loikang, Palaung village, 18 houses. Large pôngyi kyaung, situated on a knoll (A.B. 3,900 feet). From here path across valley to left to Panchong. Another to right to Naunghoi.</p> <p>From here path nearly level to 2 miles 5 furlongs where path to right to Namsaumhu and Namsamhu, both Palaung villages. Then descends very gently through fairly open country and patches of cultivation crossing a small stream flowing west to 3 miles 5 furlongs, where short rise, passing path on left to Maikai, distant about 1½ miles. At 3 miles 7½ furlongs another path to left to Panchong. Then descent to 4 miles 5½ furlongs, where a small stream, marshy crossing. Path then rises over a spur and again descends to 5 miles ½ furlong, where cross another small stream.</p> <p>At 5 miles 4½ furlongs a path to left across a small valley to Pangpeuk, Palaung village, eight houses, distant ½ mile. After a short rise at 6 miles 2 furlongs path enters jungle among the hills and descends rather more steeply to 6 miles 5 furlongs where path to right leads to Meunghom. Then ascends slightly to 7th mile, where enter lower village of Pangsong Ya, Kachin, 20 houses (A.B. 3,550 feet).</p> <p>Path 3 to 6 feet in width, in good condition, easy for mules. Time on march 3½ hours. Camping-ground in middle of village, room for 300 men. Wood, water and grass plentiful; paddy and rice in small quantities.</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
2	Meunghom.	4 6	11 6	Meunghom chaung, 3 yards by 18 inches; mud- dy bottom; good bridge, fit for mules.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>General direction north-east.</p> <p>Path returns south about 3 furlongs, where it branches off east. Short ascent, then easy descent through jungle to 1 mile $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, where cross a small open valley. A path to right leads to Pangpeuk. Then rise gently through thin jungle to 1 mile $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, where a small stream on right runs into the ground. Path then level through more open country to 2 miles where path to right runs through Namsaumhu, joining Mankanglóng road near Loikang. Pass through some cultivation, mostly cotton, to 2 miles 4 furlongs, where path to right leads to Nongseng, Palaung village, eight houses. Path then bends north, gentle descent down a narrow, wooded valley. At 2 miles 5 furlongs path to left to Namkauleng (or Mankaung). At 3 miles $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs cross a small stream, through thick jungle, to the other side of the valley. Shortly after leave stream and rise through hills to right. At 3 miles $6\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs path back to left to Namkauleng. Path then level through jungle to 4 miles 4 furlongs, where path to left to Manving, Kachin village, 20 houses. Then short rise to 4 miles 6 furlongs, where path to right leads to Pakôn. Descend to bazaar sheds and at 4 $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles furlongs cross Meunghom stream by good bridge and enter village of Meunghom, Chinese-Shan, 35 houses.</p> <p>Path 2 to 4 feet broad, in good condition, easy for mules. Time on road $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Camping-ground for small party near bazaar. If huts cleared would be about 100 yards square; in rice-fields to south-west of village. About 1 mile long by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Flat and good in dry season when not irrigated. Paddy, rice, and vegetables procurable.</p> <p>(This place could be easily reached in one march from Mankanglóng. It is situated on the main caravan route from the Mantôn ferry to Namkham <i>via</i> Meung Ya, Meung Paw-and Musè.)</p>

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Mankanglóng to Meunghom.

2 stages—11. M. 6 F.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.
CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 4A.

From Mantôn.

To Meung Ya.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment, from native information.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Namkông ...	5	5	... Nam Kha Shi, 2 feet by 6 inches.			General direction west. Easy descent all the way to the river, crossing one small stream, the Nam Kha Shi. Easy for mules. At about 5th mile reach the Namkông (Salween) river.
2	Meunghom.	7½	12½	... Nam Hpaw chaung. Easy ford.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	Ferry consists of one small boat which takes two mule loads at a time. Mules swim. Small La village, Man Kyauk-Ki, about 8 houses, half mile above river. Can supply about one basket of rice and about 10 fowls for one day. Camping ground on west bank of river, level, under big trees. Room for about 200 men. Soon after leaving camp, cross small stream Nam Hpaw; easy ford. Ascend to ¼ mile where pass Man Kyauk-Ki, La village, about 8 houses. Rise to 1 mile, then descend about 3½ miles; then easy ascent to about 4½ miles. Pass a Chinese village, about 20 houses, about 600 yards to right of path. Then easy descent through big tree jungle to about 7½ miles where enter Meunghom, Chinese village, houses. Ample camping ground in paddy fields; near bazaar, under trees, for a small party. Paddy and rice procurable in moderate quantities.
3	Meung Ya...	9	21½	... N a m m o i chaung; easy ford in dry weather. About 2½ feet deep.			Path runs nearly level along the lower slopes of the hills. Cross a small stream; pass through Mansa village. Then cross another small stream; pass through Manpha village; cross Nammoi stream by ford, 2½ feet deep in dry weather, 6 feet deep after rains. It is then crossed by a bamboo raft. It was formerly bridged, but the bridge broke down about three years ago and has never been rebuilt.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 4A.

From Mantôn to Meung Ya.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE. No. 5.

From Meunghôm

To Môngsi (*via* Chao-ma-chai and Kyenghong).

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant RIGBY, Wilts Regiment, Attaché, I. B. January 1895.

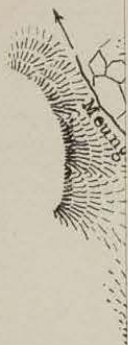
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
1	Mankang (Chao-ma-chai).	8 4½	8 4½	...	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	General direction south-east.
				Meunghôm chaung, 3 yards by 8 inches, peb- bly bottom. Bridge fit for mules.			Path passes round east side of village and runs along edge of paddy fields, rising gently at 2½ furlongs, cross a small stream and at 1 mile 0½ furlong cross Meunghôm stream and pass path to left to Panglôn village, Palaung, 15 houses. At 1 mile 3f. a broad path to left leads to the Kurlôn ferry.
				Namman paw chaung 2 yards by 1 foot, muddy bottom. Bet- ween banks 4 feet high. Flows west. Comes out of a hillside			Path then leaves main valley and ascends rather more steeply through jungle to 1 mile 5f. where descend slightly into a small valley. At 1 mile 6½f. path to right leads to Manmak, Kachin village, 15 houses. Then cross a small stream and ascend to 2 miles 5f. where path to right to Manmak. At 2 miles 7½f. cross a small stream and at 3 miles enter Pakôn, Kachin village, 40 houses; very scattered. The Kachin Saw-baw of the Meunghôm circle lives here. (A. B. 4,580 feet). After leaving village gentle descent to 3 miles 5½f. where path to right to Manmak. Cross a small stream, then gentle rise to 4 miles 5½f. where a pass through the hills (A. B. 4,950 feet). Then descend gently to 4 miles 6½f. where path to right to Kyenghông, Kachin village, 30 houses; to left to Nongpyeng, Chinese village, 18 houses. Then through a level, open depression, at 5 miles 0½f. crossing Nammanpaw flowing to right.
							Path then ascends steadily to 6 miles, then descent to 6 miles 4f. (A. B. 5,430 feet), where pass along edge of another deep depression, or cup; then up and down to 6 miles 7½f. where path to left to Nongpyeng, Chinese village, distant about 2 miles. To right to Kyenghong. After short descent, level alongside of hill, passing a succession of cups on right to 7 miles 4½f. Slight

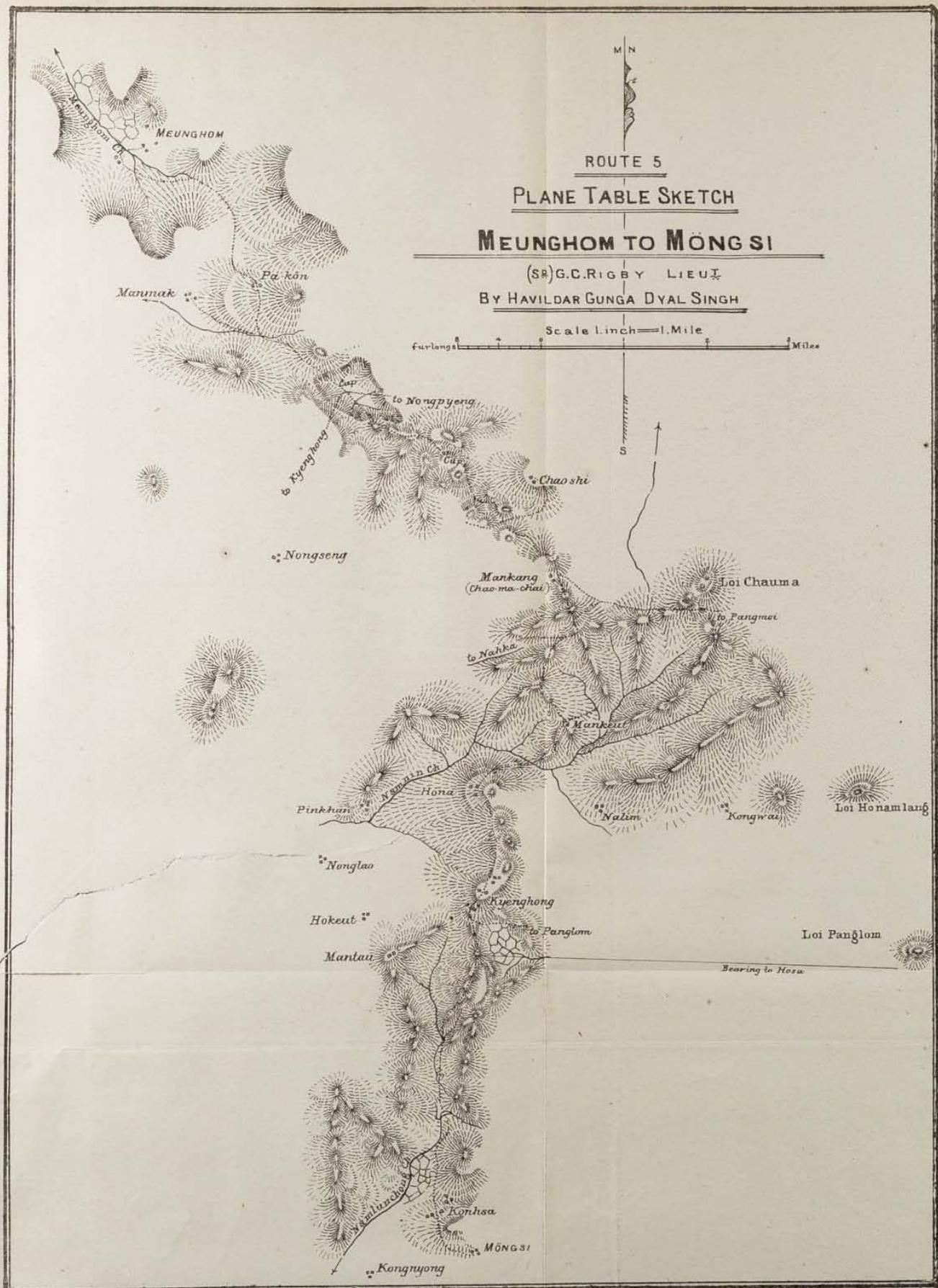
INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
2	Möngsi ...	9 7	18 3½	500 yards to left and flows into opposite hill 100 yards to V right. Said to come out at Nahka village and flow into Namna hka stream.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	descent to 8 miles 2½f. passing path to right to Mankat and at 8 miles 4½f. enter Mankang (Chao-ma-chai), Chinese village, 13 houses (A. B. 5,000 feet), situated on the side of a ridge, about 2 miles west of Loi Chauma. Path 4 to 6 feet broad to Pakôn, then 2 to 3 feet broad; in good condition. Through jungle nearly all the way. Easy for mules. Time on march 4¼ houses. Camping ground for small party up to 60 men by side of road before reaching village. Wood and water plentiful. Grass in jungle on steep hillsides. Paddy and rice procurable in small quantities.
				N a m n i m chaung, 3 feet by 8 inches; pebbly bottom. Approaches good. Foot bridge. Flows into			General direction south-south-west.
				N a m p y i n g chaung, 2 feet by 1 foot; rocky bottom. Flows into Namnim.			Rise, at first steeply, through jungle to 3 furlongs, then gently passing through some paddy fields to 1 mile 5f. where path to right to Nahka, Palaung village, 8 houses; continue descent to 2 miles 0½f. where pass through Mankut, Palaung village, 10 houses (A. B. 4,430 feet). Path then zigzags rather steeply downhill through taungya cultivation to 2 miles 5½f. where ford Namnim stream (A. B. 3,680 feet); then ascent, through jungle, winding up steep hillside to 3 miles 5½f. where pass through Hona, Palaung village, 8 houses (A. B. 4,500 feet). From here fairly easy ascent to 5 miles 3f. where enter Kyenghong, Kachin village, 30 houses (A. B. 5,500 feet), scattered along the top of a ridge. (Good camping ground 100 yards by 25 yards under large banyan trees on top of a knoll). Path now descends through jungle, at first easily to 5 miles 7f. where path to left to Panglom, to right to lower portion of Kyenghong, then rather steeply along right side of a deep wooded ravine to 7 miles 1¾f. where cross a small stream. After this gentle descent down a grassy valley. At 8 miles ½f. cross Nampying chaung. At 8 miles 5½f. cross another small stream which flows under the path. Then rise gently passing paddy fields on right to 9 miles 1f. where pass through Konghsa, Palaung village, 15 houses. Gentle descent to 9 miles 3f. where a small stream, bridged. From here gentle rise, (path 10 feet broad), to 9 miles 7f. where enter Möngsi, Shan village, 40 houses (A. B. 3,530 feet).

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
					Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>Path averages 2 to 3 feet broad. Rather rough in parts. Passable for mules.</p> <p>Time on road 5 hours.</p> <p>Camping ground for small party, about 80 yards square, under large trees near pôngyi kyaung. For a division, if necessary, on undulating ground to north and west of village, if scrub jungle cleared. In paddy fields in dry season.</p> <p>Môngsi is the residence of a Myoza and the head village of the circle. Fifth day bazaar well attended.</p> <p>It lies on the route from the Ta Pa ferry to Theinni town.</p>





Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 5.

From Meunghôm to Môngsi (*via* Chao-ma-chai and
Kyenghong).

2 stages—18 M. $3\frac{1}{2}$ F.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.
CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 5A.

From Möngsi

To Meunghom.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant RIGBY, Wilts Regiment. February 1895. (From Native information.)

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Meunghom	...	...	...			<p>General direction north. Path is level, through paddy-fields passing close to Kong Hsa, Palaung village. At about 2 miles cross Namnim chaung. Path then ascends gently for about 4 miles and descends about 2 miles to Nong Pyek, Palaung village, about 20 houses. Path then rises gently about 3 miles to Nong Hoi, Palaung village, about 25 houses. Then descends very gently about 4 miles to Meunghom.</p> <p>Path very good for mules all the way. Caravans always reach this stage in one march from Möngsi.</p>
				Namnim chaung	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 5A.

From Môngsi to Meunghom.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 6.

From Möngsi

To Tapa Ferry.

AUTHORITY AND DATE—Lieutenant RIGBY, Wilts Regiment; February 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
1	Pan-chi-ki...	M. F. 6 6	M. F. 6 6	Nampyan chaung, 3 yards by 18 inches. Stony bottom; approaches easy. Namsi chaung, 3 yards by 8 inches. Stony bottom (not crossed.)	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	General direction east-north-east. After leaving village, at 3½ furlongs cross Nampyan chaung by a ford and pass through paddy-fields. Then rise gently along left edge of paddy cultivation. At 1 mile 1½ furlongs pass through Tunlom, Shan village, 8 houses. A path to left leads to lower Panglom village. Path then up and down hill, mainly rising along a wooded valley on left side of Namsi chaung. At 2 miles 3½ furlongs cross two small streams. Path then leaves the valley and ascends up a jungle covered spur. At 3 miles 1½ furlongs a path to left leads to Lower Panglom, Kachin and Chinese village, 8 houses. At 4 miles 2½ furlongs pass Upper Panglom, Kachin village, 10 houses. Path now becomes narrow and rough, steady ascent through jungle to 4 miles 7½ furlongs, then nearly level, passing in valley to left, Kachin village, Inting, 6 houses. At 5 miles 1½ furlongs path to left to Lauching, Chinese village, 8 houses. Then rise through big tree forest, passing at 5 miles 6½ furlongs a path to left leading to Hosa, Palaung village, 15 houses. At 6 miles 5 furlongs path descends slightly to 6 miles 6 furlongs, where reach a small camping-ground in middle of jungle. No village near (A.B. 6,350 feet). The path is about 5 feet in width and in good condition as far as Panglom. It then narrows to from 2 to 3 feet, rough in places and crossed by fallen trees, but gradients not excessive. Fairly easy for mules. Time on march 3½ hours.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
2	Ta Heu or (Pingkong.)	9 2	16 0	...	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>Camping-ground on side of path surrounded by jungle. A flat space of about 20 yards square, very dirty. Water good, from stream below to right. Grass plentiful in jungle beyond camp.</p> <p>General direction east-north-east. For first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles through big tree forest.</p> <p>Path rises steadily to 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong (A. B. 6,900 feet) passing to the south of the peak Loi Panglom.</p> <p>Then up and down, fairly level to 1 mile 5 furlongs, when easy descent to 2 miles $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs. Then another slight rise to 2 miles $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, where path issues from forest on the north-east side of the range.</p> <p>Easy descent down a spur to 4 miles 1 furlong, where pass through Chinese village Panpyek (Ch-Ta-shu-shan) 8 houses (A. B. 5,670 feet). From here paths lead—</p> <p>(1) to left to Wa-zi-chai, Chinese, 10 houses, distant about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile;</p> <p>(2) to left to Nongmo, Palaung, 8 houses, and Lower Namtong, Chinese, 20 houses;</p> <p>(3) to right to Loikong, Kachin, 5 houses.</p> <p>Path then nearly level, across a col between the Namlang valley on right (south) and Namtômwan valley on left (north) to 5 miles, where enter a patch of jungle and again descend to 5 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.</p> <p>Path then fairly level to 6 miles $1\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, where path to right leads to Wingtang, Kachin village, 16 houses. Then slight ascent to 6 miles $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, after which again level at 6 miles $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, pass a portion of Namtông and descend gently to 7 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs where pass another portion of Namtông village on left, Kachin, 18 houses.</p> <p>Path level to 7 miles 5 furlongs, then steady descent down an open grassy spur to 9 miles $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs where enter Ta Heu, La village, 20 houses (A.B. 3,380 feet). Path about 2 feet in width for first 2 miles $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, rough and stony, passing round and over fallen trees. After this fairly good. Gradients nowhere very excessive. Fairly easy for mules. Time on road $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground for force not exceeding 60 men in and around pôngyi kyaung enclosure.</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
3	Ta Pa Ferry.	1 7	17 7	<p>Namkong (or Salween) river, 130 yards broad, steep rocky banks; 1 dug-out capable of taking 7 mule loads at a time. Time in crossing about 2 minutes. Surface strength of current $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles an hour.</p> <p>Flood rise in rains 35 to 40 feet. Mules and bullocks swim river about 200 yards below ferry. Bamboos on both banks but not of very large size; no level camping-ground within sight on opposite banks. Nearest village on east bank, Yang-fang, La, about 13 houses, distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from river bank. Said to be a good level camping-ground to east of village for about 400 men.</p>	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>Room for about 100 men might be found on sloping spur below village. Paddy, rice, and vegetables in moderate quantities.</p> <p>General direction north-east. Steady descent down an open spur. After leaving village a path to right leads back to Ta Pa, Chinese village, 4 houses.</p> <p>At 1 mile 3 furlongs enter jungle, consisting mostly of bamboo, which fringes the river on both banks.</p> <p>At 1 mile 5 furlongs cross a small stream and pass a well constructed zayat capable of sheltering about 30 men. Room for about 30 more to encamp on level ground around.</p> <p>From here a path to right leads down the river to Sumwat, a La village, 10 houses. Path then leads about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile up the stream to the point of crossing (A.B. 1,650 feet), a descent of about 1,750 feet from Ta Heu.</p> <p>Standing room in rocks along river bank for about 400 men.</p> <p>Path 2 to 3 feet wide, in good condition. Last part rather steep. Fairly easy for mules.</p> <p>A sand-bank about 500 yards below the ferry about 200 yards by 50 yards; would afford a possible camping-ground but could not be relied upon.</p>

ROUTE 6

PLANE TABLE SKETCH MONGSI TO TAPA FERRY

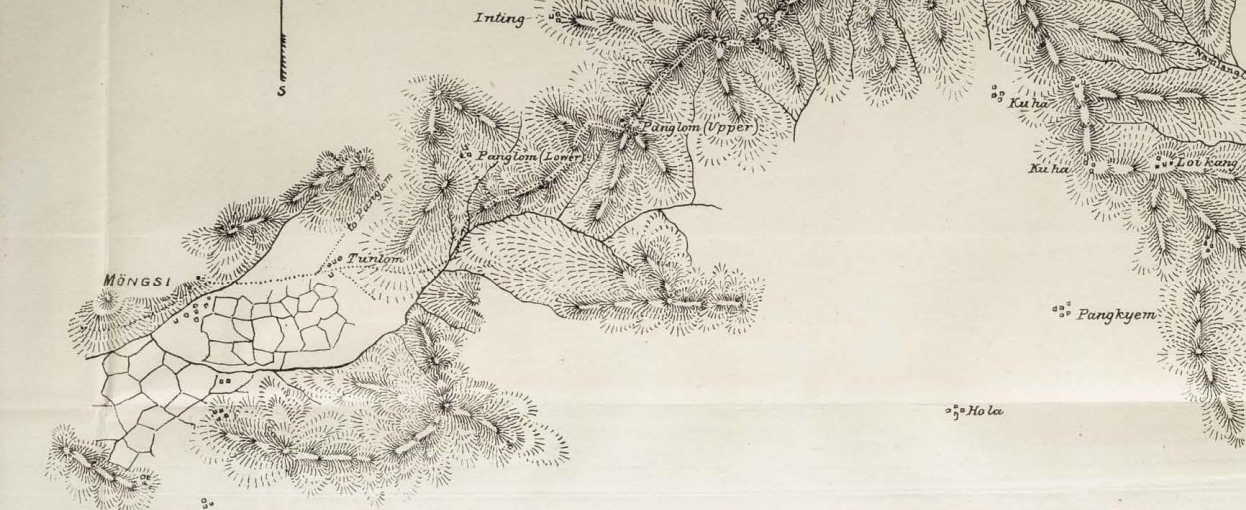
By Havildar Gunḡa Dyal Singh

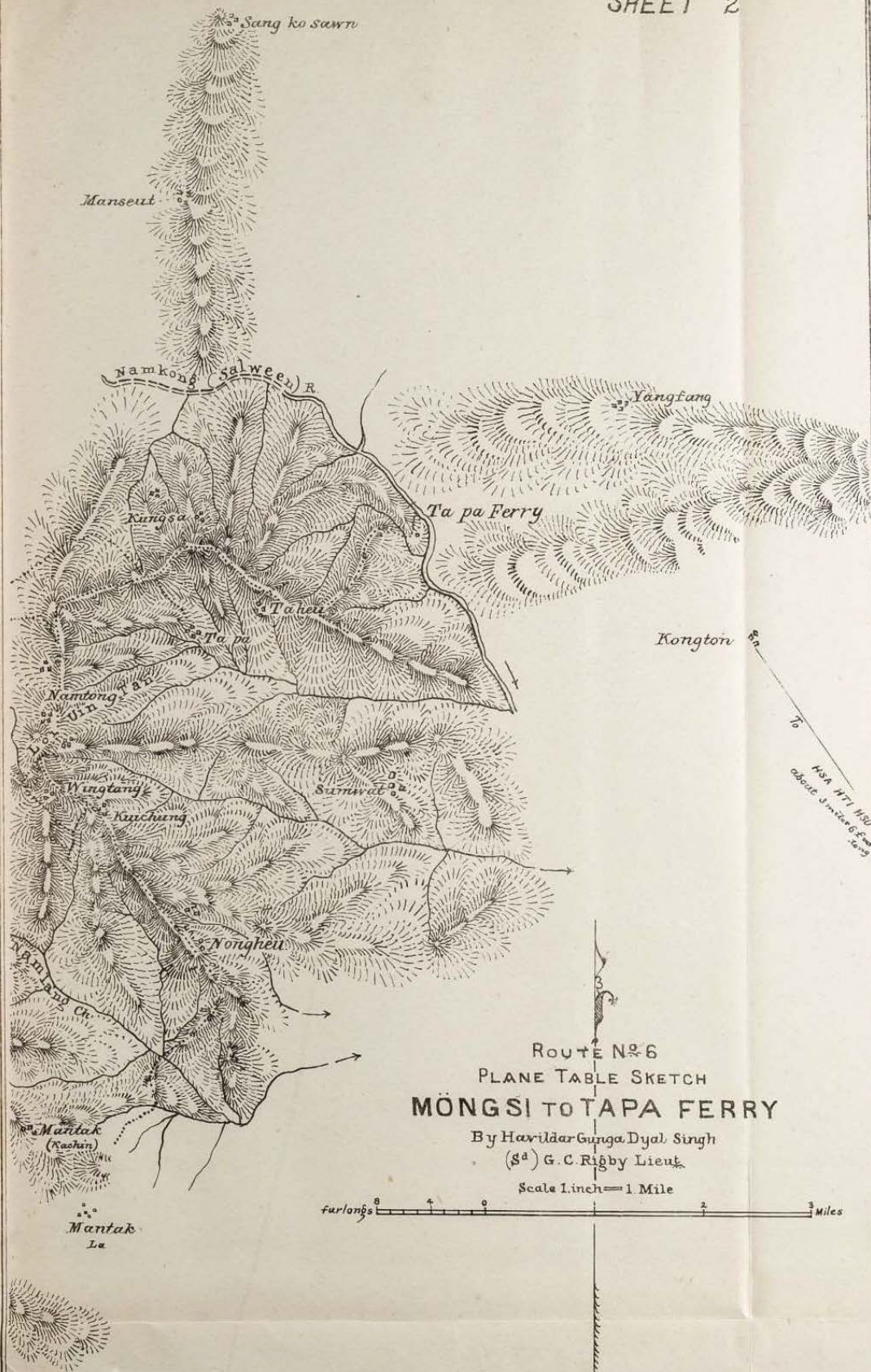
(Sd) G. C. Riḡby Lieut.

Feb'y 95

Scale 1 inch = 1 Mile

fur long 8 4 0 2 3 Miles





ROUTE No 6
PLANE TABLE SKETCH
MONGSI TO TAPA FERRY

By Havildar Gurpa Dyal Singh
(Sd) G. C. Rigby Lieut.

Scale 1 inch = 1 Mile

furlongs 0 4 8 Miles 0 2 3

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 6.

From Môngsi to Ta Pa Ferry.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 6A.

From Tapa Ferry

To Kyasasheu (Hsahtihseu).

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant RIGBY, Wilts Regiment. February 1895. (From Native information.)

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Kyasasheu	10½	10½	...			General direction south-east. Path leads for about ½ mile down stream, nearly level, through jungle. It then crosses to the other side of a spur on which there is a small halting-place. Then rises up a narrow valley to about 1½ miles. Then up an open spur to 2½ miles, where reach Yang-fangla village, 13 houses. Camping-ground good and level for about 400 men to east of village. Water from a well about 200 feet below. Grass scanty in dry weather.
				N a m y a n chaung.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	After leaving village path descends gently for about 1 mile, then cross a small stream (Namyman chaung), and ascend easily for about 2½ miles to Khwanhtiu, Chinese village, about 15 houses. Path then level along a ridge for about 2 miles, after which descend gently for about 1 mile, and cross a small stream (Nampakyet). Path then ascends gradually for about 1½ miles to Kyasasheu, Chinese village, about 40 houses. Path easy for mules all the way. Camping-ground to north of village. Room for about 500 men. Water from a stream distant about 200 yards. Wood and grass plentiful.
				N a m p a k y e t chaung.			

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 6A.

From Tapa Ferry to Kyasasheu (Hsahtihsen).

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.
CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

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INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Namtong (Kachin) on Loi Uin Tan Ridge
above Ta Pa Ferry.

To Nati (on Theinni-Kunlôn Route).

AUTHORITY AND DATE.—Lieutenant RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment; February 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
1	N a m p a u chaung.	10 5	10 5				
				N a m l a n g chaung, 2 yards by 8 in- ches. Stony b o t t o m. Flows into Nampau.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	General direction south-south-east. Easy rise to 7 furlongs, where path to right leads to Panpyek, Chinese village, 8 houses, and through to Môngsi. Then descend slightly to 1 mile 2 furlongs, where pass through Wingtang, Kachin village, 16 houses. Path continues to descend steadily down the crest of a spur through thinnish jungle. At 1 mile 7 furlongs pass Kuichung (or Kang-hong), Palaung village, 20 houses. From here path to right leads to Pangkyem, Palaung village, 30 houses. At 2 miles 3 furlongs path becomes fairly level along crest of an open spur. At 2 miles 5 furlongs path to left to Maw I, Chinese village, 3 houses. At 2 miles 7½ furlongs pass a portion of Nongheo (or Nongsan) below to left. Then descend to 3 miles 2 furlongs, where enter Nongheo, Palaung village, 15 houses. Steep descent of 200 yards to lower portion of village (A. B. 4,200 feet). Camping-ground for 100 men in upper village. At 3 miles 6 furlongs path to left to Makwan, La village, 6 houses. Path now leaves crest of spur and descends to right, in parts steeply, through long grass and thin jungle to 4 miles 7½ furlongs, where ford Namlang chaung (A. B. 3,000 feet), a descent of 2,800 feet from Namtong. Steep ascent to 5 miles 2½ furlongs, then short descent to a small stream and again ascend, steeply in places, up hillside covered with long grass to 6 miles 3 furlongs (A. B. 4,270 feet), from which point slight descent to 6 miles 6 furlongs, where enter Mantak, La village, 36 houses, situated in a depression of a long spur of Loi Panglom. Camping-ground for 500 men on level open ground close to water to north-west of village. (Village can supply for 5 days paddy 10 baskets, rice 3 baskets, fowls 20, hogs 5).

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
2	Ko-kai-tang.	9 1	19 6	N a m p a u chaung, 10 yards by 3 feet. Flowing at rate of about 1 mile an hour. A weir below ford. Stony bottom. Ap- proaches on left bank good, on right bank steep, up a bank 15 feet high. Bam- boos and small timber at hand for bridging.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>After leaving village path ascends to 7 miles $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, then fairly level, rising slightly along an open spur to 7 miles $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Then descends, at first gently, passing at 9 miles 1 furlong and 9 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs paths to left to Sankun (or Senkyen), La village, 8 houses; then steeply, in zigzags, down a hillside covered with long grass and thin jungle with occasional patches of cultivation to 10 miles $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; then level along the bank to 10 miles $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, where ford Nampau chaung (A. B. 1,900 feet). Camping-ground at 10 miles 5 furlongs close to stream, partially cleared; level ground about 100 yards by 80 yards. Path 2 to 3 feet in width. Rather a hard march for mules. Time on road $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. No village here.</p> <p>General direction south. Path ascends steeply to about 1 mile, then easier through thin jungle to 1 mile 7 furlongs, where pass through Wataw, La village, 18 houses. From here path to left leads to Khomeung, La village, 10 houses.</p> <p>Path continues to ascend, at first steeply through grass and scattered trees to 2 miles 3 furlongs, then nearly level to 2 miles $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, when gentle descent through jungle along ridge, passing at 3 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs a path to left to Nampeuk, Chinese village, 20 houses.</p> <p>At 3 miles $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs pass through Myinsan, Chinese village, 18 houses. (A. B. 4,300 feet). Camping room for about 300 men on level ground to north of village. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Path then ascends rather steeply through jungle to 3 miles 7 furlongs; then slight descent to 4 miles 1 furlong, where cross a small stream, bridg-</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
8	Pyinpang ...	6 7	26 5		Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>ed, and ascend to 4 miles 3 furlongs. Then descend gently to 4 miles 5 furlongs, where cross another small stream and ascend, again rather steeply, along open hillside to 5 miles (A. B. 5,100 feet) 3,200 feet above the Nampaw, where pass over a ridge. Path then descends gently along open grass-covered hillside, passing at 5 miles 3½ furlongs path to right to Laolai and at 6 miles ¼ furlong to left to Pang-kor-su. Then nearly level through open country with occasional groups of trees. At 6 miles 7 furlongs pass Laolai, Chinese village, 12 houses, on right, and Laokaw, Chinese village, 2 houses, on left.</p> <p>At 7 miles 7 furlongs path to left to Twitwichai, Chinese village, 6 houses. Path then rises to 8 miles 1 furlong, after which descends easily to 9 miles 1 furlong, where reach Kokaitang, Chinese village, 7 houses. (A. B. 4,650 feet).</p> <p>Path 2 to 3 feet wide, rather broken away in places. Time on march 6 hours. Camping-ground to east and south of village for about 400 men. Wood and grass plentiful; water scarce and not very good from a well to south of village. Village can supply for 3 days, daily paddy 2 baskets, rice 1 basket, hogs 2, fowls 3.</p> <p>General direction south-west. Slight rise after leaving village. Path then fairly level along opium cultivation, skirting wooded knolls to 1 mile 3 furlongs, where path to right to Laokaoshan, Chinese village, and to left to Pangpaw, Kachin village. Then gentle descent down a wooded depression in the top of the range, with rocky knolls on either side to 2 miles 4 furlongs, where path to left to Nam Sawn, La, Palaung, and Chinese village, 20 houses, distant about 1 mile.</p> <p>Path then ascends slightly to 3 miles 1 furlong, where path to right to Meung Paw, Shan village, 25 houses, and again descends, passing at 3 miles 6 furlongs another path to Meung Paw. Path then level to 4 miles 2 furlongs, where rise easily to 5 miles 1 furlong. Then again descend gently to 6 miles, where cross a small stream flowing through an opening in hills to left. Then ascend slightly, crossing at 6 miles 6 furlongs another small stream to 6 miles 7</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

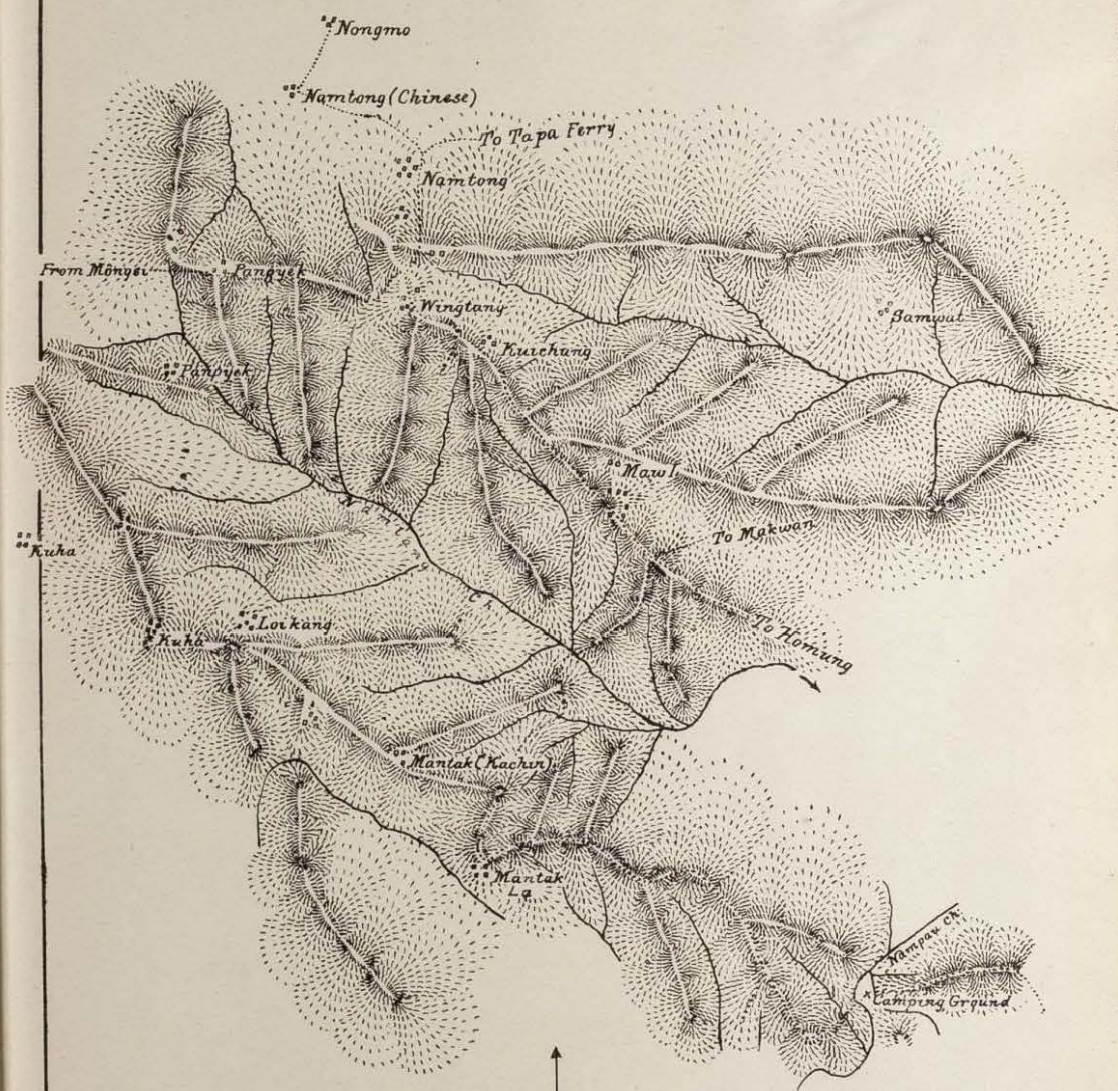
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
4	Panglao ...	9 0	35 5		Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>furlongs, where enter Pyin pang (Chinese Wuchon), Kachin village, 16 houses. (A. B. 4,400 feet.)</p> <p>Path about 2 feet wide, easy for mules. Time on road $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Camping-ground about 80 yards square to south-west of village. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Can supply daily for 5 days, paddy 5 baskets, rice 3 baskets, fowls 5, hog 1, bullock 1.</p>
5	Loi Malen...	12 6	48 3				<p>General direction west. Slight ascent to 5 furlongs, where pass through upper portion of village. Short descent, then rather steep ascent to 1 mile 2 furlongs. Another short descent and ascent to 1 mile $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; then gentle descent, open country, to 2 miles 5 furlongs, and again ascend to 3 miles. Then descent along steep hillside, covered with trees, forming the watershed between the Nampaw and Mawtauka valleys. At 3 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs path to right leads to Silanshan, Kachin village, 6 houses. Then ascend to 3 miles 6 furlongs, hillsides still tree-covered, descend to 4 miles, then up and down through fairly open country along right side of hills. At 5 miles 2 furlongs and 5 miles 4 furlongs cross two small streams. At 5 miles 7 furlongs path to left leads to Kõnmulen, Kachin and Palaung village, 11 houses. Then slight ascent to 6 miles 4 furlongs, where pass Puntu (or Pungkataung), Lana Kachin village, 10 houses. (A. B. 5,400 feet.) Then easy descent, at first through jungle, then open to 7 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, where ascend to 7 miles 5 furlongs and again descend along open spur to 8 miles 5 furlongs. Then ascend through jungle, path very rough to 9 miles, where enter Panglao, Lana Kachin village, 20 houses. (A. B. 4,800 feet.) Path about 2 feet wide, rough in places, and last mile badly cut up. Fairly easy for mules. Time on march $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Camping-ground room for about 100 men in upper part of village. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Can supply daily for 5 days paddy 4 baskets, rice 2 baskets, fowls 6, eggs 20, hog 1, bullock 1.</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
				N a m t e n g c h a u n g, 1 yard by 6 in- ches. Stony bottom. Good timber bridge.			steeply, up clear hill, passing at 2 miles path to right to Kumka, Kachin village, 15 houses, to 3 miles 2 furlongs. Then level to 3 miles 7 furlongs, where enter Palaung village Wahpang, 10 houses. Descend to 4 miles 1 furlong, where cross Namteng, a small stream. A path back to right leads to Chinese part of Wahpang.
				N a m h i l e m c h a u n g, 8 yards by 18 inches. Stony bottom. Ap- proaches steep. Flows south-east.			Steep ascent to 4 miles 5 furlongs, then gentle descent to 5 miles, where cross a small stream and ascend to 5 miles 2 furlongs. Nearly level to 5 miles 7 furlongs, then descend to 6 miles 2½ furlongs and ascend steadily to 7 miles 7 furlongs, where enter Pangpyek, Palaung village, 10 houses. Camping-ground for 100 men to north of village. (A. B. 6,500 feet).
					Mandalay.		Then a long descent down an open spur, passing at 8 miles 2 furlongs a path to right to Manseuk, Palaung village, 7 houses, to 10 miles 3 furlongs, where cross Namhilem chaung. (A. B. 5,600 feet.) From here ascend steeply through jungle to 11 miles, then gently and more open to 11 miles 3 furlongs. Then descend gently to 11 miles 5 furlongs, where another path to right to Manseuk. Path then enters thin jungle, passes at 11 miles 7 furlongs path to right to Kachin village Pangsak and Nati and runs level along spur to 12 miles 6 furlongs, where enter Loi Malen, Palaung village, 11 houses. (A. B. 4,450 feet).
						Northern Shan States.	Path 2 to 3 feet wide, rough in places. A hard march for mules. Time on road 8 hours. Camping-ground 40 yards square in pôngyi kyaung enclosure. Another, 100 yards by 60 yards, on spur to west of village. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Can supply daily for 5 days paddy 5 baskets, rice 2 baskets, fowls 5, hog 1, bullock 1.
6	Nati	...	6 4 54 7				General direction south. Return by same path to 1 mile. Then slight rise, passing at 1 mile 2 furlongs small stream at head of valley and at 1 mile 6 furlongs path to right back to Mankwong, Kachin village, 3 houses. Then level to 2 miles 1½ furlongs, where pass Namleng, Kachin village, 3 houses. Room to camp for small force, but water-supply insufficient. Path then descends easily through thin jungle along top of spur, passing at 3 miles 1 furlong and 3 miles 5 furlongs paths to left to Upper Pangsak to 3 miles 7½ furlongs,

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
				<p>N a m n i m chaung, 80 yards by 3 feet, flowing at rate of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour at the ford. Stony bottom, but even. Approaches difficult. Standing room on banks for about 30 mules at a time. Took one hour to cross 100 mules.</p> <p>Banks jungle-covered; some bamboos on left bank.</p> <p>Namyè chaung, 10 yards by 18 inches. Stony bottom. Approaches easy. Flows into Namnim about 200 yards lower down.</p>	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>where pass through lower portion of Pangsak, Kachin village, total 14 houses. Camping-ground for small force to west of village. From here descend through thin jungle and long grass, easy to 4 miles 5 furlongs, then very steep, path rough and narrow to 6 miles 1 furlong, where reach bank of Namnim chaung, crossed by a difficult ford. Pass through some paddy-fields to 6 miles 3 furlongs, where cross Namyè chaung and reach camp in paddy-fields at 6 miles 4 furlongs. Path averages 2 feet in width. Good to Pangsak, then bad. Rather difficult for mules. Time on road $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Camping accommodation in paddy-fields to north of village for 1,000 men; wood, water, and grass plentiful. Can supply daily for 3 days paddy 5 baskets, rice 3 baskets, fowls 5, eggs 25, bullock 1.</p>



Sheet 1.
Plane Table Sketch

NAMTONG

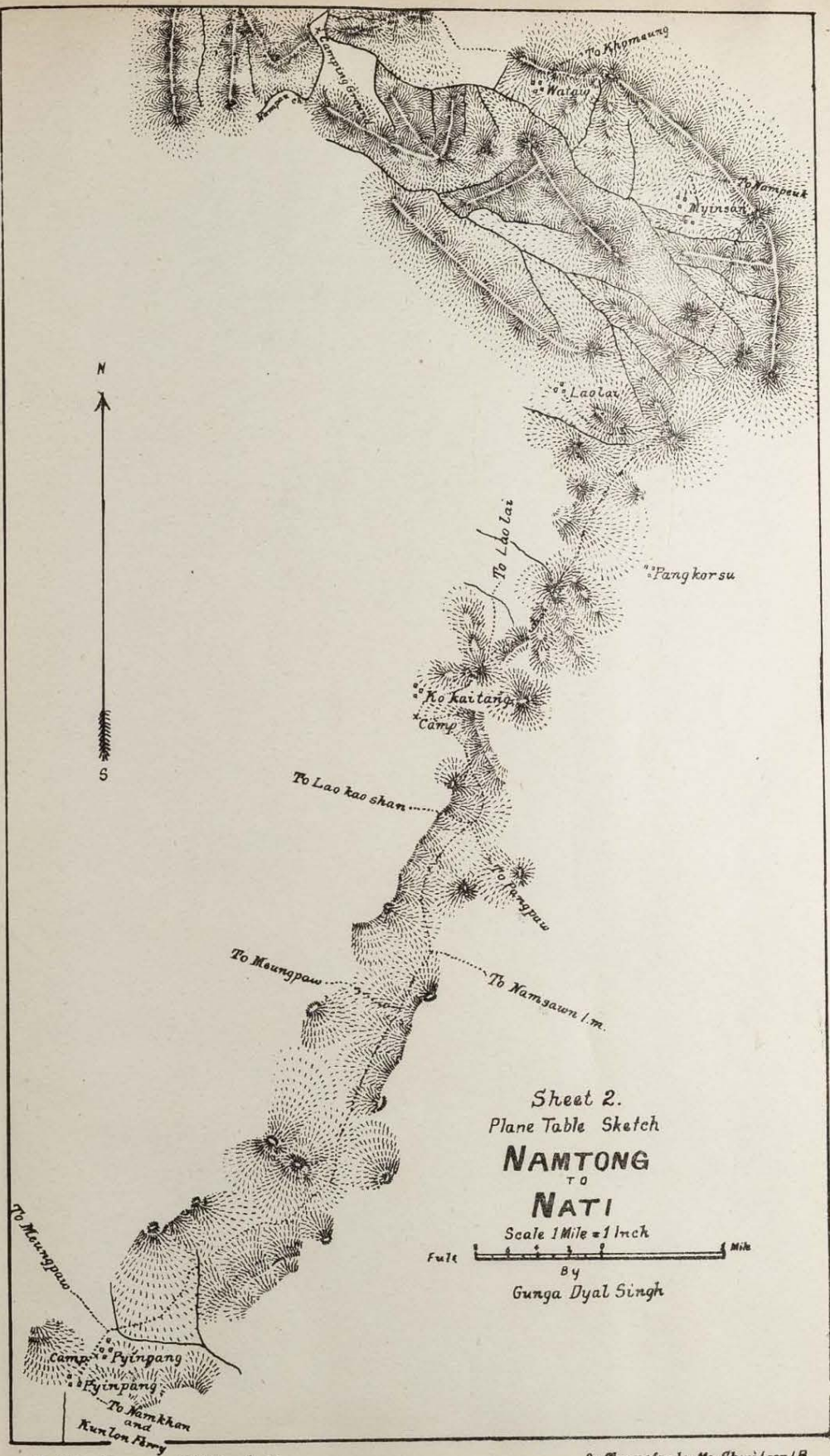
T.D.

NATI

Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch

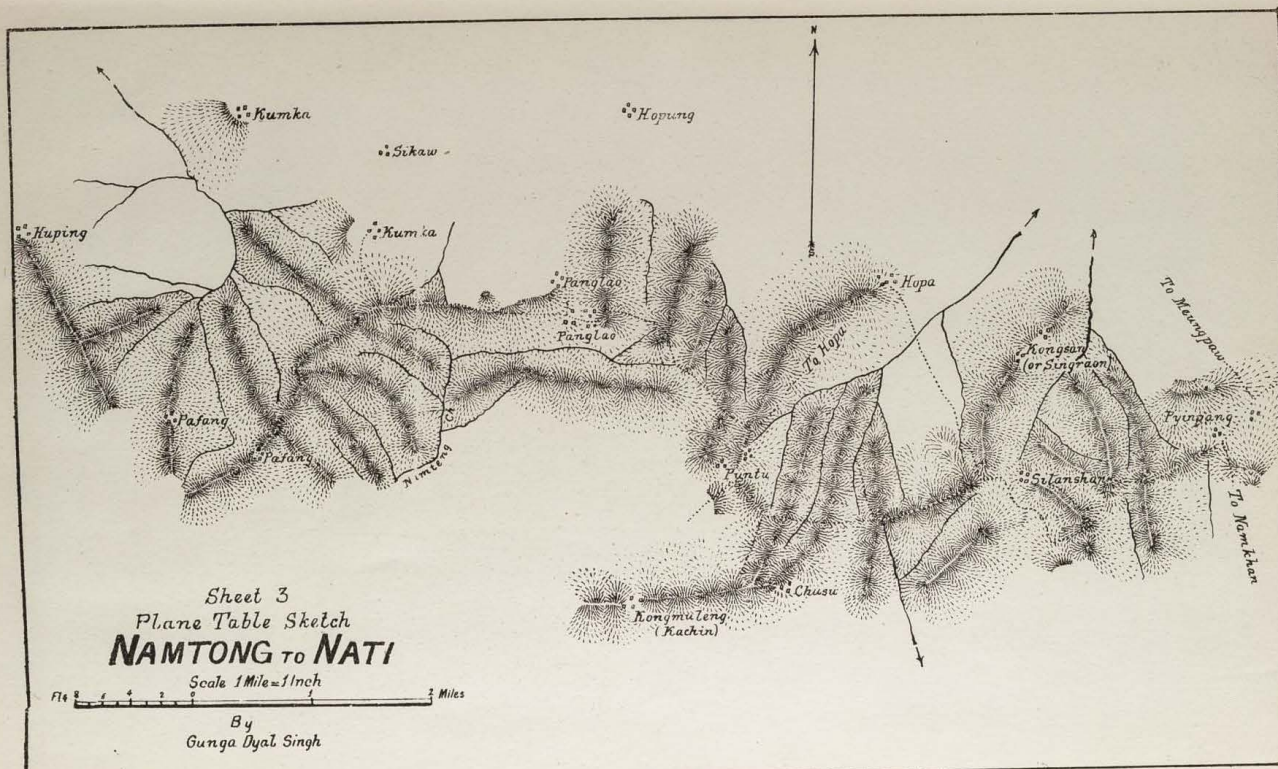
F. 1. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

Gunsa Dyal Singh



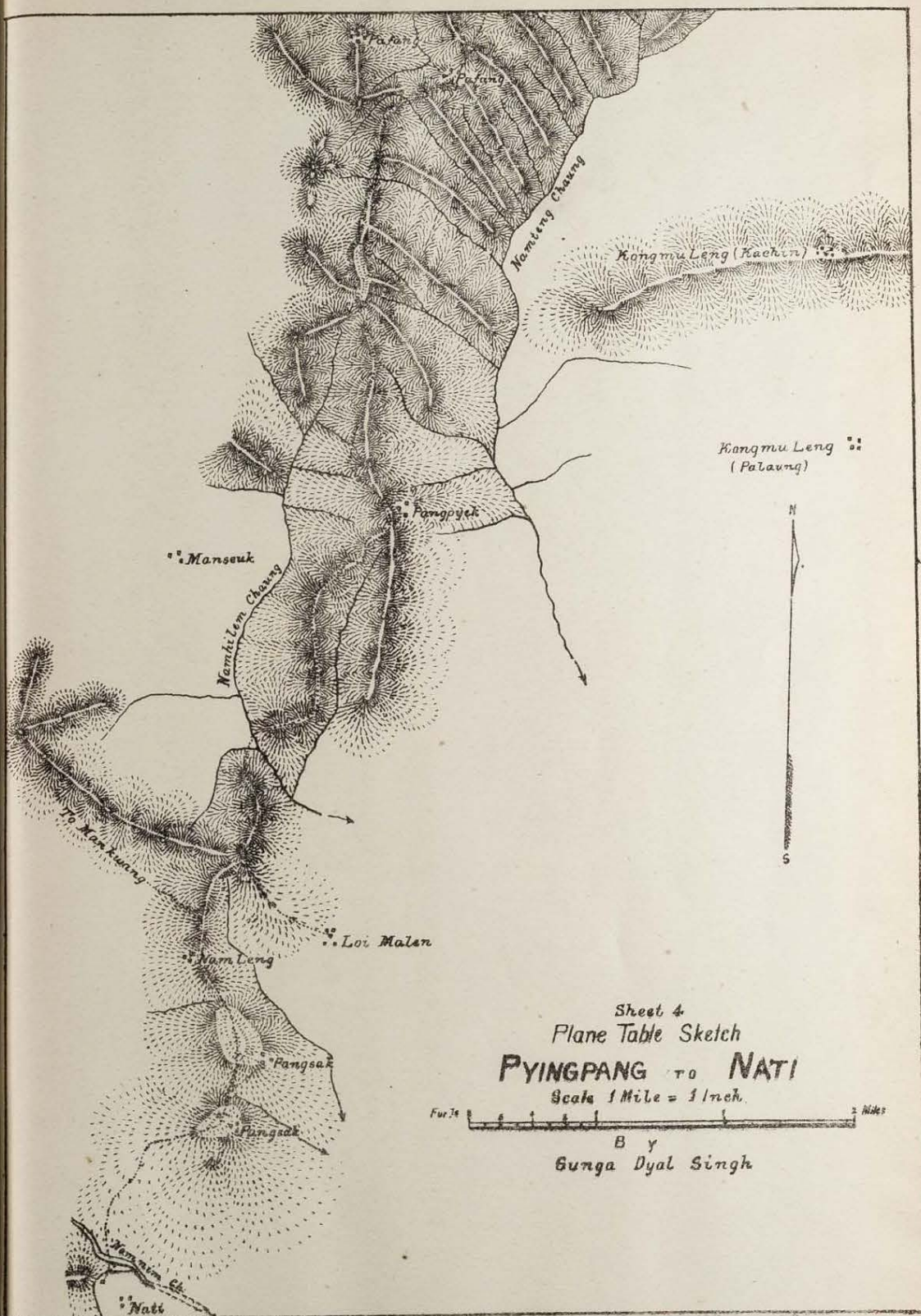
I.B. Office Rangoon 13th March 95.

On Transfer by Mr. Shwe Loon I.B.



Intelligence Branch Rangoon 12th March 95.

On Transfer by Mr. Shwee Loon I.B.



I.B. Office Rangoon 14 March 95.

On Transfer by Mg. Shwe Loon I.B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Namtong (Kachin) on Loi Uin Tan Ridge above
Ta Pa Ferry to Nati (on Theinni-Kunlön Route).

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 7A.

From Pyin pang

To Kumlôn Ferry.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant RIGBY, Wilts Regiment. February 1895. (From Native information.)

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Kaung-et ...	8	8	...			General direction south-east. Path rises easily through jungle, along the side of a hill for about 2 miles. Then descends gently about 3 miles to Namkhan. Kachin village, 24 houses. Continues to descend gently for about 1½ miles to Namche chaung. After crossing this, path rises gently about 1½ miles to Kaung-et. Path good for mules. Camping-ground good to east of village. Water from streams.
				Namche chaung			
2	Nonglôn ...	7	15	...			General direction south-east. Path descends slightly about 3 miles to Shaomati, Kachin village. Then level all the way to Nonglôn, Kachin village. Camping-ground in fields to west of village good. Water from streams. Path good for mules.
3	Supnim ...	7	22	...			General direction south-east. Path descends easily all the way to Supnim, Kachin village, close to ferry. Path easy for mules. Camping-ground good in northern part of village. Water from river.
					Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 7A.

From Pyinpang to Kunlôn Ferry.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 8.

From Nati				To Theinni.			
AUTHORITY AND DATE:—Lieutenant RIGBY, Wilts Regiment. February 1895.							
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
1	Namsalap...	10 4	10 4	<p>Namyè chaung 10 yards by 18 inches. Stony bottom. Rapid current. Approaches steep; runs into Namnim about 1½ miles lower down.</p> <p>Namtu chaung 8 yards by 18 inches. Stony bottom. A bad slip- pery ford.</p>	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>General direction west. After leaving camping-ground cross two small streams to 3 furlongs, where ford the Namyè chaung. Path then up and down, rising mostly, very rough through thick jungle on south side of Namtao valley passing at 1 mile 4 furlongs path to left to Hoto, Kachin village, seven houses, to 3 miles (A. B. 2,800 feet) 1,100 feet above Nati. Then nearly level crossing by the watershed of the Namtao and Namtu valleys to north side of valley. Path still rises slightly, crossing several small streams to 3 miles 5 furlongs, after which descends steadily. At 4 miles 6 furlongs and 6 miles ½ furlong bad marshy crossings. At 6 miles 4½ furlongs ford Namtu (Myitnge) chaung. At 6 miles 7 furlongs path to left to Namlak, Kachin (Maru) village, 15 houses. The valley now opens out to about 400 yards wide, traces of deserted paddy cultivation being visible. At 7 miles 3 furlongs a bad bit across a swampy valley. At 8 miles pass through Paliang, Shan village, seven houses. At 9 miles 5 furlongs path to right to Kōnlong, Kachin (Maru) village 15 houses, and to Mōngsi <i>via</i> Meungtam. At 9 miles 7 furlongs pass Manpop, Kachin, two houses, on left and at 10 miles 4 furlongs reach Namsalap, Shan village, five houses, path about 2 feet wide. Very bad in many places and difficult for mules. Time on road 7½ hours. Camping-ground for a brigade in paddy fields to south of village. Wood, water, and grass plentiful.</p>
2	Seung ...	14 0	24 4	Namsalap chaung 12 yards by 18 inches. Stony bottom. Approaches easy.			<p>General direction west. Path leads across paddy-fields to 3 furlongs where cross Namsalap chaung. Then rises slightly through jungle to 7 furlongs. At 1 mile ½ furlongs enter Kōnkaw, Shan village, eight houses. Path then descends gently through jungle, passing at 1 mile 6 furlongs path to left to Meungpwan, Shan village,</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
				N a m k y e chaung; 5 yards by 8 inches. Pe- bbly bottom. Easy ford.			ten houses, and crossing several small streams. At 2 miles 4 furlongs cross Namkyè and pass path to right to Manhim, Shan and Palaung, 15 houses. At 2 miles 7½ furlongs cross a small stream. At 4 miles ½ furlong a marshy bit. At 4 miles 2½ furlongs path to left to Tansaw, Shan village, 7 houses. Then cross a small open valley to 4 miles 5 furlongs, where ford Namsaw chaung and pass another path to left to Tansaw. Continue descending gently through dry jungle to 7 miles 4 furlongs, where cross a small stream bridged. Another at 8 miles, where good camping ground for about 300 men in valley near large banyan trees. At 8 miles 2½ furlongs path to left to Manhè, Shan village, 7 houses. Path now leaves jungle and country becomes more open, valley 2 to 3 miles broad, flat and grassy; cross four small streams and at 9 miles 7¼ furlongs a marshy bit. Then through dry open country with scattered trees to 13 miles where cross Namsili chaung. At 13 miles 7 furlongs reach Seung, Shan village, 50 houses, 5-day bazaar. Camping-ground at 14 miles to west of village. Room for a brigade any where in valley near. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Can supply daily for 10 days, paddy 5 baskets, rice 2 baskets, bullock 1. No fowls procurable. Path 2 to 3 feet wide. Good all the way; easy for mules. Time on road 6½ hours.
				N a m s a w chaung 5 yards by 1 foot. Pebbly b o t t o m. Easy ford.			
				N a m s i l i chaung; 5 yards by 1 foot. Pebbly b o t t o m. Good ap- proaches. Easy ford.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	
	Theinni ...			N a m y i n chaung; 20 yards by 18 inches. Stony bottom, flow- ing at rate of about 3 miles a n h o u r. Approaches good.			General direction west. After leaving village, a path to right leads to Molot, Shan village, 15 houses. The path, keeping to north side of valley, leads across paddy-fields, passing at 4 furlongs path to left to Naken, Shan village, 7 houses, to 7 furlongs where cross Namyin chaung. Path then leaves paddy-fields and leads across dry grass-covered ground crossing three small streams to 1 mile 5½ furlongs, where pass Kong-khelik, Shan, 20 houses, on left, and Mansa, Shan, 12 houses, on right. Cross two small streams to 2 miles 1 furlong, where pass Makkyek, Shan, 20 houses, on left, and Man-meik, Shan, 11 houses, on right. At 2 miles 4 furlongs cross a small stream to Wingka, Shan, 8 houses. Path then crosses three small marshy streams to 3 miles 6 furlongs, where pass Panglaw, Shan, 30

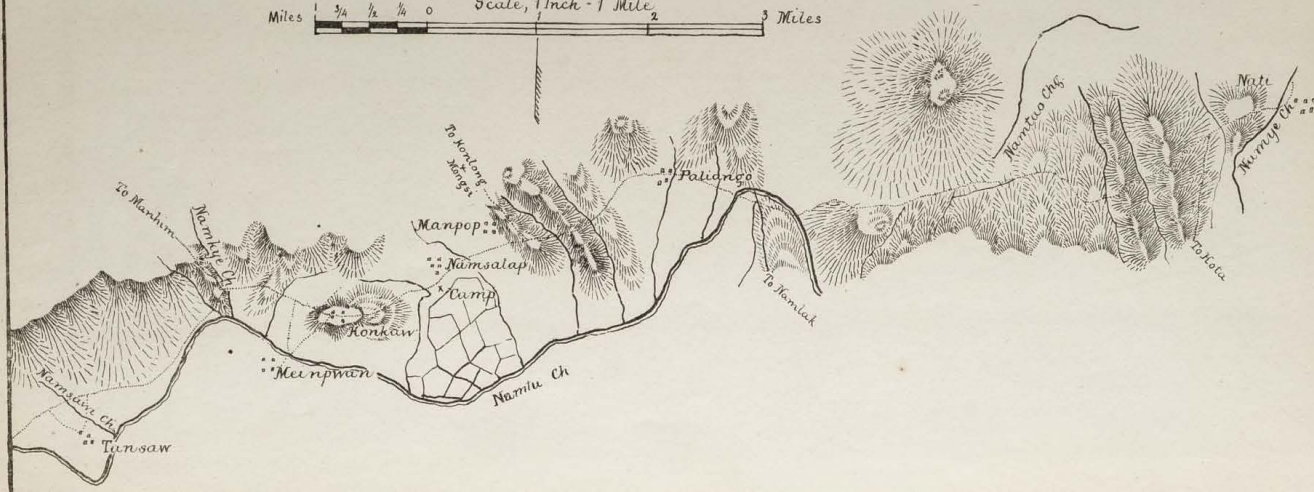
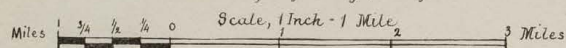
INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.	Namka-cho chaung: 3 yards by 1 foot. Firm bottom. Bridged.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	houses, on left, and Kho-ut, Shan, 8 houses, on right. Cross two more small streams to 4 miles 3 furlongs, where path to left to Wingnang, Shan, 50 houses. At 4 miles 5 furlongs cross Nam-ka-cho chaung 3 yards by 1 foot and at 5 miles reach Theinni town. Camping-ground near pōngyi kyaung for 1,000 men. In valley for any number. Wood, water, grass, and supplies plentiful. Path 2 to 3 feet broad. Good; easy for mules. Time on road 2½ hours.

Sheet I.

BY
Hav. Gunga Dyal Singh, Surveyor

Hav. Gunga Dyal Singh, Surveyor



Intelligence Branch, Burma, 9th-3-95

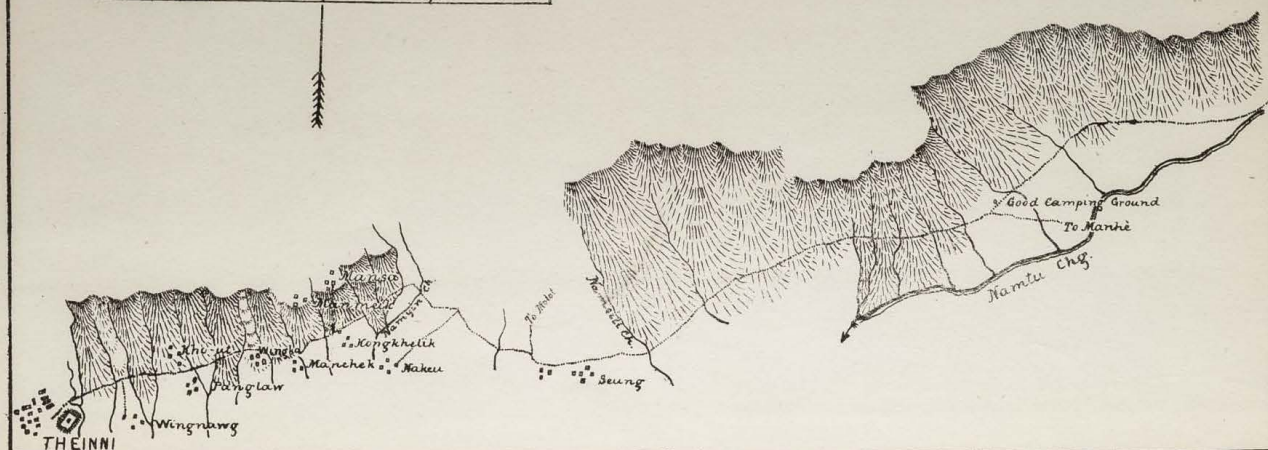
R. Dempster Corpl. I. B.

ROUTE 8
PLANE TABLE SKETCH
NATI TO THEINNI

BY
Nav. Gunga Dyal Singh I.B.

Scale, 1 mile = 1 Inch

Miles 0 1 2 3 Miles



I.B. Burma 7-2-95

R. Dempster Corpl. I.B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 8.

From Nati to Theinni.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 9.

From Kunlón

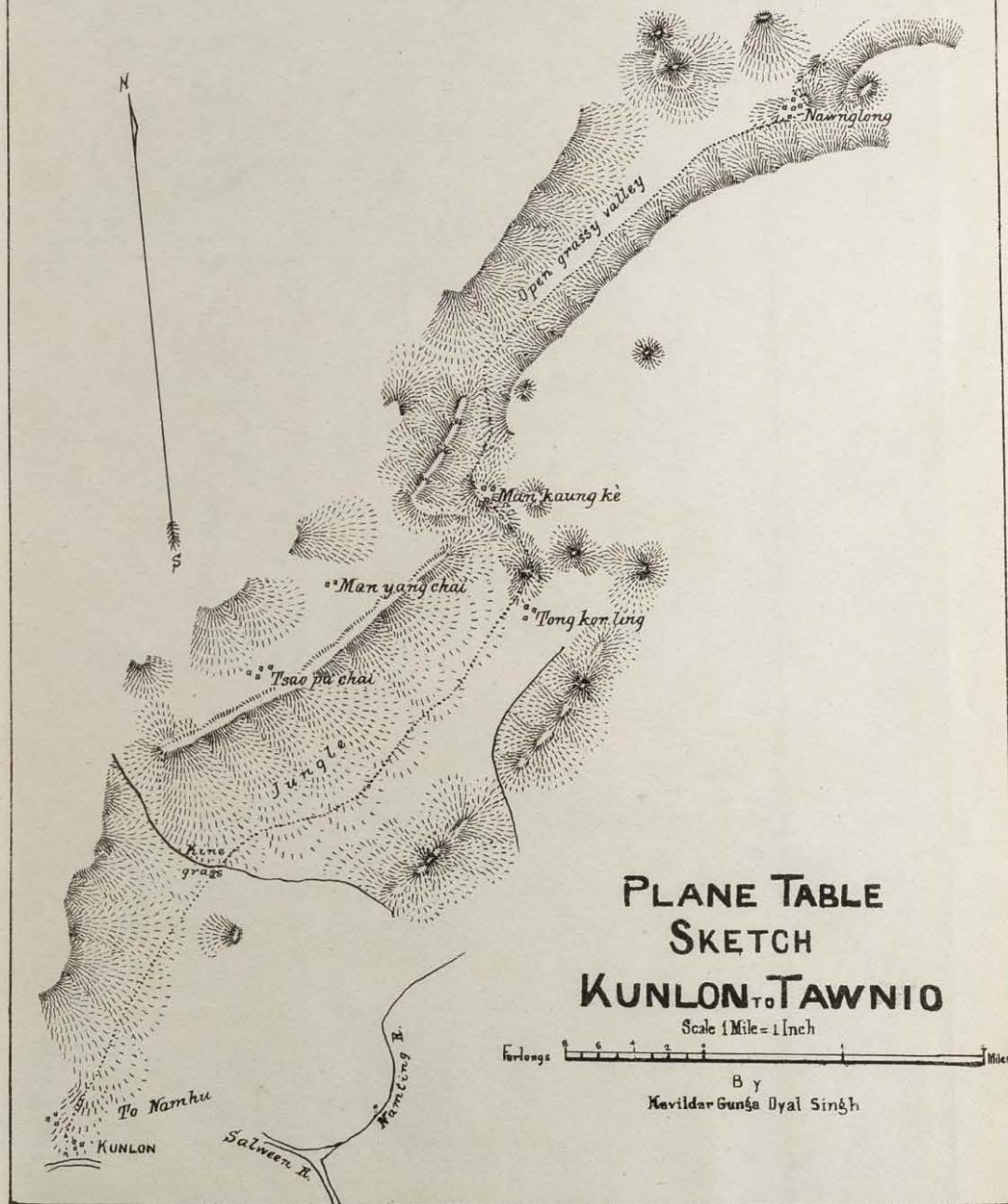
To Tawnio *via* Nawnglong.

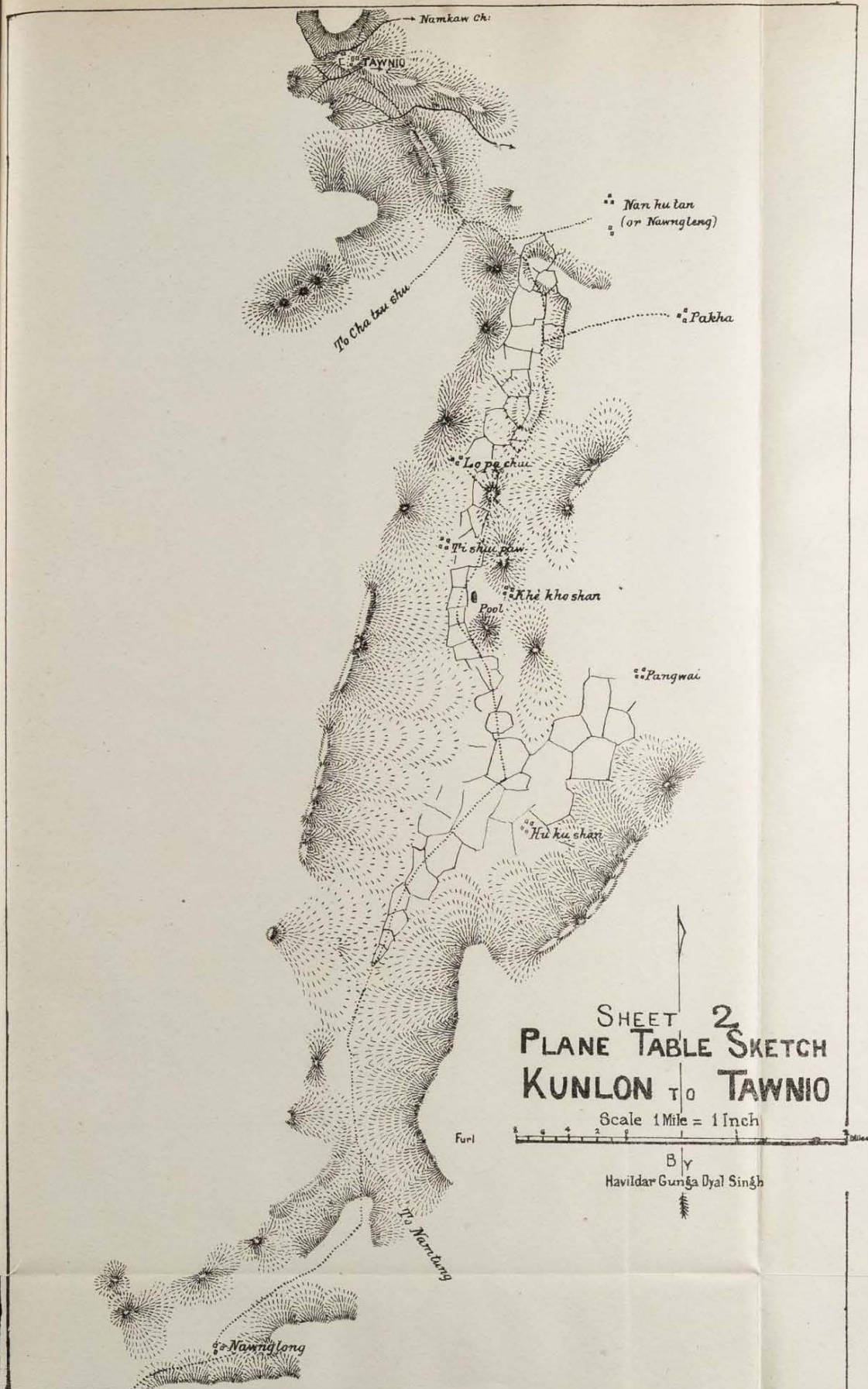
AUTHORITY AND DATE.—Lieutenant RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment ; March 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
1	Nawnglong	11 3	11 3	...			General direction north-east. Path ascends to 1½ furlong, where pass to right of Upper Kunlón village. From here a path to right branches off to Namhu, on the other route to Tawnio. Path then descends to 4½ furlongs and ascends at first steeply then very gently through jungle to 1 mile 3 furlongs, where a valley opens out to left. Then nearly level through kaing grass to 2 miles, where again enter jungle and ascend easily to 5 miles 2 furlongs where pass Tongkorling, Chinese village, eight houses (A. B. 3,350). Path then ascends steeply for 1,100 feet to 6 miles, where cross a ridge (A. B. 4,470) and descend rather steeply, passing at 6 miles 3½ furlongs Man-kawngkè, Chinese village, six houses, to 6 miles 7 furlongs where path to left leads to Yangshu, Chinese village, six houses. Then descend more gently through thick jungle crossing at 7 miles 2 furlongs, a small stream to 7 mile 5 furlongs, where leave jungle. From here path runs nearly level along a narrow, grassy valley with high, rocky hills covered with thin jungle and long grass on either side. At 10 miles pass some cultivation clearings and at 11 miles 1½ furlong after a short ascent reach Nawnglong, Chinese village, eight houses (A. B. 3,500), slight descent to camp at 11 miles 3 furlongs to north-east of village.
2	Tawnio ...	15 4	26 7			Kokang.	Path averages about 2 feet wide. Fairly easy for mules. Time on road 5½ hours. Camping ground very small, room with difficulty for 200 men with baggage animals. Wood and grass plentiful. Water scanty from a tank and small spring. Village can supply daily for five days, paddy 10 baskets, rice 5 baskets, fowls 20, and pigs 5. General direction north. Path rises to village and descends at first steeply, then gently through jungle to 1 mile 2 fur-

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
					Kokang.		<p>longs. Then fairly level to 1 mile 7 furlongs leading along left side of a narrow valley with rocky, jungle-covered hills on either side. Again descend to 2 miles 1 furlong, a Chinese village, Yu-phin-tü, being visible across valley to right. Path now leaves the valley and leads to left through bamboo jungle, rough, rocky and rather steep ascent, passing at 2 miles 7 furlongs path to right to Namhung (on alternative route to Kunlön), to 3 miles 2 furlongs where reach top of pass (A. B. 3,900) and come out into some opium cultivation. Descent to 3 miles 7 furlongs, then ascend gently, the path leading through patches of cultivation along valley with rocky, tree-covered hills on either side. At 4 miles 5 furlongs, path to left to Mishan village on hills. Path now leads through grass and thin jungle with occasional cultivation clearings, descending gently to 5 miles 4 furlongs where path to right to Hai Hsio Shui, eight houses. Valley now opens out and is well cultivated, the path ascending slightly. At 6 miles, 2 furlongs pass another path to right to Hu Ku Shan, good camping ground but very little water, distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. At 7 miles, the path leaves the valley and ascends gently to the left to 7 miles 6 furlongs. After a short descent continue ascending gently through long grass and occasional cultivation to 8 miles $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs where again descend through broken country, the hills to left being high and rocky, to right low and grass-covered; at 8 miles 6 furlongs path to right to Khè Kho Shan Country now more open and cultivated, a rocky, jungle-covered ridge to left. At 8 miles 7 furlongs pass a pool of dirty water to right. Path now leads over undulating ground through grass and cultivation. At 9 miles 6 furlongs and 9 miles 7 furlongs, path to left to Ti Shui Paw, distant $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. At 10 miles 5 furlongs, path back to right to Khè-Kho-Shan, five houses; another forward to right to Pakha, eight houses, distant about 1 mile. At 11 miles 3 furlongs, path to right to Heotang, six houses, and at 11 miles 7 furlongs, path to right to Nawngleng (or Na-hu-tan), 20 houses. Path now descends crossing a dry nullah in which is a cave from which a little water obtainable, and passing through hills to left. At 13 miles</p>





INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.	Stream 1 foot by 6 inches, pebbly bottom, bridged.		Kokang.	<p>issue on to a plateau and pass two paths to left, leading to Mankyu. Country to left very broken and jungle-covered. At 13 miles $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs path to left to Cha Tzu Shu. * (Sa Ti Soo) Path now leads over undulating ground crossing a dry nullah at 14 miles, and at 14 miles $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, a small stream flowing west. A slight rise over an undulation and descend to 15 miles $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs where cross a small stream and reach Tawnio at 15 miles 4 furlongs. Path 2 to 3 feet wide, easy for mules. Time on road $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours.</p> <p>Camping ground $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to west of village in paddy-fields for 500 men. Plenty of other available ground all round. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Supplies in moderate quantities.</p>

*Satisu.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 9.

From Kunlón to Tawnio *via* Nawnglong.

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—KOKANG.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 9A.

From Tawnio (Kokang)

To Yeung chang fu.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wilts Regiment; March 1895. From Native information (a clerk of the Heng of Kokang).

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Mali leng ...	13	13	.....	...	...	The path ascends very easily through small tree jungle for about 3 miles where pass Swa poo chang village, 15 houses. Then level for about 1½ miles to Htan san shui village, 10 houses. Then descends easily for about 2½ miles to Tonchang village, 13 houses. Then nearly level for about 6 miles to Mali leng village, 15 houses. Road good for mules. Grass plentiful. Water from a stream.
2	Chai yaleng	10½	23½	Mon twi hoe, 20 yards by 3 feet.	...	...	Path ascends for about 1 mile where reach Mon twi hoe stream which it follows for about 2 miles. Then reach Mon twi, Shan village, 15 houses. Path then ascends easily for about 2½ mile where reach Monchang Shan village, 8 houses. Path then descends easily for about 1½ mile to Koe kye shu, Chinese village, 5 houses. Then easy ascent about 3½ miles to Chai yaleng village, 6 houses. Road good for mules. Grass always plentiful. Water from well.
3	Mong phon kai.	11	34½	Mon twi hoe...	...	...	Path nearly level for 3 miles, through big tree jungle to Chyauk yaung chai, 2 houses. Continues level for about 2 miles to Shochai pa, 12 houses. Then rise slightly for about 3 miles, where cross Mon twi hor stream. Path then level for about 3 miles to Mōng phon kai village, 16 houses. Road good for mules. Grass plentiful. Water from a stream.
4	Pi ku ting...	11½	46	Mo lan ting, 3 yards by 1 foot bridged.	...	...	Path rises slightly through big tree jungle for about 2½ miles to Mo lan ting, 10 houses. Then descends easily for about 3½ miles to Ling kang chai, 5 houses. Path then nearly level for about 1½ miles, when cross Mo lan ting stream. Path after a slight rise, then level for about 4 miles to Pi ku ting village, 8 houses. Road good for mules. Grass plentiful. Water from well.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 9A.

From Tawnio (Kokang) to Yeung chang fu,—12
stages—119 miles.

—
MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 9B.

From Tawnio (Kokang)

To Long-ling.

AUTHORITY AND DATE:—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wilts Regiment. (From Native information.)

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Mali-leng ...	13	13	...			} See Route No. 9A.
2	Chai-yaleng	10½	33½	...			
3	Mong Phon-kai.	11	44½	...			
4	Kyan-lôn ...	8½	53	...			Path ascends easily through jungle for about 3 miles. Then easy descent for about 2 miles to Nan saw pa village, 6 houses. Then level for about 2½ miles, and easy ascent for last mile to Kyan-lôn. Road good for mules. Grass plentiful. Water from well.
5	Kyan-sie ...	9	62	...			Path sandy and rocky, up and down through big tree jungle all the way. Easy for mules. Grass very scarce. Water from well.
6	Pein-ka ...	7½	69½	...			Path ascends easily through jungle for about 1½ miles to Htaw-kye-kyai. Then descends easily for about 2 miles to Salween river, after crossing which, path level for about 4 miles to Pein-ka. Road good for mules. Grass plentiful. Water from stream.
				Salween river 100 yards broad; one small boat worked by men from a small village of 3 houses, name Kan-kyai, close to river. Boat takes 2 mule-loads at a time.			
7	Nan-sie ...	6½	76	...			Path level for about 1 mile. Then ascends easily for about 3 miles, when cross Nan-sie-hor stream. Then descend easily for a mile to a village (name unknown); then nearly level for about 2½ miles to Nan-sie. Road good for mules. Grass plentiful. Water from streams.
				Nan-sie-hor, 10 yards by 2 feet.			
8	Syan-ta ...	9½	85½	...			Path level through paddy-fields for about 4 miles, when cross Syan-ta-hor stream. Then continues level through fields for about 5½ miles to Syan-ta. Road good for mules. Grass plentiful. Water from well.
				Syan-ta-hor, 10 yards by 2½ feet.			

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 9B.

From Tawnio (Kokang) to Long-ling.

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 9C.

From Nati				To Kunlon Ferry.			
AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment; March 1895.							
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Namlók ...	8.3	8.3	...	...	...	<p>General direction east. After leaving Nati village path runs level along left edge of paddy cultivation on south side of Namnim valley.</p> <p>At 5 furlongs cross a small stream and at 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong cross Namti.</p> <p>Path now leaves the valley and ascends up a jungle-covered spur, at first steeply then easy to 1 mile 7 furlongs, after which nearly level, the jungle becoming thinner.</p> <p>At 2 miles 5 furlongs pass lower Pangwa, Maru-Kachin village, five houses. At 3 miles 7 furlongs a rough ascent to 4 miles 1 furlong, then fairly easy to 5 miles, where path to right to another portion of Pangwa village.</p> <p>Path then up and down along a ridge covered with thin jungle and long grass to 6 miles 6 furlongs, where pass through Upper Pangwa village. From here a path to right leads to Hoti, Maru-Kachin, five houses.</p> <p>Path then up and down, mainly ascending, crossing four small nullahs, the ascent from the last being very steep and rough to 7 miles 4 furlongs (A.B. 4,800 feet). Then gentle descent to 8 miles 3 furlongs, where reach camping ground to left of path, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Namlók, a Maru-Kachin village, 10 houses. (A.B. 4,450 feet.)</p> <p>Path averages 2 feet in width. Fairly easy for mules. Time on road $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Camping accommodation on unlevel ground for about 400 men.</p> <p>Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Namlók can supply daily for five days,—paddy 8 baskets, rice 3 baskets, fowls 7, pigs 3.</p>
				Namti, 8 yards by 18 inches; stony bottom; rough approaches.	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	
2	Kangmōng...	7.1	15.4	...	...	...	<p>General direction east. After leaving camp path ascends to 2 furlongs, where pass through Namlók village. Then gentle descent along jungle-covered spur passing at 7 furlongs an old path to left to Nati. At 1</p>

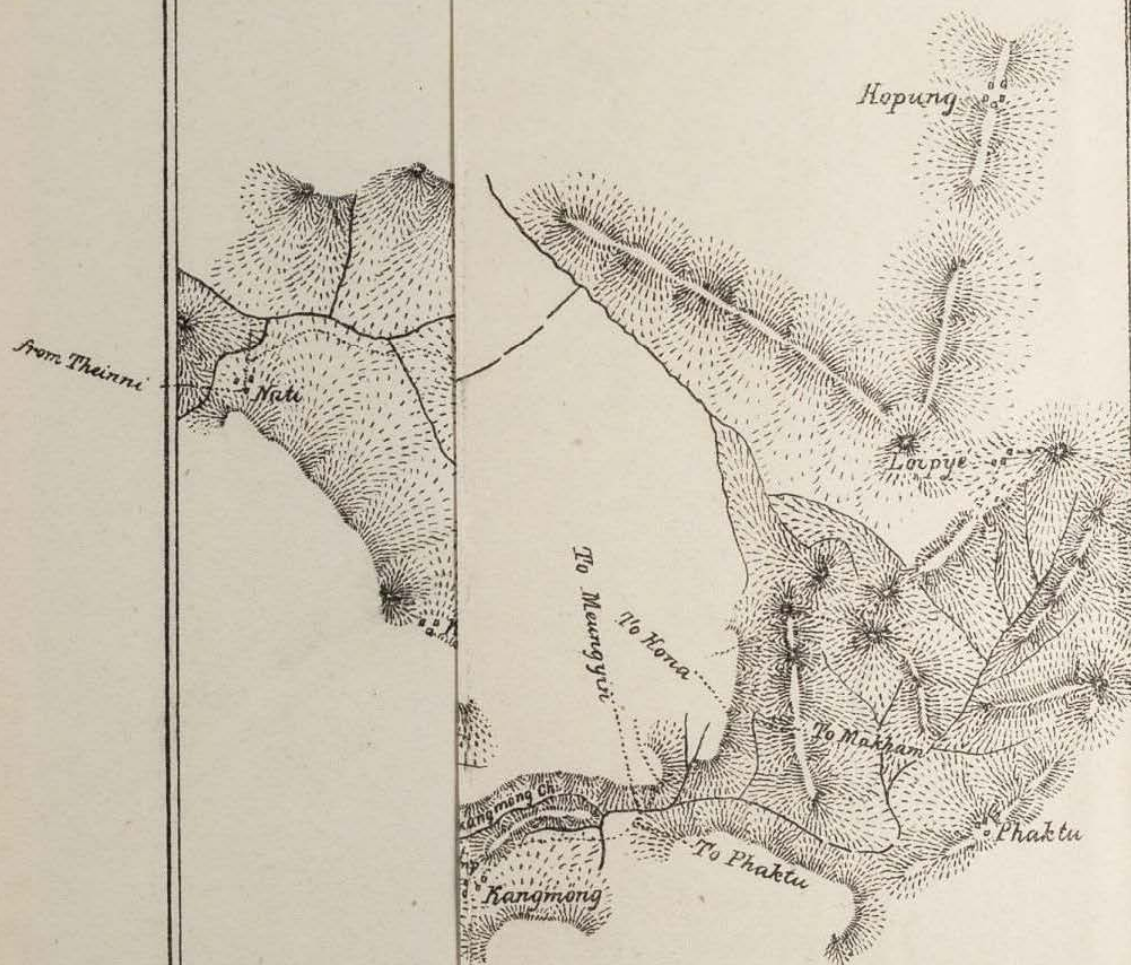
INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
3	Pangwo ...	7.3	22.7	<p>Namtao, 3 yards by 18 inches; stony bottom. Approaches easy.</p> <p>Nam-kang-möng, 5 yards by 1 foot; pebbly bottom; approaches easy.</p> <p>Nam-kang-möng, 4 yards by 8 inches; pebbly bottom.</p>	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	<p>mile 6½ furlongs pass Konhsa, Maru-Kachin, village, five houses. From here path to right to Loi-nim, Maru-Kachin, four houses, on hill across valley. Path continues, mainly descending, with a few short ascents to 3 miles 6 furlongs, where cross Nam-lyeng nullah, dry at this point (A.B. 3,850 feet). Then nearly level across an open grassy valley, passing at 4 miles 1 furlong,—path to right to Loi-nim, to left to Nam-lyeng, Maru-Kachin, three houses.</p> <p>Path then again enters jungle and descends slightly, rough in parts. At 5 miles 6 furlongs path to left to Nöng-löng, Maru-Kachin, three houses. At 6 miles path to left to Nöng-möng-lyeng, Maru-Kachin, four houses.</p> <p>At 6 miles 2 furlongs cross Namtao stream. Path then good and level through tree-jungle to 7 miles, where cross Nam-kang-möng and reach camping-ground at 7 miles 1 furlong.</p> <p>Path 2 to 3 feet wide. Easy for mules. Time on road 3¼ hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground in paddy-fields on left bank of stream, 500 yards from Kangmöng, Maru-Kachin village, 10 houses. Accommodation for about 1,000 men. On right bank of stream on open ground for about the same number.</p> <p>Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Village can supply daily for five days,—paddy 6 baskets, rice 3 baskets, fowls 10, pigs 5.</p> <p>General direction east. After leaving camp, path level to 2½ furlongs, where pass Kang-möng village and bend to left, passing through tree-jungle to 1 mile 2 furlongs, where cross a small stream. At 1 mile 3½ furlongs pass path to right to Phak-tu, Maru-Kachin, six houses, to left to Möng-yin.</p> <p>At 1 mile 4½ furlongs cross Nam-kang-möng stream and at 1 mile 7¼ furlongs cross two more small marshy streams. Path then up and down to 2 miles 3 furlongs, where path to right to Makham, Maru-Kachin, eight houses, to left to Hona and Nam-lyeng, both Kachin villages.</p> <p>Path then rises easily to 3 miles 1 furlong, where a steep bit to 3 miles 2½ furlongs (A. B. 4,200 feet). Short descent, then fairly level, winding along sides of hills through jungle and high grass to 3 miles 6 furlongs, when it ascends easily to 5 miles, where pass</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

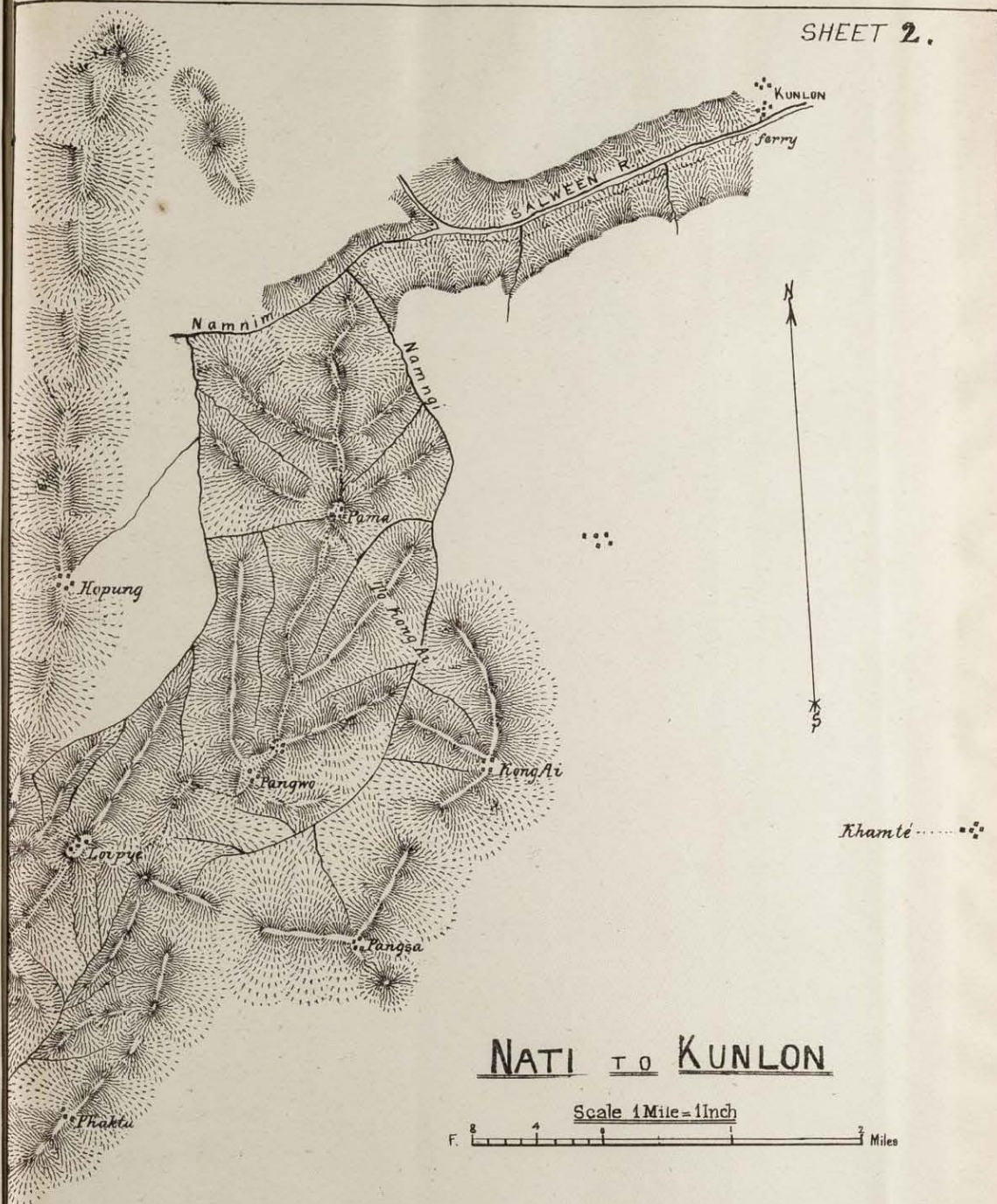
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
4	Kunlon ...	9.1	32.0	...	...	...	<p>through a large patch of poppy-cultivation and enter Loi-pyè village, Maru-Kachin, three houses (A. B. 5,200 feet). Path then descends easily along a ridge through jungle to 7 miles, where enter Upper Pang-wo, Maru-Kachin (A. B. 4,400 feet). From here a path to right leads to Pang-sa, Maru-Kachin, seven houses, distant 2½ miles. Path then descends easily to 7 miles 3 furlongs, where enter Lower Pang-wo village, total 17 houses. Path 2 to 3 feet wide. Easy for mules. Time on road 3¼ hours. No camping-ground. Cleared a small patch of jungle near the village to pitch tents. Wood and bamboo leaves plentiful; water sufficient. Village can supply daily for three days,—paddy 6 baskets, rice 4 baskets, fowls 15, pigs 3.</p> <p>General direction south-east. Path descends steadily through jungle, rough and steep in parts.</p> <p>At 2 miles 2 furlongs path to right leads to Kong-ngai, Maru-Kachin, six houses. At 2 miles 3 furlongs, pass through Pa-ma, Maru Kachin, three houses (A. B. 2,850 feet). At 3 miles 6 furlongs, path to left to Pyin-yè, Maru-Kachin, six houses, and at 4 miles 4 furlongs path to left to Hopôn, Maru-Kachin, six houses.</p> <p>At 4 miles 5 furlongs cross Nam-nai stream, just above its junction with the Nam-nim (A. B. 1,550 feet).</p> <p>Path now level through jungle and high grass to 5 miles 5 furlongs, from which point it runs along the edge of the Salween river crossing alternate patches of sand and rocks.</p> <p>At 6 miles 3 furlongs path to right to Pang-kya, Maru-Kachin, 10 houses.</p> <p>At 8 miles 7 furlongs reach the ferry opposite Kunlon village.</p> <p>Path 2 to 3 feet in width. Bad and difficult in parts.</p> <p>Kunlon, a Shan village of 22 houses, about 1 furlong from river and about 80 feet above it.</p> <p>Camping-ground between village and river on bazaar-ground; 150 yards square. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Village can supply daily for five days, paddy 7 baskets, rice 4 baskets, fowls 10.</p>
				Salween river, 200 yards broad, flowing at rate of about 1 mile an hour. Ferry consists of three small dug-outs worked by men from Kunlon village. (See Ferries.)	Mandalay.	Northern Shan States.	

SHEET 1.



I.B. Office Rangoon 29th Transfer by Mg. Shwe Loon I.B.

SHEET 2.



I.B. Office Rangoon 27th June 95.

On Transfer by Mg. Shwé Loon I.B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 9C.

From Nati to Kunlon Ferry.

MILITARY DISTRICT—MANDALAY.

CIVIL DISTRICT—NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 10.

From Tawnio

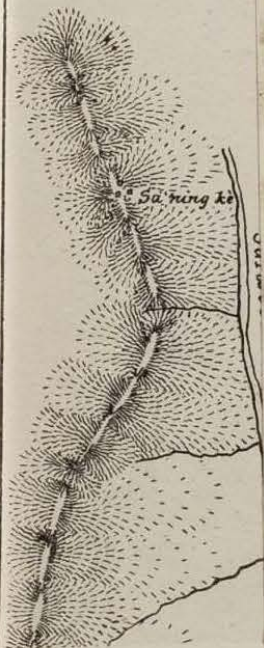
To Cha Tzu Shu (Sa Ti Soo) *via* Hon Shito Hor.

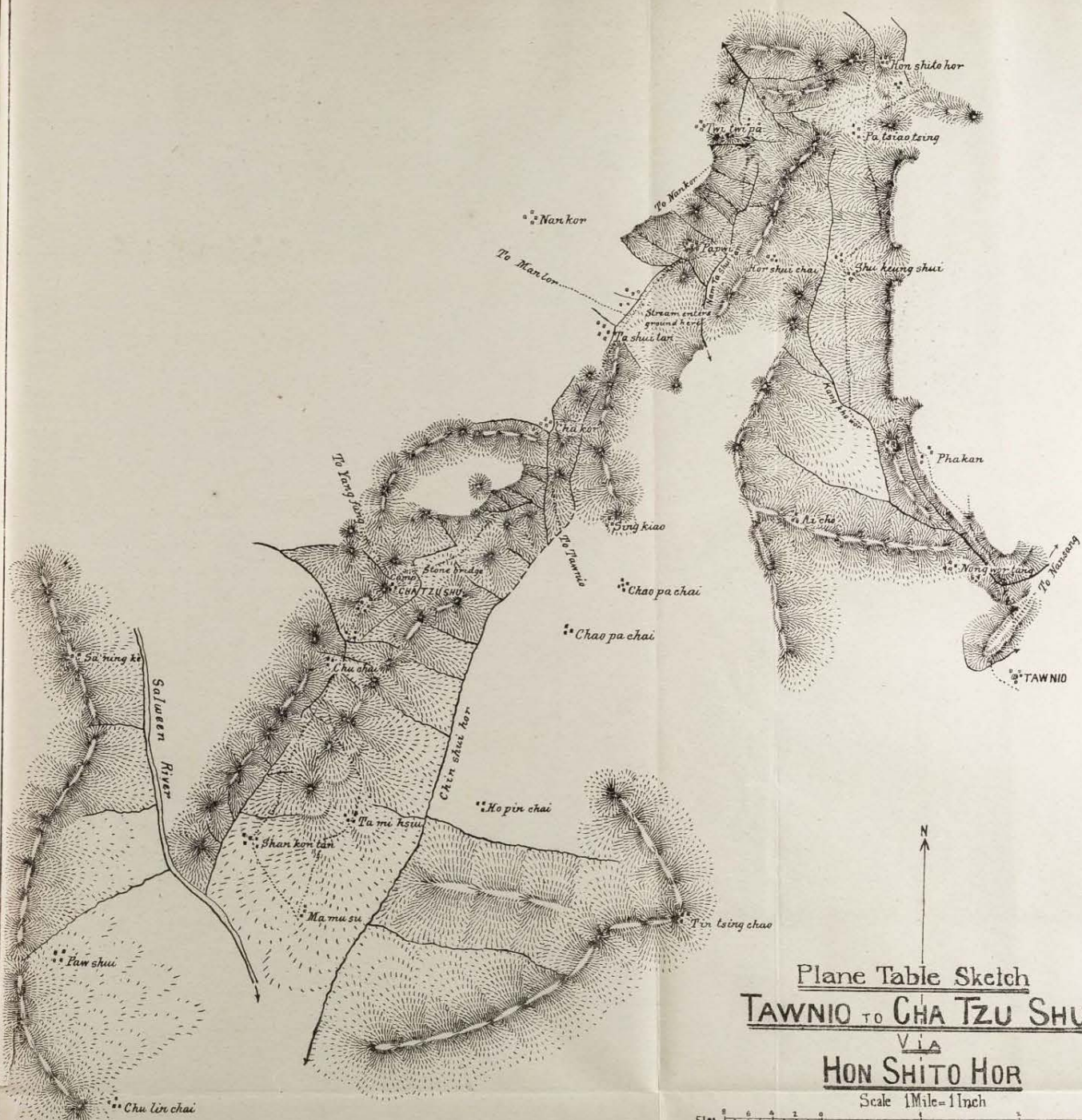
AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment : March 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
1	Hon Shito Hor (Hôn Si Tôn Hor).	M.F. 7.4	M.F. 7.4		...	Kokang.	<p>General direction north.</p> <p>Path leads for first 3 miles across an undulating plain covered with patches of cultivation, grass, and scattered trees. At 3 furlongs path to right leads to Nansang, Shan village.</p> <p>At 7 furlongs path to left to Nong Wor Tang, Chinese village, seven houses, distant 300 yards.</p> <p>At 2 miles 3 furlongs pass through Phakan, Shan village, eight houses.</p> <p>Path now enters jungle along the foot of the hills. At 3 miles cross a dry rocky nullah and ascend to 3 miles 2 furlongs, then a rough descent to 3 miles 7 furlongs, where re-cross nullah, which here contains a little water.</p> <p>Path then ascends steadily, steeply for the most part, at first through thinnish tree jungle then through grass and cultivation up a narrow valley. The hills to the left are covered with thin tree jungle, to the right rocky and precipitous.</p> <p>At 4 miles 4 furlongs path to left to Hor Shui Chai, eight houses, in hills across valley. At 5 miles 1 furlong pass Shu Keung Shui, eight houses, on left (A.B. 5,000 feet); the valley now flattens out, the hills being bare and sloping less steeply. At 6 miles 5 furlongs pass Pa Tsiao Tsing, 10 houses, on left (A.B. 6,150 feet); continue ascent to 6 miles 7 furlongs; then level across col connecting the Nam Chou Pha hills to the east with the main range to the west. Short descent to 7 miles 4 furlongs, where reach Hon Shito Hor, Chinese village, 56 houses.</p> <p>Path 3 to 4 feet wide, steep in parts, but in excellent condition, easy for mules; time on road 3½ hours.</p> <p>Small camping-ground on sloping ground to south of village. Wood brought from a distance. Water from springs below village. Grass fairly plentiful. Supplies in moderate quantities.</p>

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
2	Cha Tzu Shu.	M.F. 9.2	M.F. 16.6	Char Kor Shui, 1½ yards by 8 inches; pebbly bottom. Semi-circular single-arch stone bridge.	...	Kokang.	<p>General direction south-west.</p> <p>Short ascent after leaving village; then gentle descent along open hillside to 1 mile 7 furlongs, where pass Twi Twi Pa, 17 houses. From here a path to right leads to Nankor, 40 houses, distant about 2½ miles.</p> <p>Path then ascends slightly to 2 miles 4 furlongs, where cross a small col on the watershed. (To this point there is an alternative path from Hon Shito Hor along the top of the hills to the east, more hilly and slightly longer than the proper route.)</p> <p>At 2 miles 5 furlongs cross a small stream and rise gently up a valley or depression on the top of the hills. Grassy slopes on each side with some opium cultivation to right. At 3 miles 4½ furlongs pass Papwi, 20 houses, on right and cross a small muddy stream. Path now ascends very gently up small grassy valley with stream to right passing the scattered village of Ta Shui Tan (70 houses) to right.....of path (A.B. 6,000 feet) to 5 miles 2 furlongs, where descend gently into another valley.</p> <p>At 6 miles 1 furlong pass Cha Kor, 10 houses, to right and at 6 miles 3 furlongs cross a small stream bridged. Path then passes through a defile and descends easily to 8 miles 4½ furlongs, where cross Char Kor Shui stream by a stone bridge. Path then level along narrow valley to 8 miles 7 furlongs, where reach camping-ground in a small valley opening up to right. From this point path ascends rather steeply to Cha Tzu Shu village (50 houses) at 9 miles 2 furlongs, situated on a knoll in the middle of a semi-circular valley. Path 2 to 3 feet wide, in good condition; easy for mules. Time on road 4½ hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground in small valley to north of town for 500 men. Grass plentiful; water from small stream in valley; wood scarce.</p> <p>Can supply daily for 10 days. Paddy 20 baskets, rice 10 baskets; fowls 70, pigs 10, bullock 1; also goats.</p>





(S^d) G.C. Rigby Lieut.
Attaché I.B.

B. Office Rangoon 3rd May 95.

Plane Table Sketch
TAWNIO TO CHA TZU SHU
VIA
HON SHITO HOR

Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch

Fig. 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

By
Gunga Dyal Singh Surveyor

In Transfer by Mg. Shwe Loon I.B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 10.

From Tawino to Cha Tzu Shu (Sa Ti Soo) *via* Hon
Shito Hor,—2 stages, 16 miles, 6 furlongs.

MILITARY DISTRICT.

CIVIL DISTRICT—KOKANG.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 11.

From Cha Tzu Shu

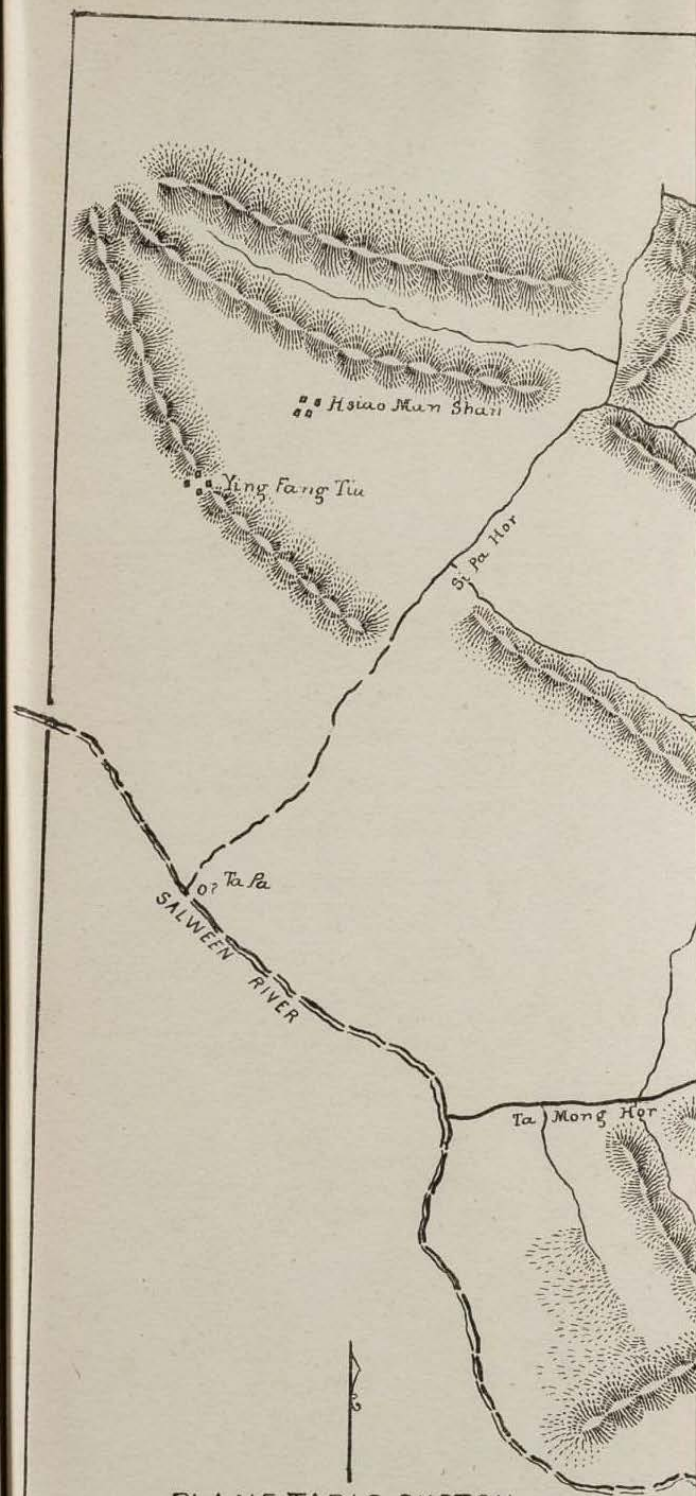
To Manlor (*via* Yangfang).

AUTHORITY AND DATE:—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment: March 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
1	Yangfang ...	8.4	...	...			<p>General direction north-west.</p> <p>After leaving camp gentle ascent up valley to 3 furlongs, then steep to 7 furlongs up hillside covered with long grass and frequent patches of opium cultivation, more gently to 1 mile 3 furlongs, where short descent, and again ascend round head of Lon Tan Keo nullah, passing a path to right to Man Kor, to 3 miles 1 furlong (A.B. 6,350 feet).</p> <p>Path then descends through tree jungle to 3 miles 6 furlongs, where pass through Teh Chin Chai, Chinese village, eight houses (A. B. 5,050 feet). Continued descent through thin jungle to 4 miles 2 furlongs, where cross Tamong Hor (A.B. 4,500 feet) flowing down a wooded nullah. Path then ascends steeply up hillside covered with grass and scattered trees to 4 miles 4½ furlongs; then descends gently, crossing two small streams and passing through some cultivation to 5 miles 2 furlongs, where path to right to Kapu Chai, Chinese village, 10 houses. Continue descending to 7 miles, where cross Yangfang Hor (A.B. 4,000 feet).</p> <p>Path then up and down passing through some cultivation to 8 miles 2 furlongs, where cross Ti Sang Hor and ascend steeply to Yangfang at 8 miles 4 furlongs (A.B. 4,250 feet) situated on a knoll. A lower portion of the village lies on a small plateau to the west. North of this portion is camping accommodation for about 300 men. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. From this village a path leads down the spur to the Tapa ferry, distant about 2½ miles, a descent of about 2,500 feet.</p> <p>NOTE.—There are two alternative paths from Yangfang to Cha Tzu Shu—one through Ka Pu Chai to the east, the other through</p>
				<p>Tamong Hor, 2 yards by 6 inches; rocky; steep approach on left bank.</p> <p>Yangfang Hor, 1 yard by 8 inches; stony.</p> <p>Ti Sang Hor, 2 yards by 6 inches; stony.</p>		Kokang.	

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
2	Manlor ...	3.5	12.1	...	Kokang.		<p>Huan Ten Chai to the west of the route followed. Both these routes are said to be slightly longer and no better than the route followed.</p> <p>Yangfang—La, Palaung, and Chinese village, 20 houses.</p> <p>General direction north-east.</p> <p>After leaving Upper Yangfang path descends steeply to Ti Sang Hor stream, along which it runs for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then ascends rather steeply to 1 mile; then easier along side of spur to 2 miles, where enter Chi Shan Chai, Palaung and Chinese village, 10 houses, (A.B. 5,050 feet). Continue ascent to 2 miles 2 furlongs; then descend to 2 miles 4 furlongs, where cross a small stream.</p> <p>Steep ascent through cultivation to 2 miles 7 furlongs; then level through jungle to 3 miles 3 furlongs, where pass upper portion of Manlor village, and at 3 miles 5 furlongs reach camping-ground (A.B.R. 5,450 feet).</p> <p>The path from Cha Tzu Shu to Manlor averages 2 feet in width, rough in parts, with steep gradients. Would be a hard march for mules in one day by this route.</p> <p>Camping-ground on uneven ground north of Upper Manlor. Room with difficulty for 200 men. Wood and grass plentiful. Water sufficient from a small stream between camp and village.</p> <p>Can supply daily for five days. Paddy 8 baskets, rice 5 baskets; fowls 20, pigs 3, bullocks 1.</p>



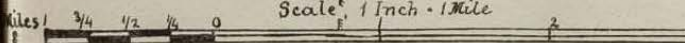
PLANE TABLE SKETCH

CHATZU SHU TO MANLOR VIA YANG FA

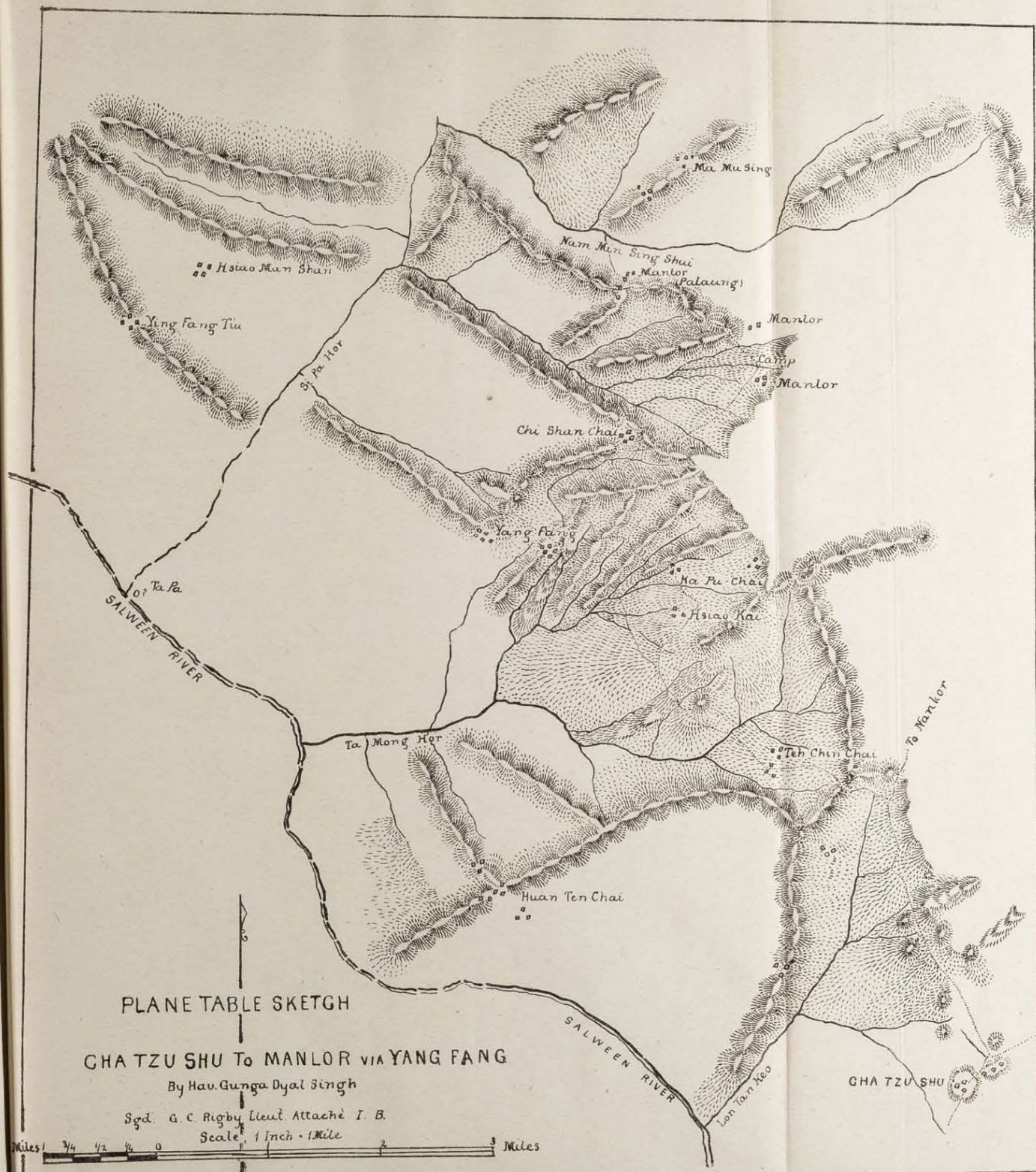
By Hav. Gunga Dyal Singh

Sgt. G. C. Rigby Lieut. Attache I. B.

Scale, 1 Inch = 1 Mile



I. B. Burma 3-5-95



Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 11.

From Cha Tzu Shu to Manlor (*via* Yangfang),—2
stages, 12 miles, 1 furlong.

MILITARY DISTRICT—CHINA.

CIVIL DISTRICT—KOKANG.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 11A.

From Cha-tzu-shu.

To Yang-taw-sang (for Namsawn ferry).

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wilts Regiment; March 1895. (From Native information.)

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Yang-taw-sang.	10	10	.....		Kokang.	The path ascends very easily for about 3 miles along the Tawnio road to Tin-sing-chou, Palaung village, six houses. Then up and down for about a mile to Wa-young, Chinese village, nine houses. It then ascends easily for about a mile and descends easily for about 2 miles, where it passes a Chinese village, 30 houses, in the valley about 200 yards to the right of the path. Then easy up and down hill for about 3 miles to Yang-taw-sang (a village on, Tawnio-Namsawn ferry route and distant about 5 miles from Namsawwn).

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 11A.

From Cha-tzu-sho to Yang-taw-sang (for Namsawn
ferry).

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—Kokang.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 12.

From Manlor

To Chu-shui-chai.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment; March 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
1	Pafang ...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	General direction north north-west. After leaving camp pass through a lower portion of Manlor village and descend down a spur through scrub-jungle to 1 mile 5 furlongs, where pass through Palaung Manlor, 15 houses and pôngyi kyaung (A.B. 4,000). After a short rise over a knoll continue descent down a grass-covered spur passing at 2 miles 7 furlongs path to left to Manting, Chinese village, six houses. Another short rise and again descend passing through some cultivation and patches of jungle to 4 miles 3 furlongs, where cross Nam Min Shui Hor close about its junction with the Sipa Hor (A.B. 2,350 feet), a descent from camp of 3,200 feet. Path then ascends rather steeply to 4 miles 6 furlongs, then descends gently, passing at 5 miles 1 furlong path to right to Nam Min Sing, 10 houses, Chinese. At 5 miles 2 furlongs, cross a small stream; path now up and down, rough in parts, along left bank of Sipa Hor stream through alternate patches of paddy cultivation and jungle At 5 miles 7 furlongs pass Nam Pa or Hsiao Kai Palaung and Shan village, six houses, 5th day bazaar (A.B. 2,450 feet). From here route to Manton, distant 15 miles, <i>via</i> Konkyang strikes off to north-west. Cross Kai Chi Hor stream; path then fairly level through several patches of paddy-cultivation suitable for camping-ground for about 600 men to 6 miles 7 furlongs, where cross Sipa Hor stream and re-cross at 7 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong. Path then leaves the river and ascends steeply to 7 miles 2 furlongs, passing a path to right to Pa-chon, Palaung village, six houses. Descend to 7 miles 5 furlongs, where cross Nam Siu Hor and ascend steadily up grass-covered spur to 8 miles $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs (A.B. 3,300 feet). Easy descent to camping-ground at 8 miles 7 furlongs. Path 2 to 3 feet broad. Good for first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then rough steep gradients; rather a hard march for mules. Time on road $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
				Nam Min Shui Hor, 4 yards by 6 inches; stony; approaches easy.	...	...
				Small stream, 2 yards by 6 inches; stony.	...	...
				Kai Chi Hor, 2 yards by 8 inches; stony.	...	...
				Sipa Hor, 10 yards by 1 foot; pebbly bottom, swift current, approaches good.	...	...
				Nam Siu Hor, 2 yards by 1 foot, rocky; wooden bridge.	...	...

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
2	Sin Chai ...	6 2	15 1	...	...	...	<p>Camping-ground fairly level, about 100 yards square, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to south of Pafang village, Palaung and Chinese, three houses. Wood, grass, and bamboo-leaves plentiful. Water from small spring south of camp sufficient.</p> <p>Can supply daily for three days. Paddy 3 baskets, rice 2 baskets; fowls 5, pigs 1. General direction north.</p> <p>After leaving camp return by same path, ascending for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then continue ascent to 6 furlongs, after which fairly level along steep hillside through cultivation to 1 mile 2 furlongs; then descend to 1 mile 6 furlongs, where cross Long Tang Hor and ascend steeply to 2 miles 1 furlong; then level through cultivation passing a path to right to Shio-tang, Palaung village, 30 houses; steep descent to 2 miles 6 furlongs, where cross small stream and ascend, crossing another stream to 3 miles 1 furlong. From here path to right to south to left to Pafang village. Path then descends through grass and cultivation to 3 miles 7 furlongs, where cross Kang Fang Hor (2,900 feet), a fairly level camping-ground for about 200 men on left or south bank.</p> <p>Path now ascends steep and rough to 4 miles 3 furlongs, then fairly easy, passing Kang fang, Palaung village, 12 houses, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to right of road, to 5 miles 4 furlongs (A. B. 4,000 feet).</p> <p>Level to 5 miles 7 furlongs, where pass Sin-chai, Chinese village, 15 houses. Short ascent, then gentle descent to camp at 6 miles 2 furlongs. Path 1 to 2 feet wide. Rough in parts and steep gradients. Rather hard for mules. Time on road 3$\frac{1}{2}$ hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground in paddy-fields in small valley to east of village. Room for about 300 men. Wood, water, and grass plentiful.</p> <p>Can supply daily for five days. Paddy 7 baskets, rice 3 baskets; fowls 7, pigs 2.</p> <p>General direction north-east. After leaving camp path descends slightly to 3 furlongs, where cross a small stream and ascend up the side of a small valley to 1 mile, where cross over a col. From this point onwards the country consists of open grassy hills with no jungle. Continue to ascend gently to 1 mile 4 furlongs, where path to right to Shui-kiu-chai, Chinese village, 10 houses; then descend at first gently then steeply down a spur to 2 miles 6 furlongs, where cross Hsiao Kai Hor (A.B. 3,500 feet).</p>
				Long Tang Hor, 2 yards by 6 inches; stony; approaches easy.	..	...
				Kang Fang Hor, 4 yards by 8 inches; stony.	...	...
3	Hpyin Hor	5 6	20 7	...	...	...
				Hsiao Kai Hor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards by 6 inches; rocky.	...	...

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
				Hpyin Hor, 2 yards by 8 inches; stony.			Gentle ascent to 3 miles 1 furlong, where pass over ridge and descend easily to 3 miles 3 furlongs, where cross a small stream. Path now up and down along left bank of Hpyin Hor stream, passing several small patches of paddy-cultivation. At 3 miles 5½ furlongs cross the stream and ascend steeply. Slight dip to cross a small stream and ascend again steeply to 5 miles 2 furlongs (A. B. 5,100 feet).
				Hpyin Hor, 2 yards by 6 inches; pebbly bottom; approaches easy; banks fringed with kaing-grass.	...	...	From this point a path to left leads direct to Hpyin Hor village, distant about ½ mile. Gentle descent to 5 miles 4 furlongs, where leave path (which leads on to Ta-hsie-chan village, distant about 1½ miles) and pass through hills to left to camping-ground at 5 miles 6 furlongs in paddy-fields on right bank of Hpyin Hor stream. Path 1 to 2 feet wide; steep in parts. Time on road 3 hours.
4	Siton Hpyin	5 2	26 1	...	...	...	Camping-ground could accommodate 1,000 men; water and grass plentiful. No wood near at hand. Village can supply daily for five days. Paddy 7 baskets, rice 3 baskets; fowls 10, pigs 5, bullocks 1.
							General direction north. The path which leads across clear grassy hills all the way ascends steeply to 5 furlongs, then short descent, passing path to right to Lao-pa-chai, Palaung village, and again ascend to 1 mile 5 furlongs (A. B. 5,800 feet); then gentle descent passing path to right to Ta-hsie-chan to 1 mile 7½ furlongs. Path then up and down through confused country among grassy hill tops to 3 miles, where path to right to Chong-hor, Chinese village, four houses; distant 200 yards (A. B. 6,200 feet).
							Then easy ascent to 4 miles 2 furlongs along steep hillside and descend gently to camp at 5 miles 2 furlongs (A. B. 6,400 feet), situated on sloping ground about 300 yards to east of Siton Hpyin, a Chinese village of six houses. Path 1 to 2 feet broad, steep and rough in parts. Practicable for mules. Time on road 2¾ hours.
							Camping-ground bad, room for about 100 men, in village itself for about same number. Wood, water, and grass plentiful; can supply daily for three days. Paddy 3 baskets, rice 1 basket; fowls 5, pigs 1, bullocks 1.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

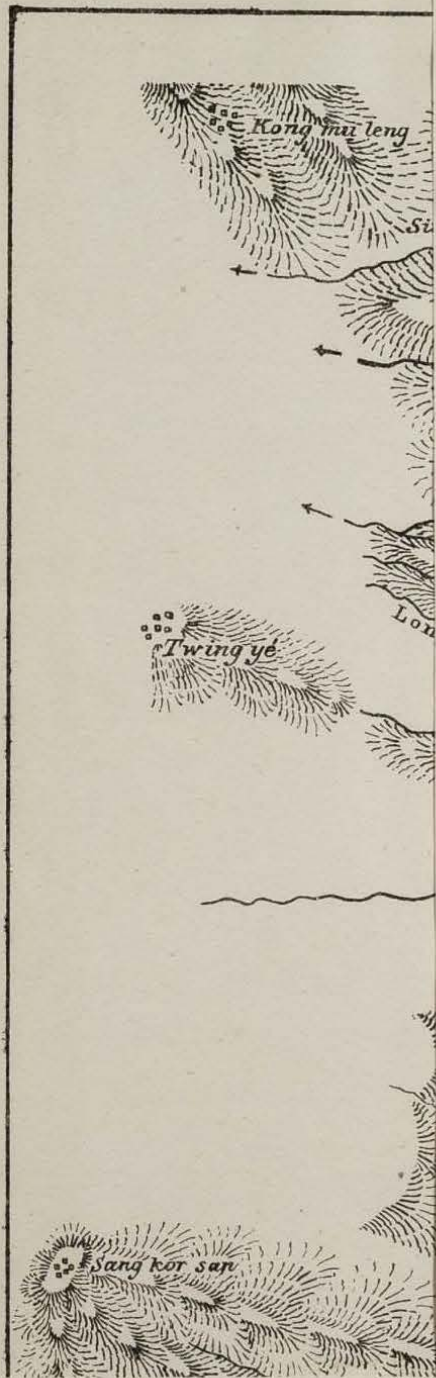
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
5	Cha-sa-shu	M. F. 5 6	M. F. 31 7	... Nam Pwè Hor 4 yards by 1 foot; stony; bad, slippery crossing; steep approach on right bank. Flows into Chin Pwè Hor.	...	...	General direction north. After passing through village path ascends rough and stony through tree-jungle to 5 furlongs; then descends through jungle and frequent clearings to 1 mile 2 furlongs; then up and down along steep hillside, mainly ascending to 2 miles 2 furlongs (A.B. 6,200 feet), where pass through a gap in the ridge. The path then descends very rough and stony through dense jungle for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then easier to 3 miles 5 furlongs and very steep to 4 miles, where cross Nam Pwè Hor stream (A.B. 5,370 feet). Path then ascends steeply to 4 miles 3 furlongs, where pass Setang, Chinese village, on right. Path then descends gently along side of spur through thin jungle, crossing three small streams to 5 miles 4 furlongs, where pass through Cha-sa-shu, Chinese village (A.B. 5,600 feet) and descend to camp at 5 miles 6 furlongs. Path averages 2 feet in width, rough and stony. Practicable for mules. Time on road $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Camping-ground on small plateau to north of village. Jungle could be cleared to make room for about 300 men. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Can supply daily for five days. Paddy 7 baskets, rice 4 baskets, fowls 10, pigs 2, bullocks 1.
6	Manmaw ...	7 4	39 3	... Pyè Yi Hor, 5 yards by 18 inches. Rocky, bad crossing. Flows into Chin Pwè Hor. San Shui Hor, 3 yards by 6 inches; rocky torrent. Good wooden bridge, passable by mules.	...	...	General direction north. Path descends through thin jungle and patches of cultivation to 1 mile 1 furlong, where cross to other side of spur and rise slightly. Then descend, rough and stony, to 1 mile 5 furlongs, where cross Pyè Yi Hor (A.B. 4,670 feet). Path then ascends steeply through cultivation, passing at 2 miles 1 furlong Manchai, Chinese village, five houses (A.B. 5,200 feet). Continue ascent, rough and stony, to 2 miles 4 furlongs, where pass Chung-kan-chai, three houses, on right. Short descent, cross a small stream, and again ascend to 2 miles 7 furlongs (A.B. 5,780 feet). Path then level, crossing the ridge Chung Kan Lyan Tza and passing a path to left to Sinchai, eight houses, to 3 miles 1 furlong, where path to Yan-sè-chai, three houses. Path then descends, crossing a small stream, to 3 miles 7 furlongs, where cross San Shui Hor and ascend to 4 miles 3 furlongs, where pass through Long-tang, 20 houses (A.B. 5,020 feet).

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

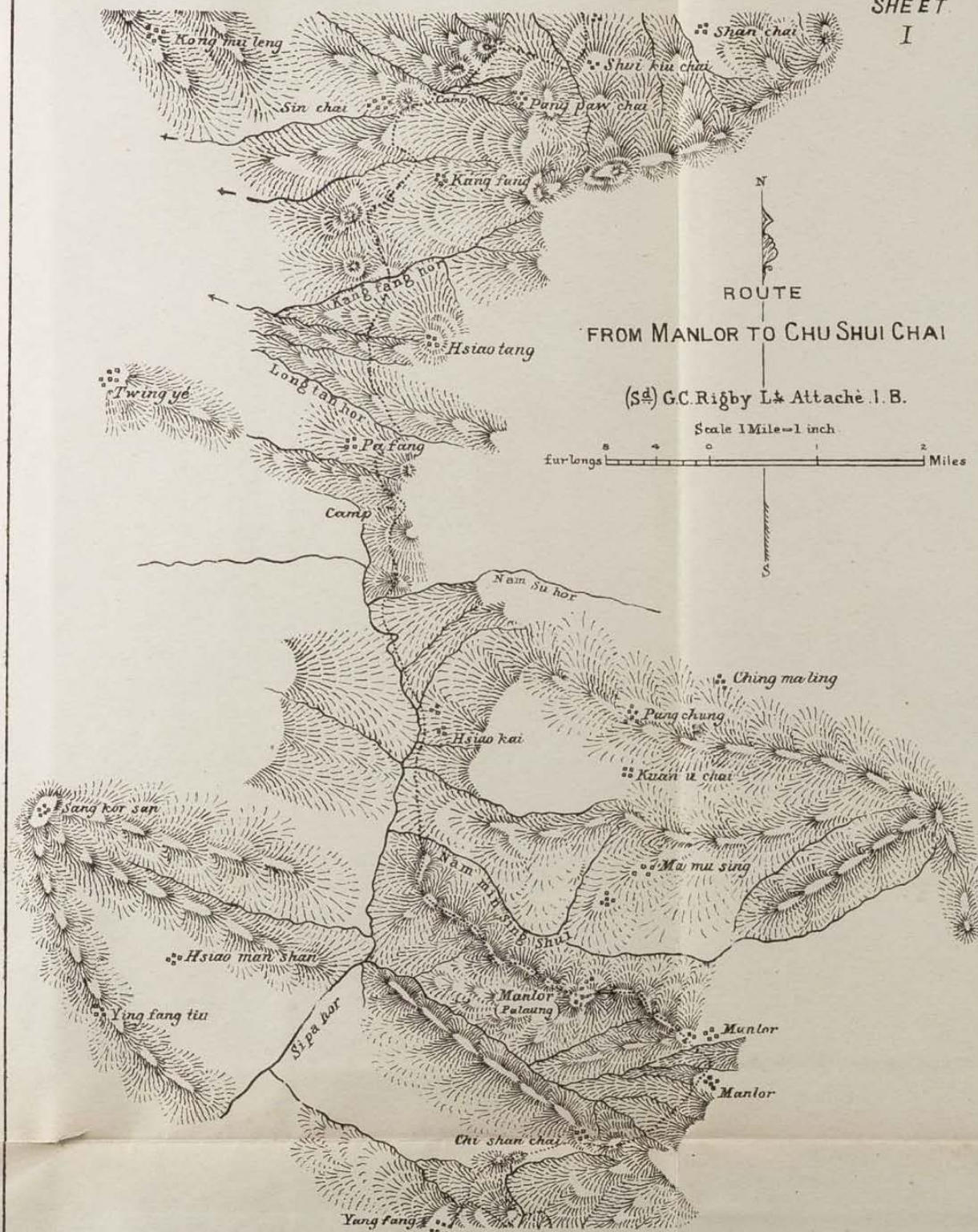
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
7	Kwan-chai...	8 5	48 0	.....	...	...	<p>Path then descends to 4 miles 7 furlongs, crossing two small streams. Ascend rough and stony to 5 miles 1 furlong, where pass Aisit-hu, three houses, on right. Path then up and down along hillside to 5 miles 7 furlongs where pass through Manmaw, 15 houses, and ascend easily by good path to 6 miles 3 furlongs. Fairly level to 7 miles, where ascend steeply to camp on top of ridge at 7 miles 4 furlongs.</p> <p>Path averages 2 feet in width; bad to Manmaw village, then fairly good, practicable for mules. Time on road 4½ hours. Camping-ground on crest of ridge, much exposed; room for 500 men. Wood and grass plentiful. Water sufficient from irrigation canal. Neighbouring villages can supply daily for five days. Paddy 5 baskets, rice 2 baskets, fowls 10, pigs 2.</p> <p>General direction north-east.</p> <p>Path leads along clear hillside, up and down, crossing three small streams to 1 mile 4 furlongs, where pass Kwan-shu-wor, Chinese village, 15 houses, on right, and descend to 2 miles 2 furlongs (A. B. 5,070 feet), where cross Tikai Hor.</p> <p>Ascend steeply to 3 miles (A. B. 6,270 feet), where cross over ridge, passing Chu-kaw-yin, Chinese village, 13 houses, on left.</p> <p>Path then level to 3 miles 2 furlongs, where path to right to Tsin-sai-tang, Chinese village, 10 houses, and descend easily to 4 miles.</p> <p>Then up and down, mainly ascending, passing path to left to Chu-sho-wa, Chinese, eight houses, to 5 miles, where pass path to left to Seo Ting Hor, Chinese, six houses, and descend to 5 miles 2 furlongs, where cross a small stream.</p> <p>Fairly level to 6 miles, where pass Myin-korlin, Chinese, 10 houses (A. B. 5,600 feet). From this point a path leads to the Teng Yang ferry; distant about 2 miles.</p> <p>Descend easily to 7 miles 1 furlong, where pass Kwan Chai, Chinese, 30 houses, on left (A. B. 5,000 feet). Continue descent, at first easily then steeply to 7 miles 5½ furlongs, where cross Mo-thai Hor.</p> <p>Path then up and down through cultivation and thin jungle to 8 miles 5 furlongs, where reach camping-ground.</p>
				Tikai Hor, 2 yards by 1 foot; rocky torrent; good bridge.	...	...
				Mo-thai Hor, 3 yards by 6 inches; stony; approaches easy.	...	...

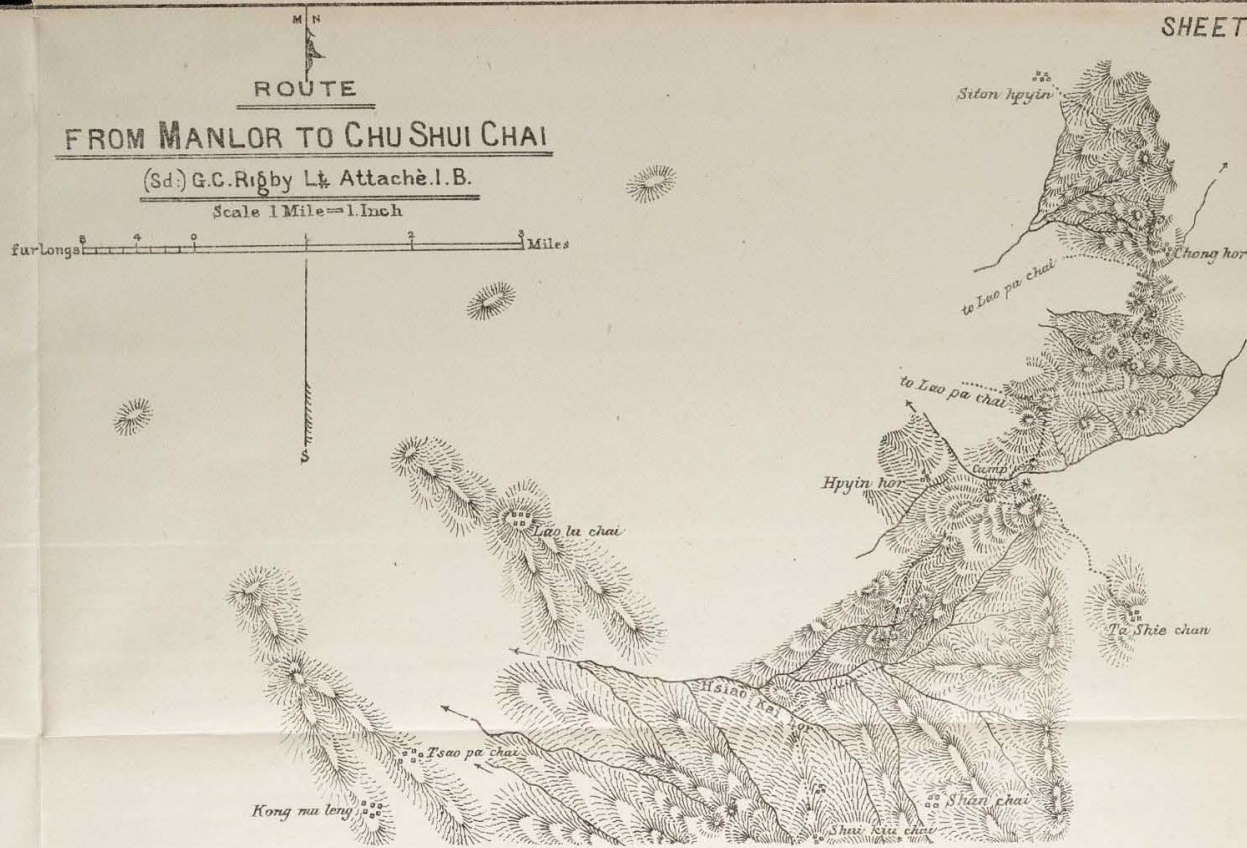
INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
8	Chu-shui-chai.	6	54	<p>Path 2 to 3 feet wide, practicable for mules. Time on road $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours.</p> <p>Camp on sloping ground between Kwan-chai village to the west and Sitan-chai, Chinese village, 10 houses; distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east.</p> <p>Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Supplies procurable daily for five days. Paddy 5 baskets, rice 3 baskets, fowls 15, pigs 3, bullocks 1.</p> <p>General direction east.</p> <p>Path fairly level along hillside through cultivation and thin jungle, passing at 4 furlongs Si-tan-chai, Chinese village, 10 houses, to 1 mile. Then descend through jungle to 1 mile 5 furlongs, where pass Ma-hon-shui, Chinese village, four houses, on left (A. B. 4,600 feet). Continue descent, rough and steep in parts, to 2 miles $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, where cross Mawthai-or (A. B. 3,500 feet).</p> <p>Ascend steeply through jungle, passing at 2 miles $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs path to left to Hong Ai, Chinese, six houses, to 4 miles 1 furlong; then gently to 4 miles 3 furlongs, where pass Nancha, Chinese village, 18 houses, on right (A. B. 5,800 feet).</p> <p>Camping-ground on sloping ground and in terraced cultivation below village for 500 men. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Can supply daily for five days. Paddy 7 baskets, rice 4 baskets, fowls 15, goats 3, pigs 4, bullocks 1.</p> <p>Path then descends to 4 miles 6 furlongs, where cross a small stream and pass path to right to Mōnghpong, distant about 7 miles. Then ascend through cultivation and patches of low jungle to 6 miles, where reach Chu-shui-chai, Chinese village, 10 houses. Camping-ground on slopes of hill to east of and above village for 500 men. Water scanty from small stream. Wood and grass plentiful.</p>
				Mawthai-hor, 5 yards by 1 foot; rocky; approaches easy; rapid current.	



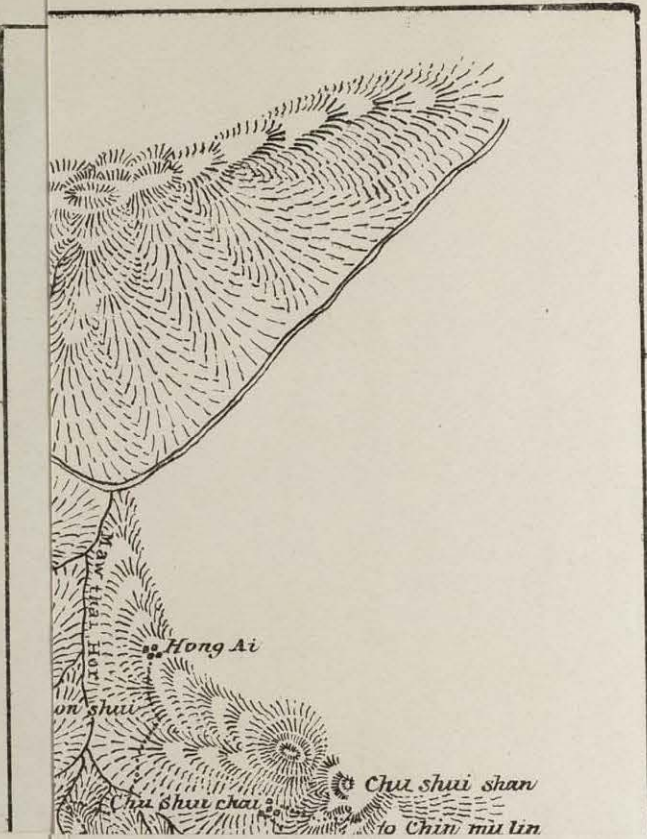
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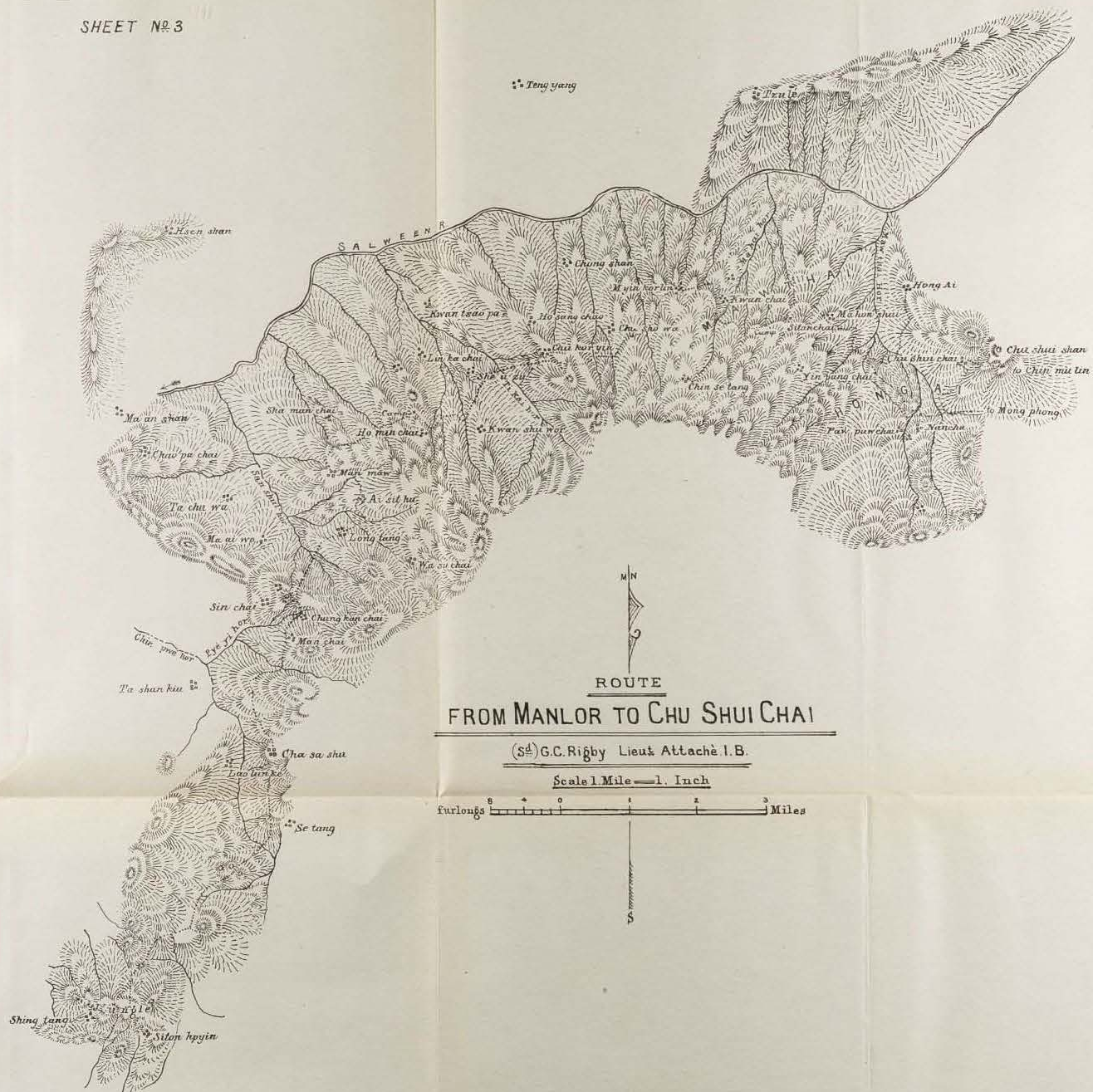




Intelligence Branch Office Rangoon 28th May 1895.

On Transfer by Madaraymahalingum Sapper Draughtsman I.B.





Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 12.

From Manlor to Chu-shui-chai,—8 stages, 54 miles.

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE NO. 12A.

From Teng Yang Ferry in Kokang

To Long Ling town *via* Mansè.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment : April 1895. (From Native information.)

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
1	Mon Twi ...	M. 10	M. 10	Konyan Hor, 5 yards by 2 feet; bridged.	Kokang.		The path ascends steeply for about 2 miles, where pass through Loi Shui Tan, Chinese village, five houses; then ascends easily for about 3 miles, where pass Wor Ti Tan, Chinese village, seven houses; then descends very steeply for about 2 miles, when cross Konyan Hor stream and ascend easily for about 3 miles to Montwi, Chinese village, 15 houses.
2	Ta Shan Shui	9	19				Path bad for mules. Water from stream; grass plentiful.
3	Mansè ...	11	30	Path descends easily for about 5 miles, when pass through Mon Pon Chai, Chinese village, 20 houses; then ascend easily about 4 miles to Ta Shan Shui, Chinese village, 15 houses.			
4	Syan Ta ...	10	40	Path easy for mules. Water from stream; grass sufficient.			
5	Long Ling	8	48	Path level for about 2 miles, then descends gently for about 3½ miles, when pass through Sè Chin Chai, Chinese village, 10 houses; then ascends easily for about 3 miles, when cross Heo Ye Cho Hor stream and continue to ascend easily for about 2½ miles to Mansè, Chinese village, 60 houses.			
				Heo Ye Cho Hor, 6 yards by 3 feet; bridged.			Path easy for mules. Water from stream; grass rather scarce.
							Path ascends easily all the way through big tree jungle to Syanta, Chinese village, 80 houses.
							Path easy for mules. Water from well; grass plentiful.
							Path level for about 2 miles; then ascends easily for about 3 miles; then descends easily for about 3 miles to Long Ling, Chinese town, 5,000 houses (?)
							(Said to be 3,000 Chinese troops kept here.)
							Path good for mules. Water from well and stream; grass plentiful.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 12A.

From Teng Yang Ferry in Kokang to Long Ling town
via Manse,—5 stages, 48 miles.

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—KOKANG.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 12B.

From Nancha, Hong Ai Circle, Kokang

To Cheng Kang.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment : April 1895. (From Native information.)

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Mông Hpong	8	8	.....			Path up and down hill ; easy all the way. No villages passed. Road good for mules. Water from stream ; grass sufficient. Fifth-day bazaar held here. Described as a large town. Said to be garrisoned by 500 Chinese soldiers.
2	Pang Myè...	10	18	.....			Path ascends very steeply for about 3 miles, when pass through Aye Tai Po, 20 houses ; then descend gently for about 5 miles, when pass Ho Tow Chin, 25 houses. Continue descending easily about 2 miles to Pang Myè, 20 houses. Road good for mules. Water from stream ; grass plentiful.
3	Maung Hon	9	27	.....			Path ascends easily through big tree jungle all the way. Three or four small streams crossed. No villages passed. Road good for mules. Water from stream ; grass plentiful. Said to be a town of 500 houses and to be garrisoned by 1,500 Chinese soldiers.
4	Cheng Kang	9	36	.....			Path descends easily for about 3 miles, then ascends rather steeply about 2 miles, then descends easily through long grass and by tree jungle for about 4 miles to Cheng Kang. Road good for mules. Water from stream ; grass plentiful.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE NO. 12B.

From Nancha, Hong Ai Circle, Kokang, to Cheng
Kang,—4 stages, 86 miles.

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 13.

From Sitôn Hpyin (on Route 12)

To Ai Fang (on Route 15).

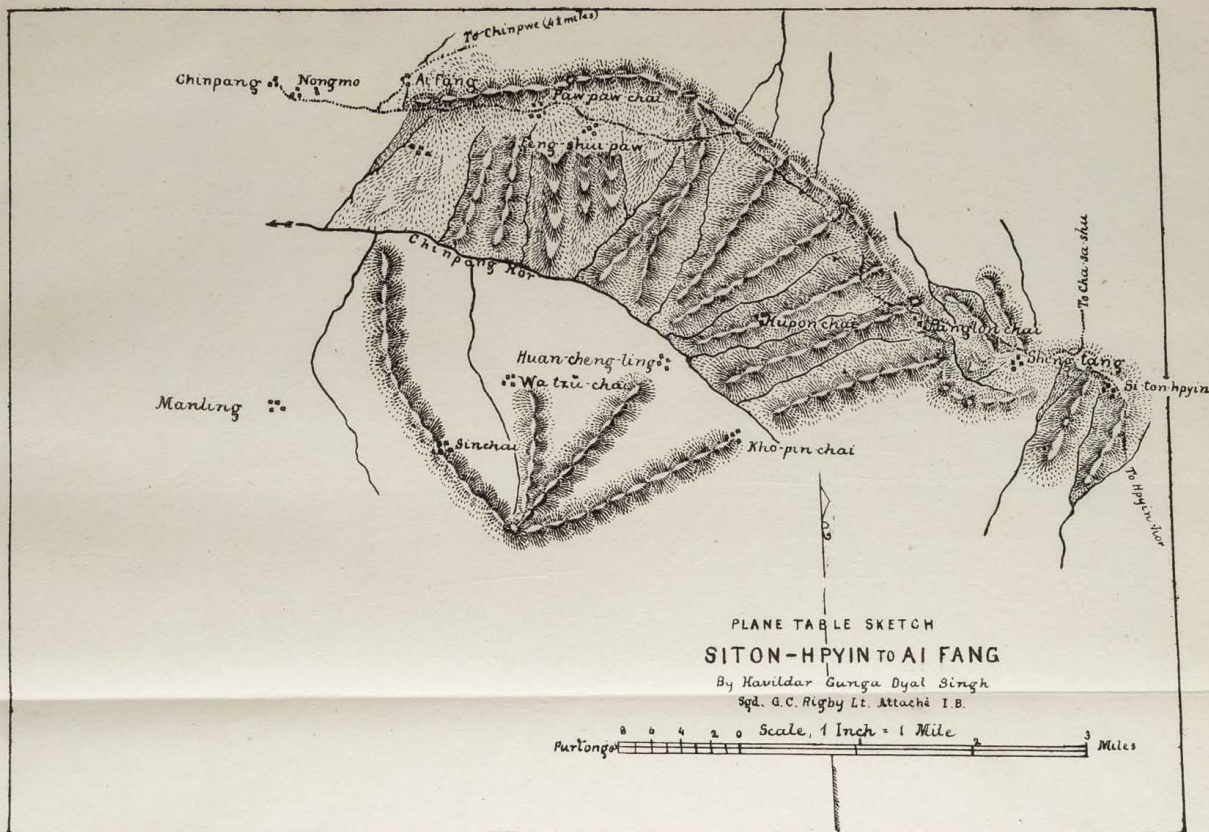
AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment ; April 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
1	Ai Fang ...	7 6	7 6	...			General direction east north-east. After passing through Sitôn Hpyin village the path ascends, rough and stony, through jungle to 7 furlongs passing a path to right to Cha Sa Shu. It then descends, passing at 1 mile 2 furlongs Shing Tang, Chinese village, 4 houses, on left. Then up and down, very rough and stony, through big tree jungle to 2 miles, where cross Shing Tang Hor. The path now leaves the jungle and ascends gently to 2 miles 2 furlongs where pass Panglom Chai, Chinese village, 10 houses, below on left. Continue ascending gently to 3 miles 2 furlongs (A. B. 6,600 feet). Path then descends gently to 3 miles 7 furlongs where path to left to Pang Sang Chai, Chinese village, 4 houses. Path then nearly level along clear hillside, crossing three small streams to 6 miles where pass through Feng Shui Paw, Palaung village, 16 houses and phongyi kyaung (A.B. 6,000 feet). Gentle ascent to 6 miles 3 furlongs where small camping-ground for not more than 100 men, water close at hand. Path level to 6 miles 5 furlongs, then easy descent down spur through grass and cultivation passing at 7 miles 3 furlongs path to left direct to Chin Pang, to 7 miles 6 furlong where reach Ai Fang, Chinese village, 6 houses (A.B. 5,300 feet). Path 2 to 3 feet in width. Bad for first 2½ miles then good. Practicable for mules. Time on road, four hours. Camping-ground below village on sloping ground for 150 men. Wood, water and grass plentiful. Supplies in moderate quantities from neighbouring villages. From this point Chin Pang is distant 1½ miles, Chin Pwè 4½ mile (see Route 15).

Shing Tang Hor, 1 yard by 6 inches, muddy bottom.

..

Kokang.



I. B. Burma 6-5-95

R. Dempster Corpl. The Royal Scots

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 13.

From Sitôn Hpyin (on Route 12) to Ai Fang (on
Route 15).

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—KOKANG.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 14.

From Chon Kan Chai (between Manlor and Cha Sa Shu, North Kokang)

To Chin Pwè (for Manpang Ferry).

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment ; April 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
1	Ta Chu Chai	M. F. 4 4	M. F. 4 4	.....			General direction west. Path descends gently along top of ridge through thin jungle, passing at 5 feet, path to left to Sinehai, Chinese village, 10 houses, to 1 mile where path to right to Pa Tsio Chai, Chinese village, 6 houses to left to Lav Khan Chai, Chinese, 10 houses. Short ascent and again descend gently to 2 miles 2 furlongs, where path to right to Kwan San Chai, Chinese village, 5 houses. At 3 miles path to left to Tawan Tzü, Chinese, 4 houses. Continue descent down open spur to 4 miles, then fairly level along hillside through low jungle, passing at 4 miles 1 furlong path to right to Kwan San Chai to left to Ta Chu Chai, Chinese village, 8 houses, to 4 miles 4 furlongs where reach camping ground (A. B. 4,900) feet. Path two to three feet, wide, good. Easy for mules. Camping-ground on spur to north of Ta Chu Chai for 600 men. Wood, water and grass plentiful. Supplies procurable for 5 days. Paddy 10 baskets, rice 4 baskets. Fowls 10, pigs 3.
2	Chin Pwè ...	4 7	9 3	.....	...	North Kokang.	General direction south-west. Path descends easily to 4 furlongs where pass Man Ping, Palaung village, 6 houses on right (A. B. 4,600 feet). Then steeply through jungle, path rough in parts to 2 miles where cross Chin Pwè Hor (A. B. 2,600 feet). Path then ascends steeply to 4 miles where pass through Wayoun, Chinese village, 9 houses (A. B. 5,000 feet). Then gentle ascent to 4 miles 7 furlongs where reach Chin Pwè, La village, 20 houses (A. B. 5,300 feet). Path 2 feet wide. Gradient steep, practicable for mules. Time on road, three hours. Camping-ground under large trees to south-east of village for 300 men, wood and water plentiful. Grass rather scanty. Bamboo leaves plentiful, can supply daily for 5 days. Paddy 10 baskets, rice 6 baskets, fowls 10, pigs 5, bullock 1. From here a path leads to Man Pang Ferry distant three miles, consists of one large dug-out capable of transporting 10-mule loads.



(34) G.C. Rigby Lieut.
Attaché I.B.

I.B. Office Rangoon 6th May 95.

On Transfer by Mg. Shwe Loon I.B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 14.

From Chon Kan Chai (between Manlor and Cha Sa
Shu, North Kokang) to Chin Pwè (for Manpang
Ferry).

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—KOKANG.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 15.

From Chin Pwe

To Manton Ferry.

AUTHORITY AND DATE:—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment, Intelligence Branch: April 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M. F.				
1	Chin Pang...	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	<p>General direction south-west.</p> <p>Path ascends gently along hillside through thin jungle, passing at $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs path to right to lower Pankosan to 1 mile 5 furlongs, where another path to right to Pankosan. Path then level, crossing ridge, on which are situated the two villages of Pankosan (or Nong Khet), Chinese and Palaung, total eight houses, to 1 mile 7 furlongs.</p> <p>Descend to 2 miles 3 furlongs, where cross Tin Kai Hor and ascend, passing at 2 miles 4 furlongs path to left to Paw Paw Chai to 3 miles. Short descent, then level to 3 miles 5 furlongs and ascend easily to 4 miles $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, where pass through Ai Fang, Chinese, six houses (A. B. 5,200 feet).</p> <p>Path then nearly level alongside of spur to camp at 5 miles 6 furlongs (A. B. 4,850 feet); path averages 2 feet in width; fairly good; easy for mules. Time on road 3 hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground to south-east of Chin Pang and below Nong Mo village. Accommodation for 200 men. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Supplies procurable daily for a week. Paddy 8 baskets, rice 5 baskets, fowls 7, pigs 2, bullocks 1.</p>
2	Fong Ma Suan.	7 4	13 2	<p>Chin Pang Hor, 6 yards by 18 inches; rocky and rapid; approaches easy.</p> <p>Sin Chai Hor, 2 yards by 1 foot, stony bottom.</p>			<p>General direction south-west.</p> <p>After leaving camp path ascends to 2 furlongs, where pass through Nong Mo village; then descends through thin jungle by fairly good path to 2 miles 2 furlongs, where cross Chin Pang Hor (A. B. 2,625 feet).</p> <p>Fairly level through jungle along left bank of stream to 2 miles 4 furlongs, where cross Sin Chai Hor close above its junction with Chin Pang Hor.</p> <p>Path then ascends steadily up a spur covered with grass and patches of jungle, passing at 4 miles 1 furlong path to left to Neo Chan, Chinese village, eight houses.</p>

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 15.

From Chin Pwe to Manton Ferry.

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

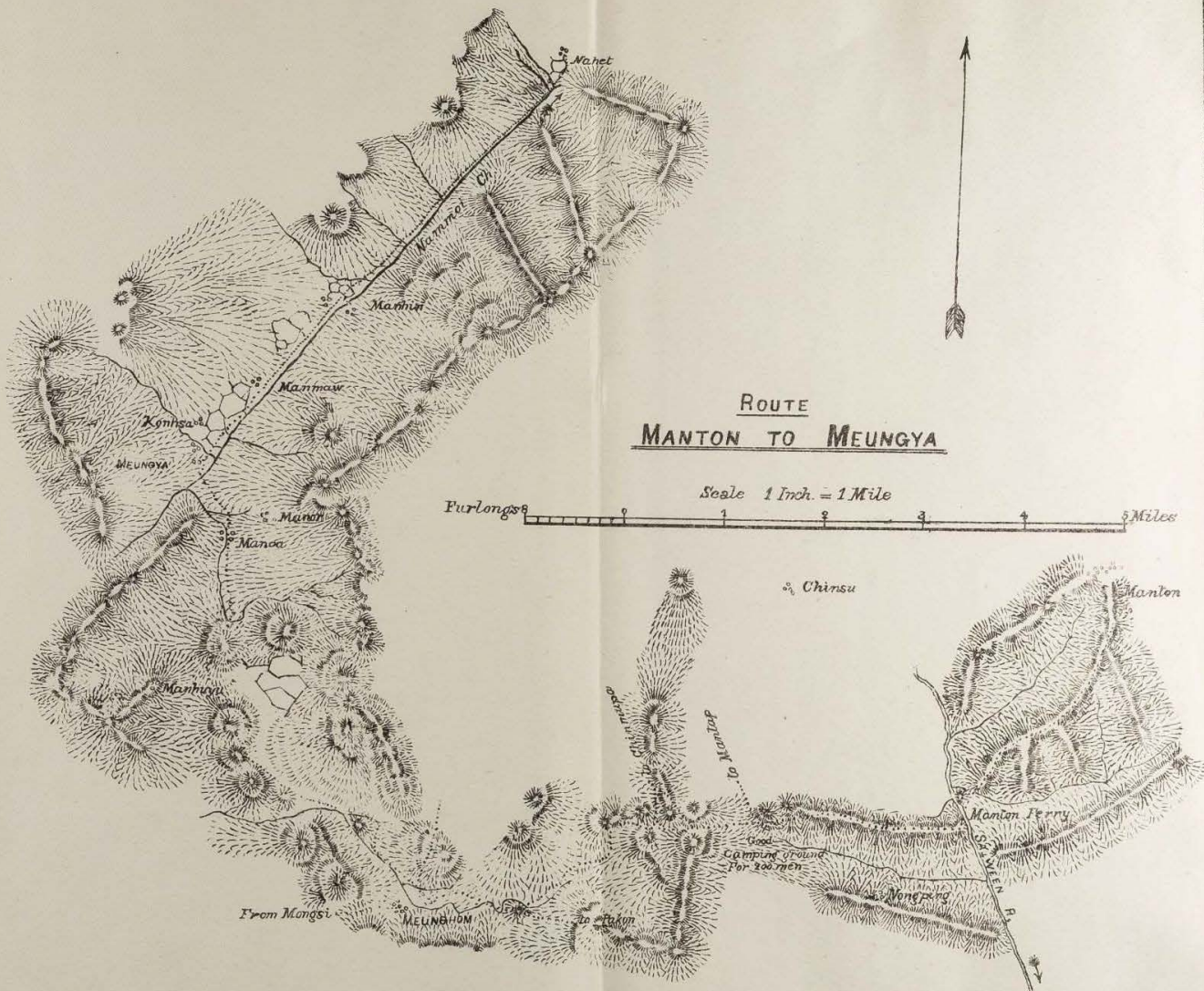
ROUTE No. 16.

From Mantôn (in Kokang)

To Meungya (*viâ* Meunghom).

AUTHORITY AND DATE:—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment; April 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Meunghom	10	10	Namkho, 1½ yards by 6 inches; stone bridge. Salween river, 120 yards broad, flowing 2 to 2½ miles an hour. One large dug-out capable of transporting, 10 or 12 mule-loads. Time in crossing, about 2 minutes.	...	...	<p>General direction west-south-west. After leaving camping ground below Mantôn village the path descends easily through low jungle to 1 mile 6 furlongs, then more steeply in zigzags passing through some cultivation to 2 miles 3 furlongs where cross Namkho stream and descend gently through jungle along bank of river to ferry at 2 miles 5 furlongs (A. B. 1,800 feet).</p> <p>After crossing, level for 200 yards, passing a small zayat capable of accommodating 20 men. Then ascend steeply through jungle to 4 miles 1 furlong and more easily to 4 miles 5 furlongs where level camping-ground for 200 men; water from stream to south. Wood and grass plentiful. Continue ascending easily through a pass between hills covered with grass and scrub jungle with patches of opium cultivation to left to 6 miles 1½ furlongs (A. B. 5,150), where reach summit.</p> <p>Path then descends easily down valley to 8 miles 4 furlongs, then fairly level through broken country, the hills covered with patches of jungle, the valley under wet paddy cultivation. At 9 miles 3 furlongs cross the Meunghom stream by covered wooden bridge and descend through terraced paddy cultivation to 10 miles where enter Meunghom village.</p> <p>Path 2 feet in width; fairly good and easy for mules.</p> <p>Camping-ground on both sides of bazaar sheds for about 1,000 men. Wood, water and grass plentiful. In adjacent paddy-fields in dry weather accommodation for a division or more.</p> <p>Can supply daily for 5 days, paddy, 8 baskets; rice, 4 baskets; fowls, 10; pigs, 4; bullocks, 1.</p>
2	Meungya ...	6 5	16 5	Meunghom chaung, 2 yards by 1 foot; good, wooden bridge.			<p>General direction north. After leaving camping-ground at bazaar sheds cross Meunghom stream by covered bridge and pass east portion of village on right.</p> <p>Path then level and about 5 feet in breadth through scrub jungle along right side of flat,</p>



I.B. Office Rangoon 15th June 35.

On Transfer by Htoon Hla Oo I.B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 16.

From Mantôn (in Kokang) to Meungya (*viâ*
Meunghom.

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 17.

From Meunghom

To Mankyé in Nampaw Valley (*via* Homoi).

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment ; April 1895.

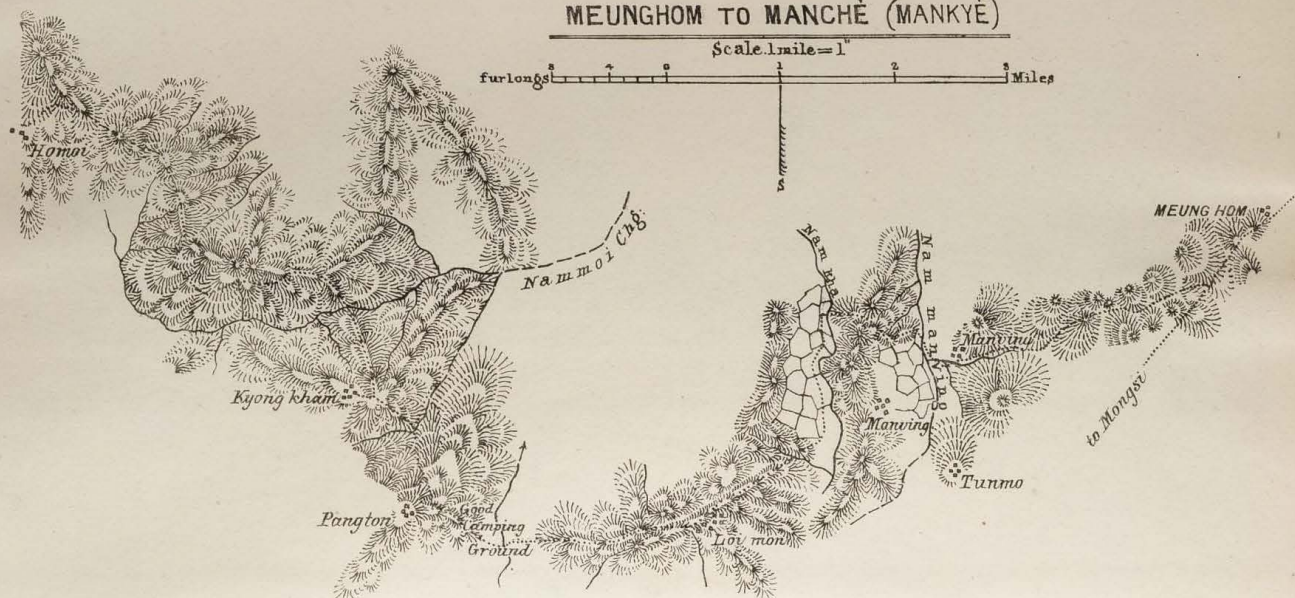
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Pangton	11	..	...	...	...	<p>General direction west south-west.</p> <p>Path ascends gently through jungle to 3 furlongs, where path to left to Môngsi, and descend to 5 furlongs.</p> <p>Then ascend gently up valley between low hills to 1 mile 4 furlongs, then over undulating ground, passing several large depression to 2 miles 1 furlong.</p> <p>Descend to 2 miles 6 furlongs, then fairly level to 3 miles 2½ furlongs, where pass through Manving, Palaung village, total 22 houses (A. B. 3,420 feet). From here path to right to Meungya, to left to Môngsi.</p> <p>After leaving village path crosses a small stream, then over marshy open ground, passing Shan portion of Manving to left to 3 miles 4½ furlongs where cross Nampeuk chaung. From here path to right to Loisa, Kachin village, 8 houses.</p> <p>Path then ascends through jungle to 4 miles 2½ furlongs where cross a low range of hills and descend to 5 miles where cross Nam kha. Good camping ground for a brigade in paddy fields on left bank. From here a path to left leads to Kaunglong, Kachin, 19 houses, through which there is a near route to Meung Paw but not passable by mules.</p> <p>Path then leads along edge of paddy fields, level to 6 miles, then ascends gently into hills to right. At 7 miles 2 furlongs cross a small stream and ascend easily through jungle to 7 miles 7 furlongs; level to 8 miles 2 furlongs, where pass through Loimôn, Kachin village, 18 houses (A. B. 4,550 feet).</p> <p>Path then ascends easily through jungle to 9 miles ½ furlong where cross another low range of hills and descend easily to 10 miles 2 furlongs.</p> <p>Then level along edge of open grassy plain. At 10 miles 6½ furlongs cross a small stream, recrossed 100 yards further on. Camping ground at 11th mile in plain about ¾ mile west of Pangton, Palaung village, 20 houses. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Supplies—paddy and rice from Pangton village.</p>
				N a m p e u k c h a u n g, 3 f e e t by 18 i n c h e s; r o c k y.			
				N a m k h a c h a u n g, 6 f e e t by 2 f e e t. R o c k y; a p p r o a c h e s e a s y. F l o w s i n a s u c c e s s i o n o f c a s c a d e s a n d d e e p p o o l s.			

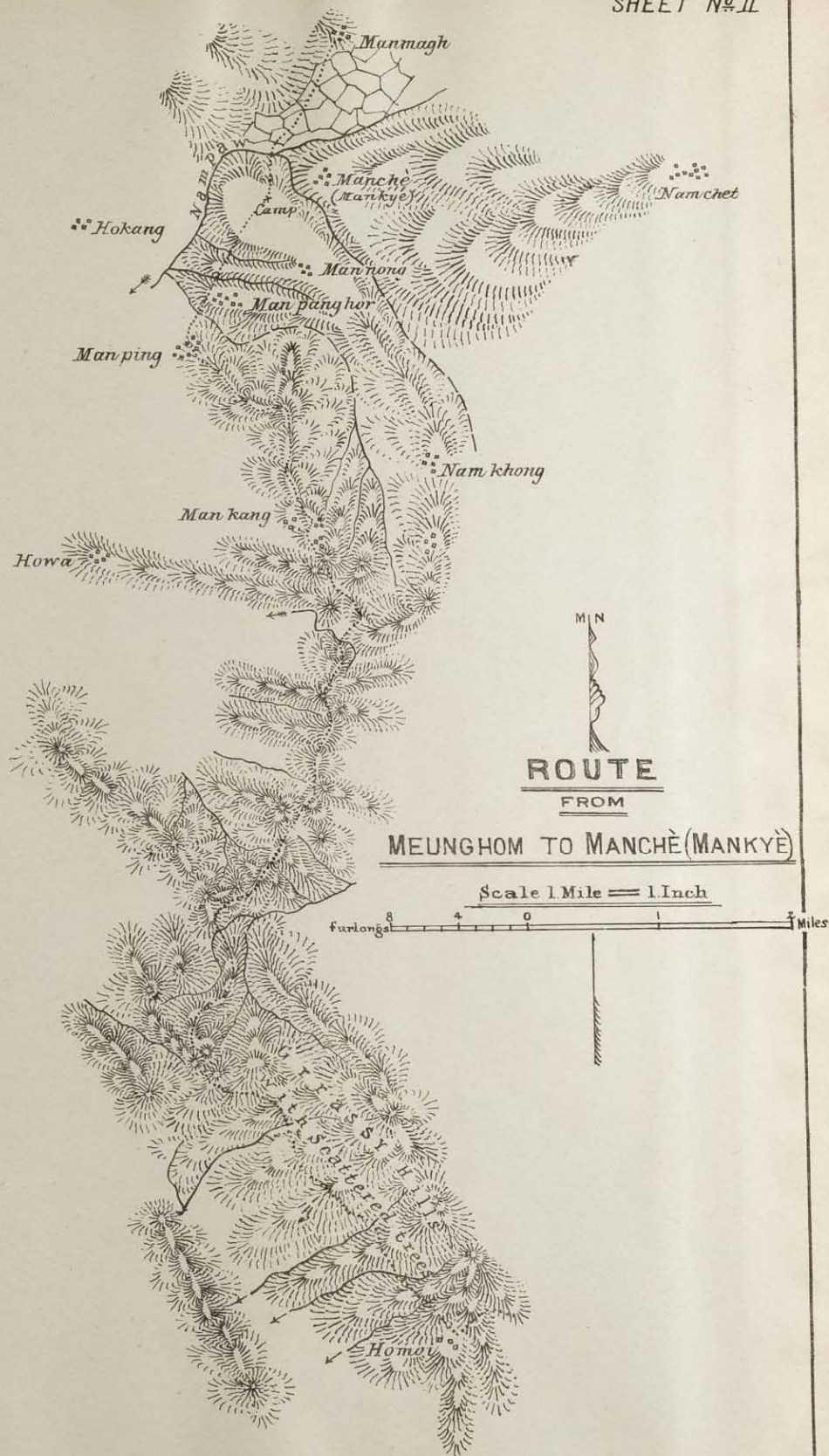
ROUTE
FROM

MEUNGHOM TO MANCHÈ (MANKYÈ)

Scale 1 mile = 1"

furlongs 1 2 3 4 5 Miles





Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 17.

From Meunghom to Mankyé in Nampaw Valley (*via*
Homoi.

MILITARY DISTRICT—RANGOON.

CIVIL DISTRICT—SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

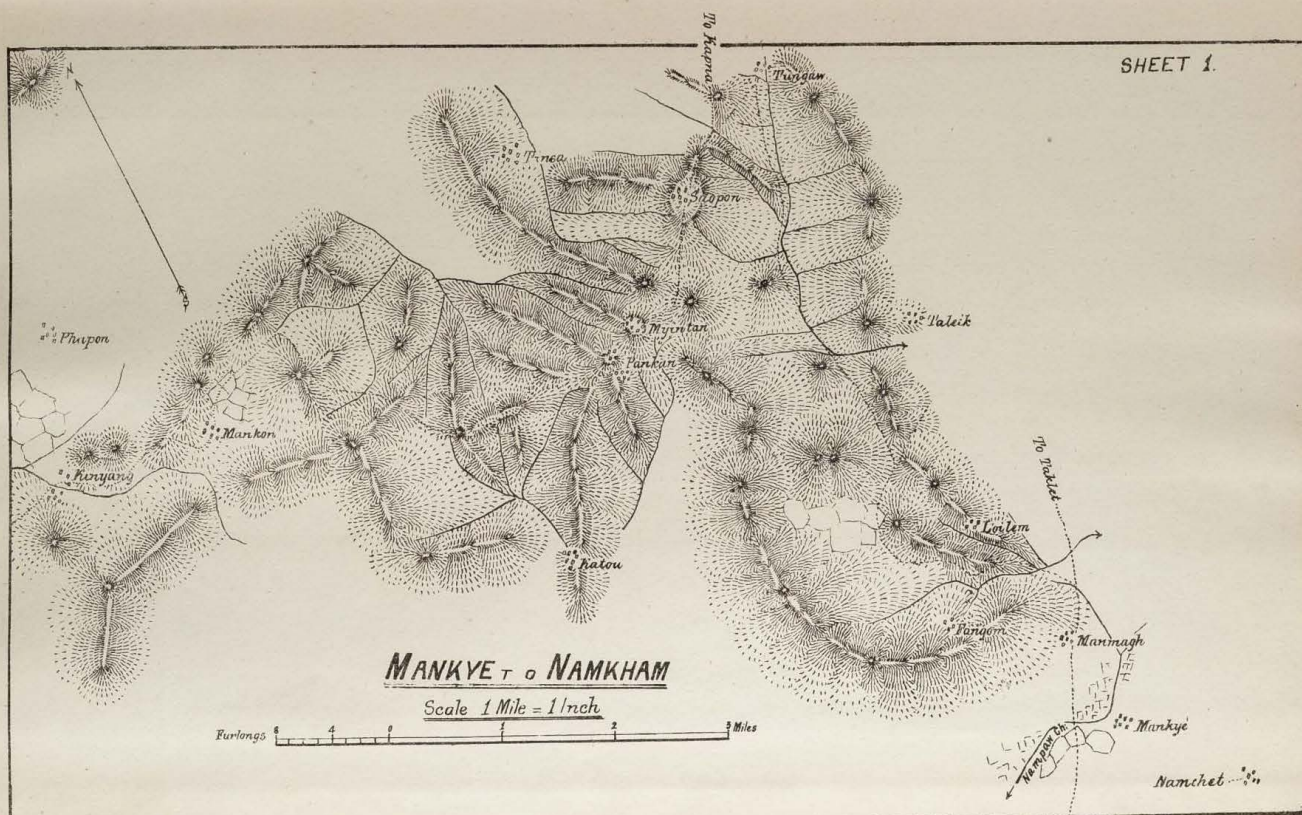
ROUTE No. 18.

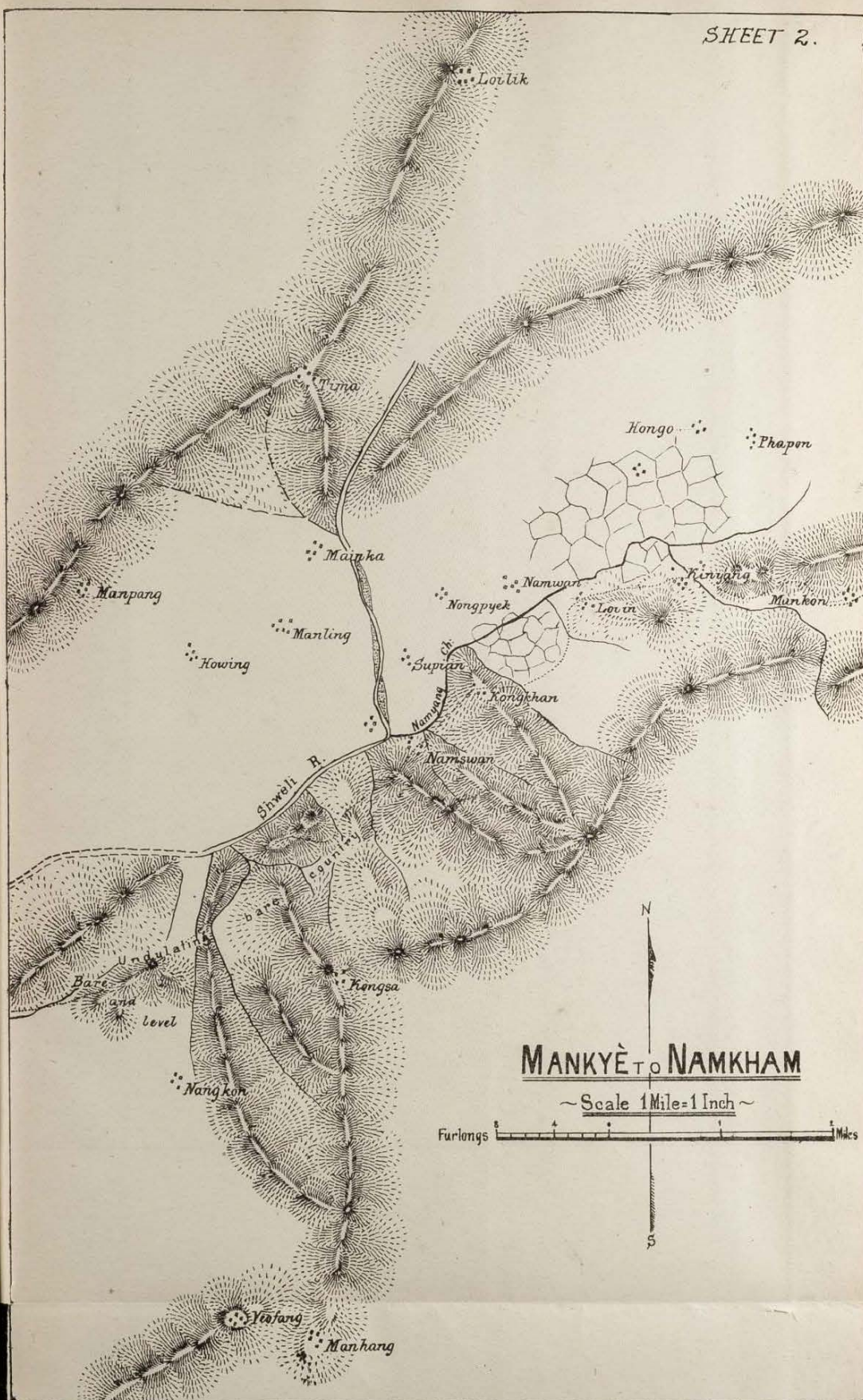
From Mankyé (in Nampaw Valley)

To Namkham.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment; April 1895.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		M. F.	M.F.				
1	Tungaw ...	8 4	...	N a m p a w, 10 yards by 8 inches to 1 foot; pebbly bottom; approaches easy; flowing about 2 miles an hour.	...	...	<p>General direction north. After leaving camp near Mankyé path descends to $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, where it crosses Nampaw. Then ascends gently through paddy-fields to 1 mile 2 furlongs, where it pass Manmagh, Shan village, 20 houses. Bazaar on left. Path then leads across undulating ground passing at 1 mile 4 furlongs path to right to Taklet, Kachin village.</p> <p>It then bends into the hills ascending easily to 1 mile 7 furlongs, where it crosses a small stream. Continues ascending gently to 2 miles 3 furlongs where a marshy crossing. At 2 miles $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs a path to left leads to Pangwan, Kachin village, 6 houses, and at 3 miles 3 furlongs, crosses a path from Loilem to Musè.</p> <p>Path then leads over open, undulating ground with scattered trees, passing Loilem peak on left-hand to 4 miles 4 furlongs, where it commences descent along valley to 5 miles 3 furlongs where it crosses a small stream and passes path to right to Taleik. Path now leads up a narrow valley, hills thinly jungle-covered, rising about 500 feet above it on either side. At 6 miles 7 furlongs cross a small stream, re-crossed 100 yards further on. Then ascend more steeply through jungle to 7 miles 4 furlongs, then gently through thin jungle to 8 miles 4 furlongs, where enter Tungaw, Kachin village, 16 houses.</p> <p>Path 2 to 3 feet broad; easy for mules. Time on road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.</p> <p>Camping-ground below village for about 200 men. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. Can supply daily for five days: paddy 6 baskets, rice 4 baskets, fowls ten, pigs three.</p>
2	Kinyang ...	9 4	18	...	...	...	<p>General direction west. Path fairly level through jungle to 5 furlongs, where path to left to Kapna, Kachin village, 35 houses.</p>





MANKYÈ TO NAMKHAM

~ Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch ~

Furlongs 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

SHEET 3.

MANKYÈ TO NAMKHAM

Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch

Furlongs 0 1 2 Miles

N

0

Muse and level

Nangkon

Chengkam

Bekou

Mankun

Pangkham

No pang

Hopok

Nongma

Hopok

Mangyan

SELAN

Panghok

I.B. Office Rangoon 24th June 95.

On Transfer by Mg Shwi Loon I.B.

SHEET 4.

Nongmo

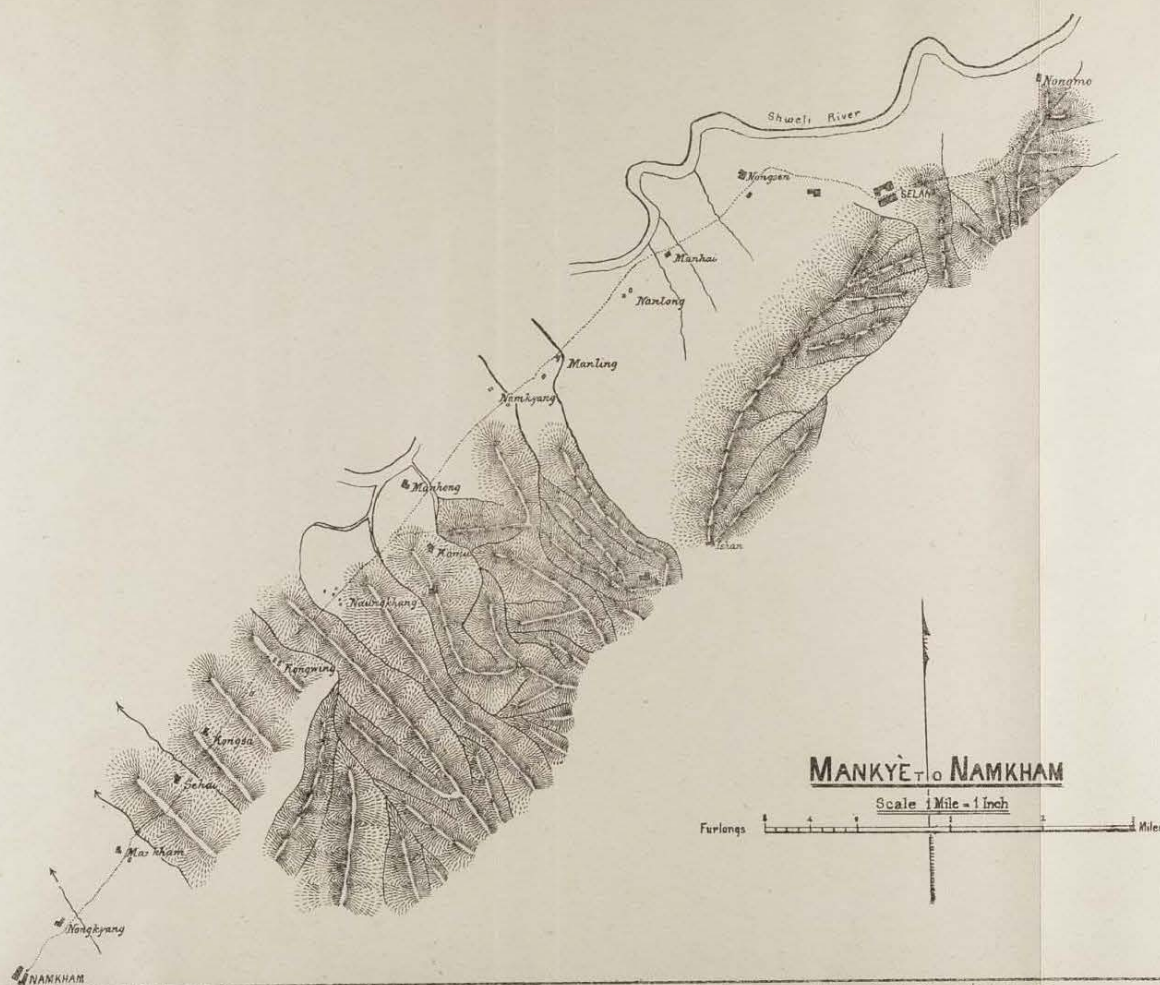


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2 1 Miles

B.

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Intelligence Branch Office Rangoon 26th June 95.

On Transfer by Maung Shwe Loon. I.B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 18.

From Mankyé (in Nampaw Valley) to Namkham.

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

ROUTE No. 19.

From Namkham.

To Bhamo (*via* China).

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant G. C. RIGBY, Wiltshire Regiment ; April 1895.

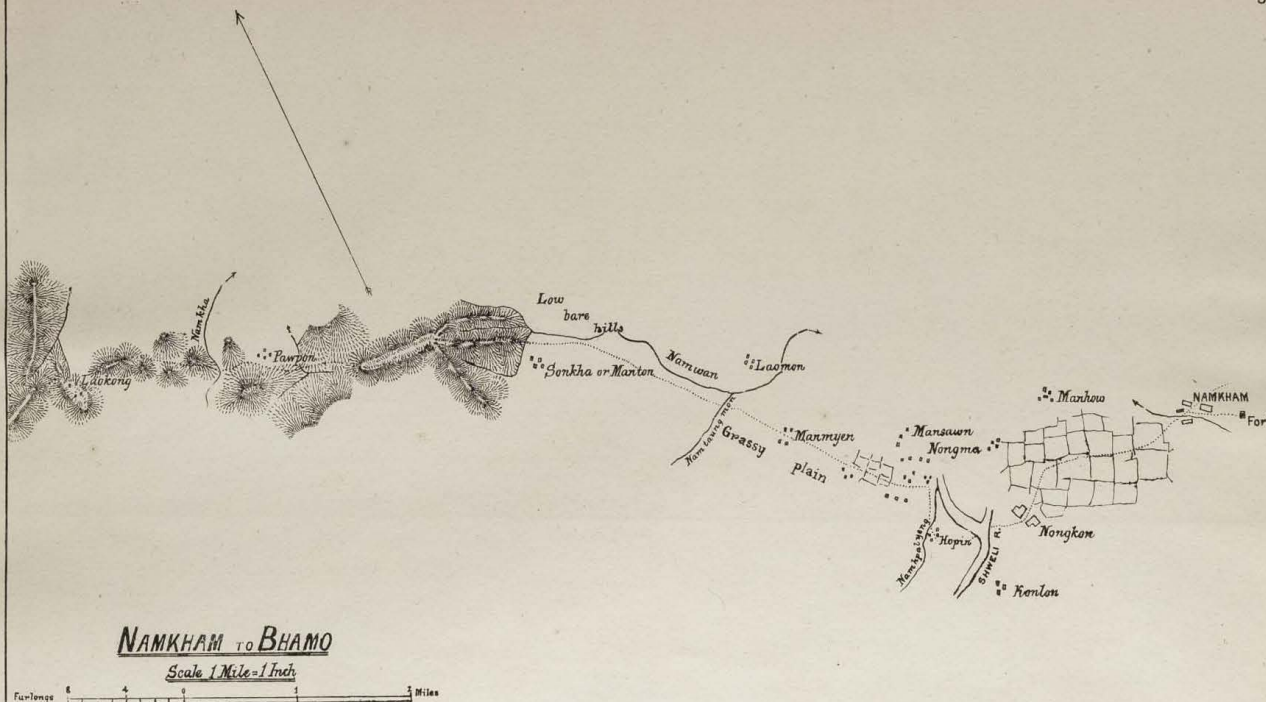
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military distr.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Namkai ...	13-3	...	...	...	...	General direction north-west. After passing through Namkham town the path, which is 3 to 4 feet broad, leads across level paddy-fields to 2 miles 3 furlongs, where it passes through Nongkon, Shan village ; and at 2 miles 6 furlongs reach ferry across Shweli river.
				Shweli river, 100 feet broad; 6 feet in deepest part; sandy bottom; flows about 2 miles an hour. Left bank 12 to 15 feet high; right bank flat and sandy; three dugouts, from two of which a raft is formed.			After crossing river path is level across grassy ground to 3 miles 2½ furlongs, where it passes through Hopin, Shan village, and cross Namhpalyeng stream.
				Namhpalyeng, 15 feet by 2 feet; sandy bottom; sluggish. Approches easy.			The path then skirts the adjoining village of Namsawn and leads across a level, grassy plain, passing through Manmyen, Shan village, at 5 miles to 5 miles 5 furlongs, where it crosses Namtaungmon stream.
				Namtaungmon, 10 feet by 18 inches; sandy bottom; sluggish approaches easy.			Path continues level to 7 miles 7 furlongs, where it passes Sonkha, Shan village, to left and crosses a small stream.
							It then ascends among low grassy hills to 8 miles 4 furlongs, where it enters jungle and continues ascending gently to 10 miles 2 furlongs, where it passes through Pawpon, Kachin village, and descends to a small stream at 10 miles 6 furlongs.
							The path continues through jungle, ascending mainly to 12 miles 1 furlong, where it passes through Laokong, Kachin village, and descends to 13 miles 3 furlongs, where it crosses Namkai stream and reaches camping-ground in paddy-fields surrounded by low jungle-covered hills. (A. B. 3,000.)
							Path good and easy as far as Powpon, then rough in parts. Easy for mules. Camping

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
2	Warapum ...	11-6	25-1	...	...	...	<p>accommodation in terraced paddy-fields for 500 men. Wood and water plentiful; grass and bamboo-leaves sufficient. Supplies procurable in small quantities from neighbouring villages.</p> <p>General direction north-west. The path, which leads through jungle all the way, ascends to 1 mile 4 furlongs, where it passes through part of Namkai, Kachin village, and descends gently to 2 miles 2 furlongs. Then level along a ridge to 3 miles and ascends to 3 miles 5 furlongs, where it passes through a portion of Khalum, Kachin village. Short descent, crossing a small stream and again ascend to 4 miles 2 furlongs, where it passes through another portion of Khalum village.</p> <p>Path continues ascending to 5 miles where it passes through Sima, Kachin village. (A. B. 5,200 feet.)</p> <p>Descend to 5 miles 5 furlongs, where it crosses a small stream and ascends to 6 miles 3 furlongs; again descends, passing paths to left to Urotong and Paihtan, Kachin villages, to 8 miles 2½ furlongs, where it crosses a small stream. Path then up and down, crossing several small streams to 10 miles 2 furlongs, where it passes through Kwina, Kachin village. Continue up and down to 11 miles 6 furlongs, where it reaches Warapum, Kachin village, 40 houses. (A. B. 4,400 feet.)</p> <p>Path 3 to 4 feet broad. Rough and stony in parts; practicable for mules. Time on road 6 hours. Camping-ground in upper part of village and by side of road for 300 to 400 men.</p> <p>Wood and water plentiful; grass and bamboo-leaves sufficient.</p>
3	Mansé ...	13-4	38-5	...	...	...	<p>General direction north-west. Path descends through jungle to 1 mile 6 furlongs, where it passes through a portion of Khannwé, Kachin village, 8 houses (A. B. 3,350 feet), and at 2 miles 2 furlongs pass through another portion of same village.</p> <p>Continue descent passing through Ngakong, Kachin village, at 3 miles 3 furlongs, to 4 miles 1 furlong.</p> <p>Then level, passing at 5 miles 2 furlongs, Pitat, Kachin village, 20 houses (A. B. 2,700 feet), to 5 miles 6½ furlongs.</p>

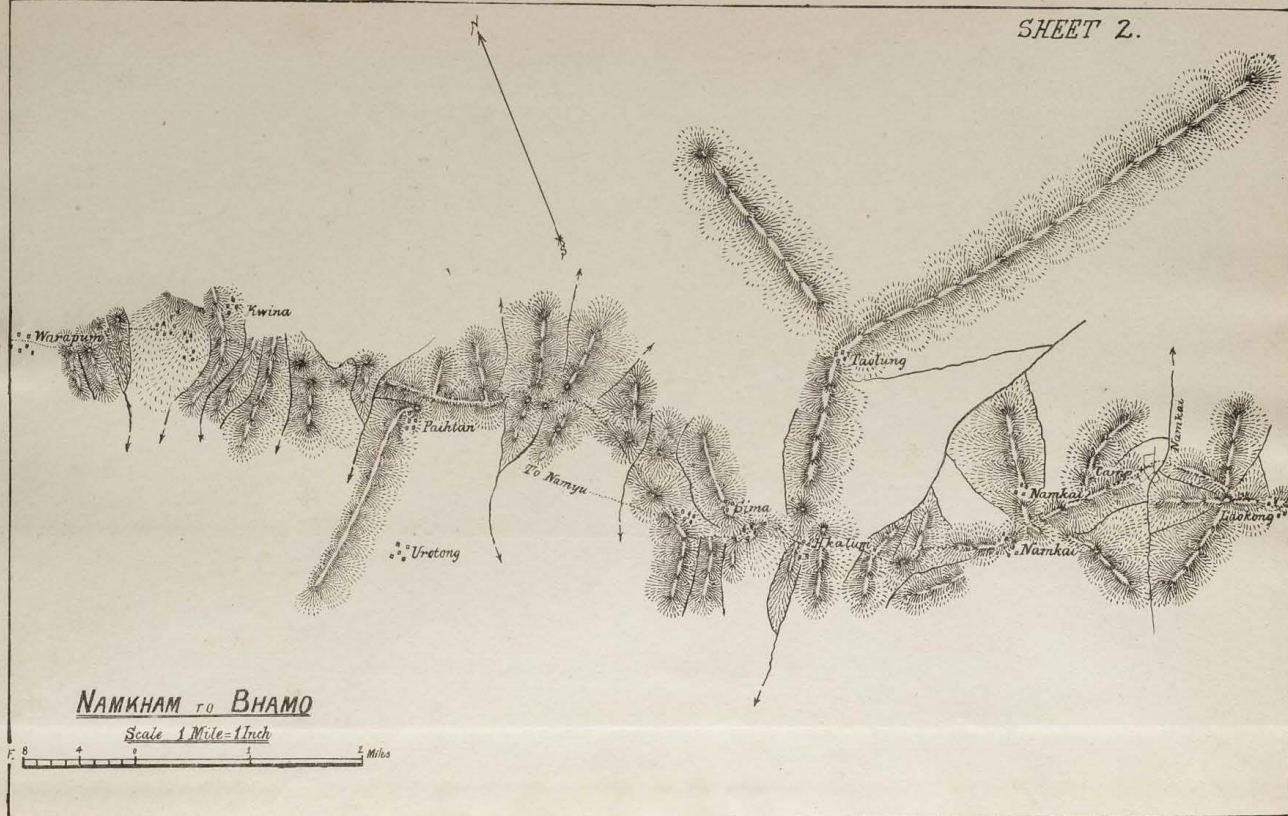
INTELLIGENCE BRANCH—BURMA DIVISION.

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
	Bhamo ...	13.3	52.0	...	...	...	<p>Path then descends steeply to 8 miles 7 furlongs, where it crosses a small stream. Then level through tall kaing-grass along the right side of the Namyu valley. At 10 miles 3 furlongs pass a good camping-ground about 250 yards square to right of path. At 10 miles 6 furlongs pass through Chaungdaung, Christian Kachin village, 13 houses. (A. B. 800 feet.)</p> <p>Path continues level through tall grass and jungle to 13 miles 4 furlongs, where it reaches Manse, Shan village, 25 houses. Bungalow. Camping-ground for 200 men. Wood, water, and grass plentiful. The path averages 3 to 4 feet in width. Rough and stony down hill for first 9 miles; then good and level. Practicable for mules. Time on road 5½ hours.</p> <p>General direction north-west. The path leads through big tree-jungle to 4 miles 8 furlongs, where it passes Hopai (or Nampwé), Shan village, 8 houses, on right.</p> <p>At 5 miles 2 furlongs pass Manyeut, Shan village, 30 houses, on left. Camping-ground for 400 men on both sides of path.</p> <p>At 5 miles 4½ furlongs cross Namché stream in several branches, 6 inches to 18 inches deep.</p> <p>The path continues through bamboo-jungle to 8 miles 4½ furlongs, where it passes Kabani, Shan village, 14 houses, to right, and 100 yards further on cross Namsili stream by wooden bridge; continues level through high grass and jungle to 9 miles 7 furlongs, where it passes through Bordewa, Shan village, 30 houses.</p> <p>At 10 miles 5 furlongs enter Komaha, a long Shan village of 56 houses.</p> <p>The path then leads across a level plain to 12 miles 4 furlongs, where it enters Bhamo town and reaches Post office at 13 miles 3 furlongs. Path 4 to 6 feet wide. Level and good all the way. Easy for mules. Time on road 5 hours.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—There is an alternative route from Namkham to Bhamo via Tuku, the distance being about 68 miles. This avoids passing through the strip of Chinese territory crossed by above route between Namkham and Namkai. A new graded mule-path is under construction. This follows roughly the route given. The distance will be 73½ miles. The path 12 feet broad, steepest gradient 1 in 6.</p>



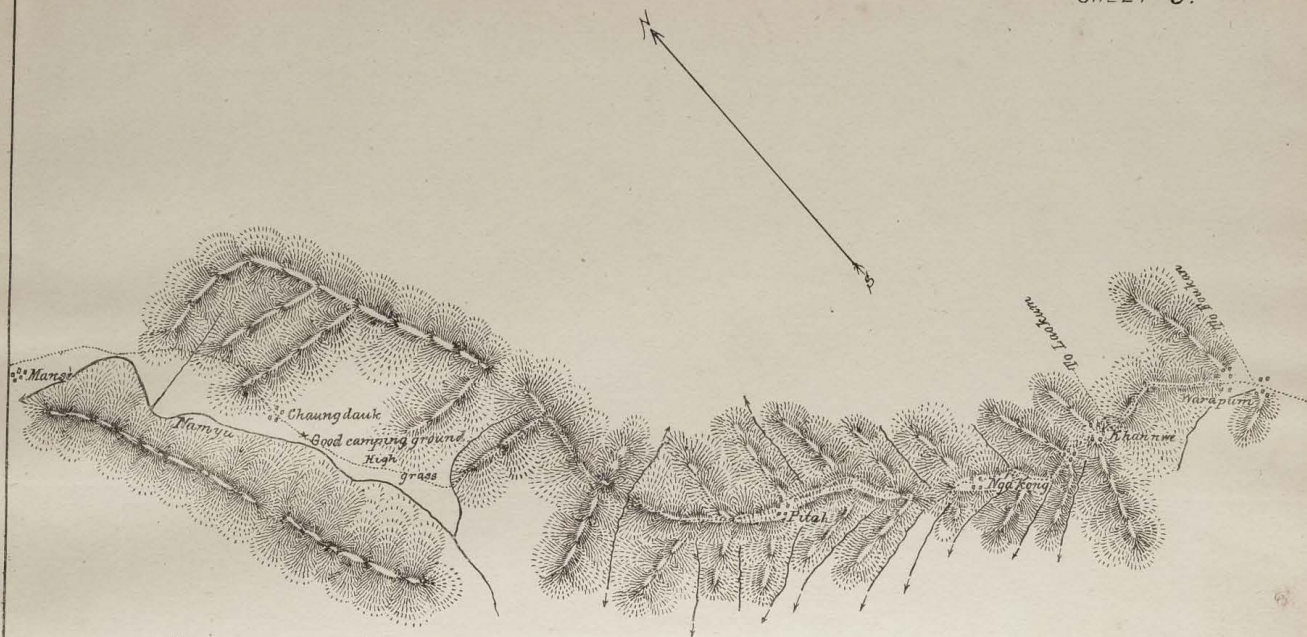
I.B. Office Rangoon 14th June 95.

On Transfer by Maung Shwe Loon I.B.



I.B. Office Rangoon 17th June 95.

On Transfer by Maung Shwe Loon I.B.

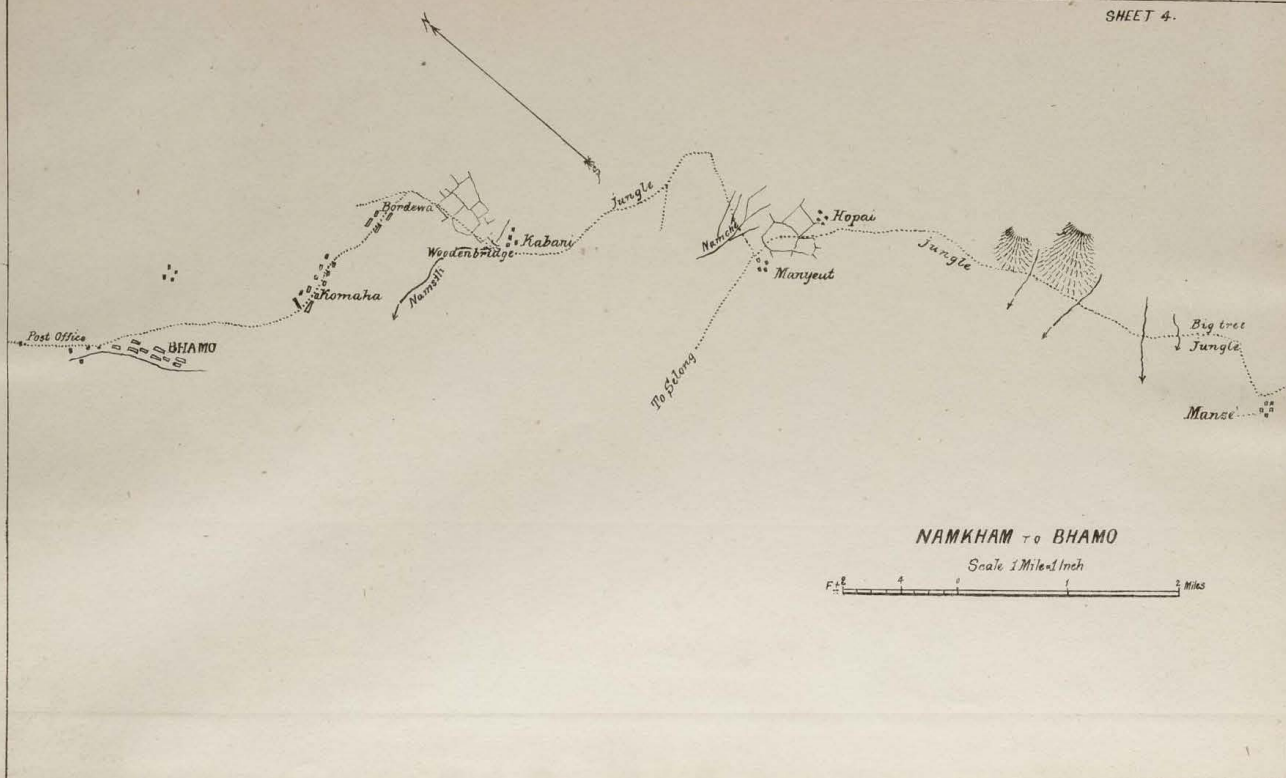


NAMKHAM TO BHAMO

Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch
 Feet 0 4 Miles 0 2

I. B. Office Rangoon 18th June 95.

On Transfer by Mung Shwe Loon I.B.



I. B. Office Rangoon 18th June 95.

On Transfer by Maing Shwe Loon I. B.

Intelligence Branch—Burma Division.

ROUTE No. 19.

From Namkham to Bhamo (*via* China).

MILITARY DISTRICT—

CIVIL DISTRICT—

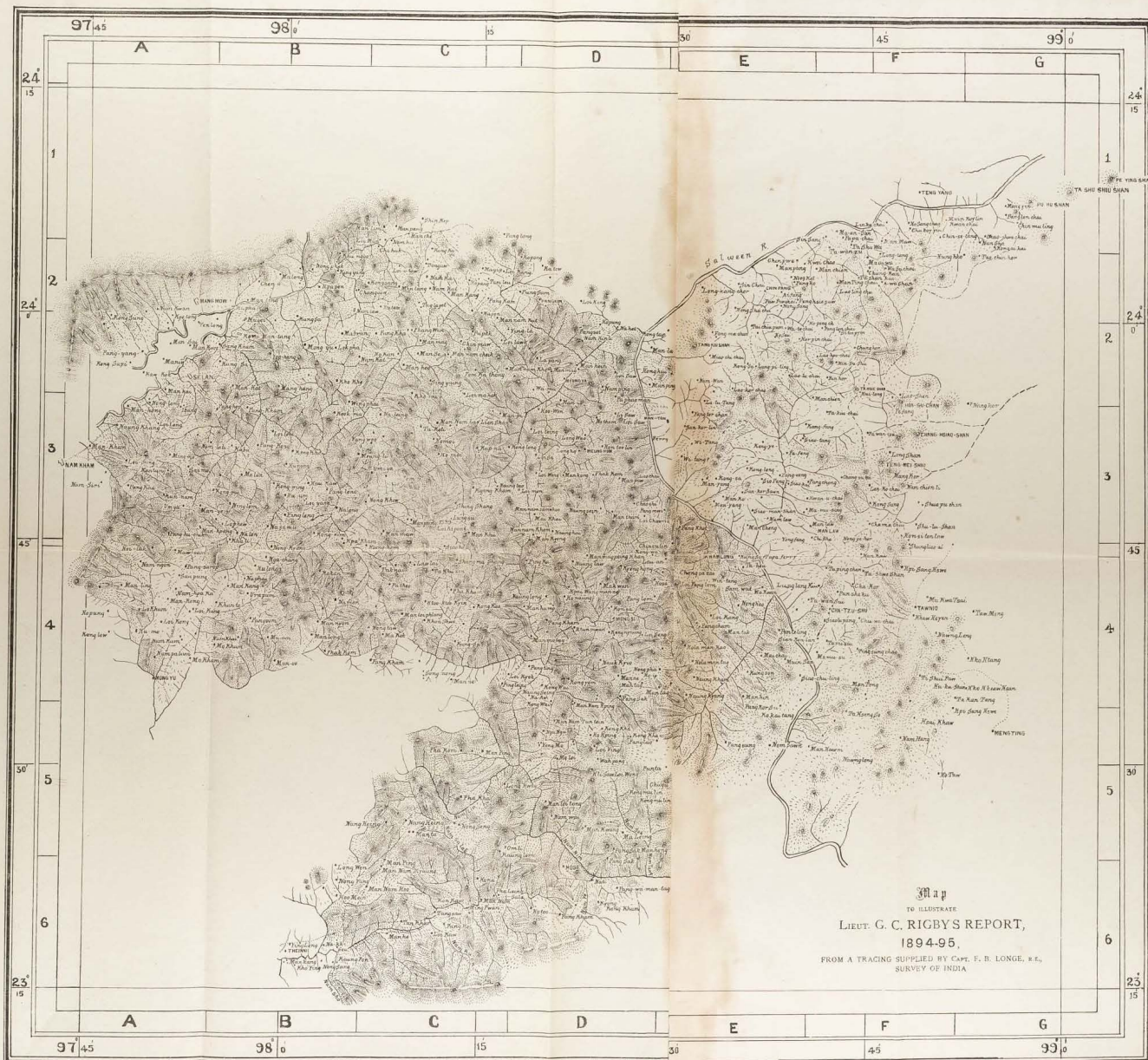
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Intelligence Branch Office Rangoon 12th August 95.

Scale 1 inch = 4 Miles On Transfer by Mr. Paul Loom I.B. No 712-I-35.

(2)

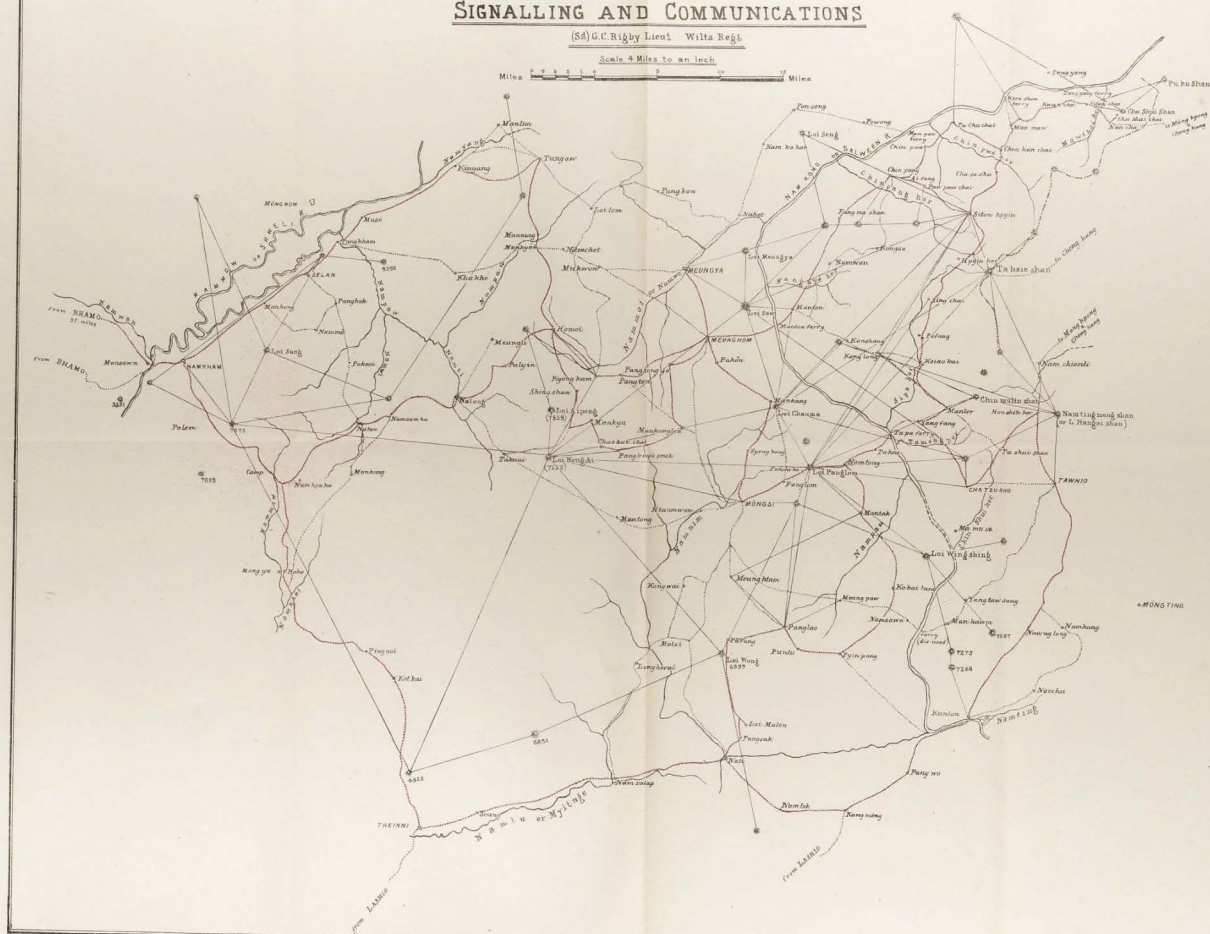
14

MAP OF SIGNALLING AND COMMUNICATIONS

(58) G.C. Rigby Lieut. Wilts Regt.

Scale 4 Miles to an inch.

Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Intelligence Branch Office Bangkok 7th June 55.

On Transfer by Mukdangyongun Supper Draughtsmen I. B.

No. 705-1.35